

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

OF

I R E L A N D,

WITH

DETAILED REPORT ON AGRICULTURE,

FOR THE YEAR

1893.

DIVISION OF LAND; ACREAGE UNDER CROPS; NUMBER AND SIZE OF HOLDINGS; NUMBER OF OCCUPIERS OF LAND; WOODS AND PLANTATIONS; RATES OF PRODUCE; AVERAGE PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE; NOXIOUS INSECTS; NUMBER, AGES, &c., OF LIVE STOCK; DISEASES OF CATTLE; EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF LIVE STOCK; DAIRY INDUSTRIES; HONEY PRODUCED; NUMBER OF SCUTCHING MILLS; NUMBER OF CORN MILLS; SILOS AND ENSILAGE; FORESTRY OPERATIONS; AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS; WAGES OF AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS; LOANS FOR LABOURERS' DWELLINGS; OBSERVATIONS ON THE PRODUCE OF THE CROPS BY SUPERINTENDENTS OF ENUMERATION; THE WEATHER.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



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AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS OF IRELAND, FOR THE YEAR 1893.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY ROBERT OFFLEY ASHBURTON, BARON HOUGHTON,

Esq., Esq., Esq.,

LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

I have the honour to submit to your Excellency the following Report and detailed Tables concerning Agriculture in Ireland for the year 1893.

A review of the detailed Tables confirms the observations I made when presenting the General Abstracts in August, 1893, and the Produce Returns in January last.

DIVISION OF LAND, TILLAGE, &c.

The acreage under Crops, Grass, Fallow, Woods and Plantations, and Bog, Waste, Water, &c., in 1892 and 1893, was as follows:—

Division of
land, 1892
and 1893.

	1892.	1893.	Increase or Decrease between 1892 and 1893.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
Under Crops, including Meadow and Clover, . . .	4,883,108	4,873,041	—	5,067
“ Grass, or Pasture,	16,533,254	16,521,167	57,283	—
“ Fallow,	26,298	21,876	—	2,423
“ Woods and Plantations,	502,518	507,386	—	2,300
“ Bog, Waste, Water, &c.,*	4,862,938	4,804,938	—	57,593
Total,†	26,833,544	26,333,544	—	—

The area under Crops in 1893, compared with 1892, shows a net decrease of 5,067 acres—there being a decrease of 29,730 acres in tillage, an increase of 6,194 acres in the area under hay on permanent pasture or grass not broken up in rotation, and an increase of 18,469 acres under hay on clover, sainfoin, and grasses under rotation. There is an increase of 57,283 acres under Grass, and a decrease of 2,423 acres of Fallow land; a decrease of 2,300 acres under Woods and Plantations; and a decrease of 57,593 acres under Bog, Waste, Water, &c.

Of the 4,804,938 acres given as under “Bog, Waste, Water, &c.,” in 1893, 1,191,086 acres were enumerated as “Turf Bog,” 455,178 acres as “Marsh,” 2,241,285 acres as “Barren Mountain Land,” and 917,386 acres as “Water, Roads, Fences, &c.” Compared with 1892 “Bog and Marsh” appears to have decreased by 58,319 acres, while “Barren Mountain Land” increased by 17,957 acres.

* Including 120,681 acres under water.

† Exclusive of 408,928 acres under the larger rivers, lakes, and tideways.

Acreage
under crops
1892 and
1893.

The area and proportionate extent of each crop in 1892 and 1893, with the increase or decrease in the latter year, are given in the following Table (I.), from which it appears that, compared with 1892, there was last year a net decrease of 5,415 acres, or 0·4 per cent. in cereals, as wheat decreased by 20,410 acres, barley by 6,402 acres, and beans and peas by 828 acres, while oats increased by 22,094 acres, and bere and rye by 131 acres.

In green crops there was a net decrease of 21,155 acres, or 1·8 per cent., potatoes having decreased by 16,290 acres, mangel wurzel and beet root by 4,520 acres, vetches and rape by 897 acres, and carrots, parsnips, and other green crops by 1,827 acres, while turnips increased by 2,827 acres, and cabbage by 32 acres.

Flax shows a decrease of 3,160 acres, or 4·5 per cent., and meadow and clover an increase of 24,663 acres, or 1·2 per cent.

In 1893, 30·5 acres in every 100 under crops were under cereals, 23·7 under green crops, 1·4 under flax, and 44·4 under meadow and clover.

Variation of
Potatoes.

POTATOES.—The tables relating to the potato crop point to several important conclusions. It will be observed (see Table 14, page 74) that of the 723,735 acres planted with potatoes, 79·1 per cent. belonged to one variety, namely, "Champions," showing no appreciable difference in the percentage of this variety as compared with the previous year. Of the total number of acres under potatoes 7·4 per cent. were under Flounders, 2·6 per cent. under Magnum Bonums, 2·2 per cent. under Irish Whites, 2·2 per cent. under Skerry Blues, 1·4 per cent. under White Rocks, 0·9 per cent. under Kemps, 0·7 per cent. under Scotch Downs, and 3·6 per cent. under all other varieties exclusive of Champions. It will be seen by a reference to Table 16 that not only was the Champion variety the one planted in greatest quantity, but that it was generally the most prolific in its yield.

Table 16 also points out the best potato-growing districts in Ireland, and the varieties which appear to thrive best in particular counties.

Extent
under
Crops.

Of the total extent under crops in 1893, 84·7 per cent., or over five-sixths, were under three crops—oats (25·5), potatoes (14·8), and meadow and clover (44·4).

(TABLE I.)—The Acreage under Crops in 1892 and 1893, and the Increase or Decrease in the latter year :—

Crops.	1892.	1893.	Increase in 1893.		Decrease in 1893.	
			Extent.	Per Centage.	Extent.	Per Centage.
Wheat.	75,408	54,998	—	—	20,410	27·1
Oats.	1,226,344	1,248,338	22,094	1·6	—	—
Barley.	175,178	168,776	—	—	6,402	3·7
Bere and Rye.	13,325	12,658	131	1·0	—	—
Beans and Peas.	4,453	3,625	—	—	828	1·9
TOTAL EXTENT under CEREAL CROPS.	1,494,788	1,489,573	—	—	5,415	0·4
Potatoes.	740,025	723,735	—	—	16,290	2·2
Turnips.	303,447	302,774	2,827	0·6	—	—
Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root.	51,534	47,054	—	—	4,520	6·6
Cabbages.	41,184	41,236	52	0·1	—	—
Vetches and Rape.	11,948	11,051	—	—	897	7·5
Carrots, Parsnips, and other Green Crops.	29,706	27,878	—	—	1,827	6·2
TOTAL EXTENT under GREEN CROPS.	1,174,863	1,165,708	—	—	21,155	1·8
Flax.	70,647	67,487	—	—	3,160	4·5
TOTAL under TILLAGE.	2,740,298	2,710,568	—	—	29,730	1·1
Meadow and Clover :—						
Clover, Sainfoin, and Grasses under Rotation.	623,886	642,355	18,469	3·0	—	—
PERMANENT PASTURE or GRASS not broken up in Rotation.	1,616,924	1,535,118	6,194	0·4	—	—
TOTAL EXTENT under CROPS.	4,883,108	4,878,041	—	—	5,067	0·1

The Proportionate Area under each Crop in 1892 and 1893 :—

Crops.	Proportion per cent.		Crops.	Proportion per cent.	
	1892.	1893.		1892.	1893.
Wheat,	1.5	1.1	Cabbage,	0.8	0.9
Oats,	26.1	25.5	Vetches and Rape,	0.2	0.2
Barley,	8.5	7.5	Carrots, Parsnips, and other Green Crops,	0.5	0.6
Born and Rye,	0.3	0.3			
Beans and Peas,	0.1	0.1			
UNDER CEREAL CROPS,	36.5	35.5	UNDER GREEN CROPS,	24.1	23.7
			Flax,	1.4	1.4
Potatoes,	15.2	14.8	Meadow and Clover,	43.9	44.4
Turnips,	6.2	6.2			
Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root,	1.1	1.0	TOTAL,	100.0	100.0

Tables showing the extent of land under crops in 1893 by Counties and Provinces, and by Poor Law Unions, and from 1884 to 1893 by Counties and Provinces, are given at pages 42, 46, and 54, respectively.

The extent of land under grass in 1893 (*exclusive of that under meadow and clover*) was 10,321,107 acres, or 50.8 in every 100 of the entire country, against 10,253,324 acres or 50.4 per cent. in 1892. The relative proportions under grass in each Province were—in Munster 54.3 per cent. in 1893, and 54.3 per cent. in 1892; Leinster 55.3 per cent. in 1893, and 55.0 per cent. in 1892; Connaught 49.7 per cent. in 1893, and 48.9 per cent. in 1892; and Ulster 43.5 per cent. in 1893, and 43.1 per cent. in 1892.

There appears to have been an increase of pasture land in 1893 in Leinster of 0.3 per cent. of the total area of the province, in Ulster of 0.4 per cent., and in Connaught of 0.8 per cent. There was no appreciable variation in Munster.

Of the counties—Clare, Limerick, Meath, Roscommon, and Westmeath had each 60 acres or upwards in every 100 of their entire area under grass in 1893; Fermanagh, Kildare, Kilkenny, Leitrim, Tipperary, and Wexford had above 55 and under 60 acres; Carlow, Cavan, Cork, Dublin, Longford, Monaghan, Queen's, Sligo, and Waterford had from 50 to 55 acres; Antrim, Armagh, Galway, Kerry, King's, Louth, Mayo, Tyrone, and Wicklow had above 40 and under 50 acres; and Donegal, Down, and Londonderry had over 30 and under 40 acres in every 100 acres under grass in 1893. Only 35.0 per cent. of the total area of Donegal was enumerated in 1893 as under grass. Meath shows the highest percentage, 69.8.

The area of each County and Province, and the extent and percentage under grass in 1893, are given at page 38.

As already stated, the land under grass in 1893 formed a little more than half of the total area (20,333,344 statute acres) of the country. And it will be observed from the succeeding Table (Table II.) that the area under grass in 1893 was somewhat in excess of the average for the preceding ten years, and was also slightly in excess of the extent for the year 1892.

In Cereal Crops a continuous decrease is shown for all the years covered by the Table, except 1888 and 1892, in each of which there was a slight increase as compared with the extent for the year immediately preceding. The average area under cereals in the ten years 1883-92 was 1,563,470 acres, and the extent in 1893 was 1,489,373 acres, being a decline of 74,097 acres or 4.7 per cent.

The average area under Green Crops in the ten years was 1,215,605 acres, and in 1893 the area was 1,153,708 acres, being 61,897 acres or 5.1 per cent. under the average. The extent under Green Crops in 1892 was 1,174,863 acres.

The area under Flax fell from 70,547 acres in 1892 to 67,427 acres in 1893, and the latter extent shows a decrease of 3,609 acres or 33.9 per cent. as compared with the average for the ten years 1883-92.

There were 2,142,810 acres under Meadow and Clover in 1892, and 2,167,473 acres in 1893: the average extent for the ten years 1883-92 was 2,087,254 acres, the yearly average varying from 1,931,784 acres in 1883 to 2,221,980 acres in 1888.

The extent of Fallow or uncropped arable land in 1893 was 21,875 acres, being a decline of 2,423 acres as compared with the preceding year, but 3,282 acres over the average extent for the ten years 1883-92.

The area returned under "Bog, Waste, Barren Mountain, Water, &c." in 1893 was 4,804,935 acres, being 57,593 acres, below the corresponding extent for the preceding year, and 44.7% acres under the average for the ten years 1883-92.

Grass
Land, 1892
and 1893.

Grass
Land in
1893.

Division of
Land, 1884-
1893.

Division of
Land.

TABLE II.—The Extent of Land in Statute Acres, and the proportional Area, under Cereal Crops, Green Crops, Flax, Meadow and Clover, Grass, Woods and Plantations, Fallow, Bog, Waste, Water, &c., in each Year from 1883 to 1893, with averages for the ten years, 1883-92, also the Number of Holdings exceeding 1 acre.

Years.	Number of Holdings exceeding 1 Acre.	Extent of Land in Statute Acres under									Total.
		Cereal Crops.	Green Crops.	Flax.	Meadow and Clover.	Grass.	All Land in use for Agriculture.	Woods and Plantations.	Fallow.	Bog, Waste, Roads, &c.	
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
1883.	518,084	1,673,621	1,236,583	25,248	1,831,784	28,195,467	15,189,148	881,345	24,224	6,848,636	20,333,344
1884.	518,445	1,595,510	1,193,428	49,755	1,835,687	10,244,876	15,229,020	823,004	38,561	6,733,486	
1885.	515,569	1,594,205	1,315,899	354,147	2,014,735	30,321,120	15,200,247	829,447	16,312	6,771,947	
1886.	515,453	1,590,704	1,292,323	127,490	2,094,209	10,183,707	15,196,432	820,822	17,005	6,788,941	
1887.	515,205	1,602,468	1,305,692	285,254	2,148,816	10,669,507	15,114,194	829,253	13,245	6,871,480	
1888.	514,681	1,675,540	1,404,145	135,523	2,271,880	9,508,227	15,545,760	850,587	18,558	6,925,772	
1889.	515,045	1,565,208	1,316,743	118,093	1,187,822	9,598,287	15,664,318	826,688	12,450	6,908,554	
1890.	518,284	1,514,754	1,214,653	96,886	1,995,284	10,215,255	15,181,832	857,651	14,595	6,824,710	
1891.	517,013	1,605,703	1,197,484	74,665	2,028,129	10,225,454	15,117,665	841,554	31,626	6,833,159	
1892.	515,463	1,604,788	1,374,568	70,667	2,142,810	10,253,894	15,186,862	850,538	34,595	6,837,523	
Average 1883-92.	515,875	1,585,479	1,315,405	109,096	2,087,364	10,167,079	15,186,504	858,558	18,800	6,840,710	
1893.	510,545	1,469,273	1,154,708	87,497	1,167,473	10,323,107	15,190,168	807,393	21,623	6,904,250*	
Years.	—	Proportion per Cent. under									Total.
		Cereal Crops.	Green Crops.	Flax.	Meadow and Clover.	Grass.	All Land in use for Agriculture.	Woods and Plantations.	Fallow.	Bog, Waste, Roads, &c.	
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1883.	—	8.3	6.0	0.0	1.6	30.1	74.6	1.7	0.1	33.8	100.0
1884.	—	7.9	6.0	0.4	1.7	30.9	74.5	1.7	0.1	33.3	
1885.	—	7.9	9.0	0.5	10.0	30.4	75.6	1.8	0.1	33.6	
1886.	—	7.9	9.0	0.0	10.6	30.0	74.9	1.6	0.2	33.5	
1887.	—	7.7	8.1	0.2	10.6	49.4	74.8	1.6	0.1	34.0	
1888.	—	7.7	8.4	0.6	10.9	48.7	74.9	1.6	0.1	34.8	
1889.	—	7.6	8.0	0.6	10.7	49.5	75.0	1.6	0.1	34.8	
1890.	—	7.4	6.0	0.6	10.8	30.2	74.4	1.6	0.1	33.9	
1891.	—	7.6	8.9	0.4	10.1	30.7	74.4	1.6	0.1	34.0	
1892.	—	7.4	8.8	0.4	10.9	30.4	74.5	1.6	0.1	33.9	
Average 1883-92.	—	7.7	6.0	0.6	10.8	30.9	74.5	1.6	0.1	33.8	
1893.	—	7.6	8.2	0.8	10.7	30.8	74.6	1.6	0.1	33.6	

Turf Bog.

Tables showing the extent and the proportionate area under Crops, Grass, Fallow, Woods and Plantations, Turf Bog, Marsh, Barren Mountain Land, and Water, Roads, Fences, &c., in 1893, by counties and provinces, will be found at page 26. From these it appears that there are three counties with upwards of 100,000 acres under "Turf Bog," viz.:—Mayo, with 243,810 acres, or 18.5 per cent. of its entire area; Galway, 154,185 acres, or 10.3 per cent., and Donegal, 116,810 acres, or 9.6 per cent. The following counties contain the smallest areas under "Turf Bog" viz.:—Louth, 1,108 acres, or 0.5 per cent. of its entire area; Wexford, 1,226 acres, or 0.2 per cent.; Carlow, 1,315 acres, or 0.6 per cent.; Down, 2,321 acres, or 0.4 per cent.; and Kilkenny, 2,921 acres, or 0.6 per cent. There is no Turf Bog returned for Dublin. In the province of Connaught 521,295 acres, being 12.3 per cent. of its entire area, are returned as under "Turf Bog," including 67,340 acres, or 11.5 per cent. of the County of Roscommon, in addition to the large extent in Mayo and Galway as before mentioned.

Marsh.

In Galway, 69,074 acres, or 4.6 per cent. of the area of the county are under Marsh; in Cork, 64,725 acres, or 3.5 per cent.; in Mayo, 57,057 acres, or 4.4 per cent.; in Kerry, 46,258 acres, or 4.0 per cent., and in Donegal, 37,187 acres, or 3.1 per cent. The counties with the smallest area under "Marsh" are, Dublin with 174 acres, or 0.1 per cent. of its entire area; Monaghan, 1,425, or 0.4 per cent.; Louth, 1,574, or 0.6 per cent.; Meath, 2,637, or 0.6 per cent.; and Down, 2,845 acres, or 0.4 per cent.

* The total area adopted for 1891, 1892, and 1893, is 20,333,344 acres.

The following statement shows in a concise manner the extent of Meadow and Clover and Pasture respectively in Ireland during the 11 years, 1883-93, and the average extents for the 10 years, 1883-92 :—

Year.	Meadow and Clover.	Pasture.	Total Grass Land.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1883,	2,931,784	10,191,447	12,124,231
1884,	1,962,487	10,846,876	12,809,363
1885,	2,034,768	10,251,130	12,285,898
1886,	2,094,209	10,162,797	12,256,916
1887,	2,143,818	10,049,507	12,193,325
1888,	2,221,380	9,906,097	12,127,477
1889,	2,187,932	9,996,297	12,184,219
1890,	2,063,634	10,219,256	12,282,890
1891,	2,079,529	10,268,654	12,348,183
1892,	2,142,810	10,253,824	12,396,634
Average, 1883-92, .	2,087,354	10,167,978	12,254,333
1893,	2,167,473	10,321,107	12,488,580

It will be observed that the total area of grass lands has increased from 12,124,231 acres in 1883 to 12,488,580 acres in 1893, being an increase of 364,349 acres or 3·0 per cent. The cattle and sheep, however, have increased in a greater proportion than the area of pasture lands, so that these are more fully stocked than they were 11 years ago.

"Barren Mountain Land" covers an area of 100,000 acres and upwards in each of the following seven counties, viz.:—Donegal, 326,132 acres, or 27·4 per cent. of its entire area; Kerry, 288,373 acres, or 24·9 per cent.; Galway, 261,483 acres, or 17·4 per cent.; Cork, 256,768 acres, or 14·0 per cent.; Mayo, 199,660 acres, or 15·1 per cent.; Wicklow, 117,719 acres, or 23·6 per cent., and Tyrone 104,294 acres, or 13·4 per cent.

13·5 per cent., or 60,867 acres of Sligo, 6·7 per cent., or 70,570 acres of Tipperary, 14·6 per cent., or 75,074 acres of Londonderry, 17·8 per cent., or 81,018 acres of Waterford, and 11·0 per cent., or 84,666 acres of Clare are under "Barren Mountain Land." The counties containing the smallest areas under "Barren Mountain Land" are Westmeath with 637 acres, or 0·2 per cent. of its entire area; Meath, 760 acres, or 0·1 per cent.; Longford, 988 acres, or 0·4 per cent.; Monaghan, 1,452 acres, or 0·5 per cent.; and Kildare, 2,086 acres, or 0·5 per cent. Only 230,286 acres, or 4·6 per cent. of Leinster are returned as being under "Barren Mountain Land," while 304,330 acres, or 13·6 per cent. of Munster; 653,502 acres, or 12·3 per cent. of Ulster; and 563,117 acres or 13·3 per cent. of Connaught are so returned.*

917,386 acres (including 129,681 acres under water), or 4·5 per cent. of the entire area of the country, were returned in 1893 as "Water, Roads, Fences, &c." In the counties the highest percentage is 7·6 in Dublin, and the lowest 3·4 in Kildare and Wicklow. These figures do not include the acreage under the larger rivers, lakes, and sideways. See note (†), page 5.

A table showing the division of land by Poor Law Unions is given at pages 39 and 40.

* With reference to the question whether waste land is increasing or decreasing in Ireland, the following from Part I. of Dr. Grisschen's "Facts and Figures about Ireland" (Hedges, Figgis & Co., Limited, Dublin, 1893), may be of interest: it shows that an immense amount of waste land has been reclaimed during the past fifty years.

"DIVISION OF LAND IN 1861, '61, '61, '71, '81, AND 1891.

Division of Land.	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.
Under Crops (including Meadows),	16,444,308	2,564,281	2,599,228	2,571,427	2,124,278	4,119,550
Orchards,	2,544,277	2,544,277	2,544,277	2,544,277	2,544,277	2,544,277
Woodland Plantations,	224,432	224,432	224,432	224,432	224,432	224,432
Barren Mountain Land,	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Town and Village,	4,485,973	4,416,719	4,485,973	4,416,719	4,485,973	4,416,719
Waste Land, &c.,	1,111,111	1,111,111	1,111,111	1,111,111	1,111,111	1,111,111
Total,	21,029,728	21,029,728	21,029,728	21,029,728	21,029,728	21,029,728

Notes.—The information for 1861 and 1891, respectively, has been obtained from the Census Reports for those years; and that for the subsequent periods from the Agricultural Statistics.

* The difference between the total area returned for 1861 and that given for the other years is owing to the adoption in 1891 of revised areas for some counties, and the inclusion of some old lands in the County of Wexford.

The subject of the apparent increase of waste land in recent years is referred to at some length in the Agricultural Statistics Reports for 1884 and 1895.

NUMBER OF HOLDINGS AND NUMBER OF OCCUPIERS.

Number and
size of
holdings,
1992 and
1993.

According to the returns for 1893, the number of separate holdings was 571,442, being 1,788 more than in the previous year. The holdings which decreased in number were—those above 5 and "not exceeding 15 acres" by 100; those "above 15 and not exceeding 30 acres" by 172; those "above 30 and not exceeding 100 acres" by 44; and those "above 200 and not exceeding 500 acres" by 23. The holdings which increased in number were those not exceeding 1 acre by 1,696; "above 1 and not exceeding 5 acres" by 57; those "above 50 and not exceeding 50 acres" by 311; those "above 100 and not exceeding 200 acres" by 43; and those above 500 acres, by 20.

Size of Holdings.	Number in 1932.	Number in 1933.	Increase or Decrease in 1933.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
Not exceeding 1 Acre,	84,301	85,897	1,596	-
Above 1 and not exceeding 5 Acres,	62,815	62,882	67	-
5 " " 15 " "	136,035	135,925	-	109
15 " " 30 " "	133,614	133,442	-	172
30 " " 50 " "	73,332	73,843	511	-
50 " " 100 " "	56,673	55,639	-	44
100 " " 200 " "	22,926	22,569	43	-
200 " " 500 " "	8,253	8,270	-	15
Above 500 Acres,	1,565	1,385	20	-
Total,	569,554	571,442	1,788	-

A table showing the number of holdings, by classes, for each Poor Law Union, in 1893, will be found on pp. 39 and 40.

The number of separate holdings in each county and province, in 1892 and 1898, is given by classes in Table III. at page 11.

Number of
separate
Holdings
and of
Occupiers,
1892 and
1893.

As in many instances landholders occupy more than one farm, and as, in other cases, farms extend into two or more townlands—the portion in each townland being enumerated and classified as a separate holding—it has been considered desirable, with the view of ascertaining the number of Occupiers, and of classifying them according to the total extent of land held by each, to obtain a Return of the number of persons having more than one farm or holding. Each Enumerator is, therefore, required to furnish the name of every landholder residing in his district who has two or more farms, or whose farm extends into two or more townlands, together with the area of each portion, and the locality in which it is situated. The number of actual occupiers in 1893 thus arrived at is given in Table IV., page 12, by counties and provinces. On comparing the results in this Table with the figures given in Table III., it appears that in 1893 there were 571,443 holdings in the hands of 537,364 occupiers.

The number of separate holdings and the number of occupiers in each Province in 1892 and 1893 respectively were:—

Furniture.	Number of Separate Holdings.		Number of Occupants.	
	1892.	1908.	1892.	1908.
Leinster,	121,781	123,019	108,375	109,016
Munster,	125,827	126,929	114,506	115,180
Ulster,	260,369	199,510	138,020	167,616
Connacht,	131,777	121,584	114,374	116,882
TOTAL,	569,554	871,442	525,275	597,364

The number of occupiers of land returned in 1893 was 527,364, being 2,059 more than in the previous year. Excluding those holding land "not exceeding one acre," who are to a great extent merely occupiers of small gardens, they numbered 472,318 in 1893, or 398 more than in 1892. There was an increase in Leinster of 72—from 91,926 in 1892 to 91,998 in 1893; in Connaught of 43—from 108,758 in 1892 to 108,796 in 1893; and in Munster of 309—from 99,617 in 1892 to 99,926 in 1893; while in Ulster there was a decrease of 26—from 171,524 in 1892 to 171,498 in 1893. The increase in occupiers holding land above 1 and not exceeding 50 acres was 379, and the number holding land exceeding that acreage increased by 19.

TABLE IV.—Return of the number of Occupiers resident in each County and Province in 1893, classified according to the *total extent of land held*, without reference to the Townland, Poor Law Union, County, or Province in which the portions of land are situated:—

Counties.	NUMBER OF OCCUPIERS RESIDENT LAND									Total.
	Not exceeding 1 Acre.	Above 1 and not exceeding 5 Acres.	Above 5 and not exceeding 15 Acres.	Above 15 and not exceeding 30 Acres.	Above 30 and not exceeding 50 Acres.	Above 50 and not exceeding 100 Acres.	Above 100 and not exceeding 200 Acres.	Above 200 and not exceeding 500 Acres.	Above 500 Acres.	
Armagh,	1,758	1,823	4,817	5,588	3,339	2,345	400	594	56	20,588
Armagh,	1,647	2,477	7,715	3,071	4,374	431	129	31	5	14,893
Carlow,	1,667	533	725	944	718	746	335	232	37	8,202
Cavan,	1,257	1,154	2,558	4,359	2,426	1,002	322	37	73	16,021
Cork,	4,434	1,153	2,558	4,002	2,584	2,087	871	414	14	16,434
Cork,	4,378	2,139	4,002	5,055	3,833	6,527	2,324	548	187	35,327
County,	1,378	2,297	6,807	7,007	3,031	2,015	1,050	498	183	29,018
Down,	4,425	2,729	5,514	4,013	2,033	1,739	418	80	27	20,832
Dublin,	2,602	1,009	1,574	785	480	484	250	176	54	7,308
Fermanagh,	873	305	2,318	2,028	2,141	1,595	278	113	30	12,614
Galway,	1,285	4,214	21,548	8,228	2,255	2,135	1,197	714	315	89,895
Galway,	1,418	1,877	2,004	4,514	2,540	2,622	1,002	802	148	15,423
Kerry,	1,026	1,556	1,408	983	694	791	654	78	7	7,888
Kildare,	1,771	1,472	1,829	1,804	1,244	1,020	600	578	44	11,300
King's,	1,689	1,307	1,963	1,826	1,233	687	434	778	67	9,832
Leitrim,	229	742	4,798	4,320	1,747	746	184	89	43	10,547
Limerick,	2,781	1,860	1,884	2,479	2,345	2,080	1,003	227	63	15,714
Londonderry,	1,425	1,413	4,906	4,078	2,177	1,265	420	183	36	16,135
Louth,	860	738	2,563	2,263	1,655	438	174	77	15	8,211
Long and Drogheda, Civil Town,	1,661	1,172	2,136	1,920	580	384	221	127	90	6,977
Mayo,	1,707	2,339	14,737	4,858	2,740	1,567	758	448	320	34,516
Meath,	2,346	1,643	2,543	1,606	1,023	1,025	779	664	146	11,200
Monaghan,	860	1,373	2,646	4,752	1,500	524	26	3	3	15,530
Queen's,	1,260	1,474	2,591	1,803	1,131	1,068	358	273	56	9,512
Sligo,	900	1,364	7,533	4,009	1,027	580	445	238	69	16,438
Sligo,	681	1,278	2,814	4,517	1,523	743	369	149	40	16,438
Tyrone,	2,444	2,422	4,473	4,318	3,414	5,109	1,419	593	120	26,509
Tyrone,	2,646	2,413	7,477	7,706	3,773	2,927	630	178	61	29,101
Waterford,	2,071	1,973	1,210	1,107	1,087	1,308	413	214	42	9,335
Wexford,	1,280	1,257	2,607	1,815	1,124	928	468	265	78	9,366
Wick,	1,206	1,261	2,920	3,679	2,076	2,109	930	273	80	14,671
Wicklow,	1,007	768	1,643	1,073	1,000	1,158	650	263	163	7,490

SUMMARY OF IRELAND.

PROVINCE.	1867.	1881.	1893.	1867.	1881.	1893.	1867.	1881.	1893.	1867.	1881.	1893.
Leinster,	17,308	14,038	21,607	16,713	13,133	21,283	4,425	2,865	709	108,518	112,136	117,616
Munster,	13,291	9,515	26,391	20,949	12,717	28,354	3,441	2,390	533	118,136	121,616	127,616
Ulster,	16,118	16,420	30,111	45,470	32,600	44,980	4,570	3,220	833	187,616	191,616	196,616
Connaught,	6,088	11,559	43,536	31,262	16,992	43,000	2,796	1,800	671	114,616	118,616	123,616
Total of Ireland,	52,805	51,532	121,645	120,999	67,422	137,217	15,232	10,275	2,745	429,886	443,504	456,464

Number of Occupiers of Land, 1867 to 1893.

The following statement shows the number of occupiers of land in each year from 1867 to 1893, by Provinces:—

PROVINCE.	Number of Occupiers in the Year.						
	1867.	1881.	1893.	1867.	1881.	1893.	1893.
Leinster,	108,518	108,584	108,791	108,931	109,540	108,575	109,916
Munster,	111,215	111,193	112,354	112,848	114,296	114,305	115,150
Ulster,	187,804	187,460	189,418	188,540	188,125	188,020	187,616
Connaught,	114,302	114,433	114,609	115,661	114,587	114,574	114,883
IRELAND,	529,181	521,465	525,172	524,910	526,670	525,275	527,564

Increase or decrease in Holdings by Classes between 1861 and 1893.

As will be seen from Table V. on the opposite page, the number of holdings "above 1 and not exceeding 5 acres" diminished greatly between 1861 and 1893. In Leinster the decrease was 64.5 per cent.; in Munster 80.7; in Ulster 79.3; in Connaught 87.2; and in all Ireland 79.7 per cent.

In the same period holdings "above 5 and not exceeding 15 acres" also diminished in number; the decrease in all Ireland was 28.3 per cent.; it was—in Leinster 44.2 per cent.; in Munster 68.9; and in Ulster 35.3; while in Connaught these holdings increased 2.6 per cent.

Holdings "above 15 and not exceeding 30 acres" increased 7.1 per cent. in Leinster; 113.3 per cent. in Ulster; and 470.6 per cent. in Connaught; they decreased 12.1 per cent. in Munster. In all Ireland they increased 68.2 per cent.

Holdings "above 30 acres" increased 118·3 per cent., in Leinster; 241·5 in Munster; 355·0 in Ulster; 433·6 in Connaught; and 235·3 per cent. in all Ireland.

The total number of holdings "above 1 acre" decreased between 1841 and 1893 by 22·2 per cent. in Leinster; 31·9 per cent. in Munster; 22·6 in Ulster; and 25·6 in Connaught.

The total number of holdings in Ireland "above 1 acre" was 691,202 in 1841; 570,338 in 1851; 568,484 in 1861; 544,142 in 1871; 526,743 in 1881; 517,012 in 1891; 515,433 in 1892, and 515,545 in 1893, showing a decrease of 175,657 or 25·4 per cent. in the period between 1841 and 1893.

TABLE V.—The number of Holdings above 1 acre in each Province in 1841, 1851, 1861, 1871, 1881, 1891, and 1893, according to the classification used by the Census Commissioners of 1841 (in which "above 30 acres" was the maximum); the increase or decrease in the numbers in each class, and the difference per cent., between 1841 and 1893:—

Number of Holdings in 1841, 1851, 1861, 1871, 1881, 1891, and 1893.

Size of Holdings.	Leinster.	Munster.	Ulster.	Connaught.	Total.
	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.
Above 1 and not exceeding 5 Acres.	1841, 50,110 1851, 35,711 1861, 33,848 1871, 21,459 1881, 18,504 1891, 18,534 1893, 17,768	1841, 57,857 1851, 14,208 1861, 13,736 1871, 12,992 1881, 11,096 1891, 11,207 1893, 11,138	1841, 102,315 1851, 30,709 1861, 58,458 1871, 34,232 1881, 21,971 1891, 21,237 1893, 21,128	1841, 100,354 1851, 18,463 1861, 19,437 1871, 16,556 1881, 15,200 1891, 15,234 1893, 15,630	1841, 310,436 1851, 88,083 1861, 86,469 1871, 76,899 1881, 67,071 1891, 63,464 1893, 62,583
Decrease in number between 1841 and 1893.	32,342	46,719	81,057	87,474	247,594
Rate per cent.,	64·5	80·7	79·3	87·2	78·7
Above 5 and not exceeding 15 Acres.	1841, 46,839 1851, 32,856 1861, 28,615 1871, 27,573 1881, 26,946 1891, 26,551 1893, 25,711	1841, 51,733 1851, 24,355 1861, 21,339 1871, 20,469 1881, 19,747 1891, 19,234 1893, 18,234	1841, 91,605 1851, 85,176 1861, 82,032 1871, 73,447 1881, 68,325 1891, 64,760 1893, 64,386	1841, 43,623 1851, 49,355 1861, 50,404 1871, 50,029 1881, 49,833 1891, 48,738 1893, 46,684	1841, 212,299 1851, 191,564 1861, 183,581 1871, 171,333 1881, 164,043 1891, 156,481 1893, 155,225
Increase or Decrease in number between 1841 and 1893.	20,128	42,519	26,209	1,182	98,074
Rate per cent.,	44·2	68·9	35·3	2·6	38·5
Above 15 and not exceeding 30 Acres.	1841, 20,688 1851, 26,096 1861, 24,286 1871, 23,443 1881, 22,523 1891, 22,358 1893, 22,161	1841, 27,411 1851, 28,855 1861, 26,808 1871, 25,634 1881, 26,030 1891, 24,268 1893, 24,265	1841, 28,219 1851, 37,651 1861, 37,660 1871, 36,875 1881, 33,227 1891, 33,225 1893, 31,738	1841, 8,824 1851, 28,799 1861, 32,860 1871, 32,702 1881, 32,913 1891, 33,494 1893, 33,231	1841, 79,342 1851, 141,311 1861, 141,251 1871, 138,647 1881, 138,795 1891, 133,947 1893, 132,445
Increase or Decrease in number between 1841 and 1893.	1,473	2,346	28,555	27,407	54,109
Rate per cent.,	7·1	15·2	113·6	470·5	68·2
Above 30 Acres.	1841, 17,543 1851, 32,096 1861, 39,384 1871, 59,351 1881, 39,473 1891, 39,138 1893, 39,178	1841, 16,856 1851, 33,074 1861, 35,833 1871, 56,438 1881, 56,141 1891, 56,518 1893, 56,914	1841, 9,355 1851, 37,813 1861, 36,464 1871, 41,071 1881, 42,510 1891, 44,037 1893, 43,927	1841, 4,562 1851, 20,107 1861, 23,152 1871, 23,273 1881, 21,708 1891, 23,237 1893, 23,277	1841, 48,425 1851, 149,090 1861, 157,833 1871, 158,303 1881, 159,534 1891, 162,940 1893, 163,585
Increase in number between 1841 and 1893.	21,635	40,149	34,572	18,615	114,971
Rate per cent.,	118·3	241·5	355·0	433·6	235·3
TOTAL ABOVE 1 ACRE.	1841, 134,780 1851, 122,671 1861, 116,973 1871, 111,678 1881, 106,920 1891, 105,311 1893, 104,823	1841, 165,836 1851, 130,454 1861, 118,333 1871, 114,753 1881, 112,014 1891, 111,567 1893, 111,631	1841, 236,894 1851, 210,349 1861, 207,635 1871, 195,828 1881, 185,070 1891, 183,529 1893, 183,236	1841, 165,842 1851, 118,024 1861, 123,543 1871, 121,583 1881, 119,709 1891, 116,425 1893, 115,923	1841, 691,202 1851, 570,338 1861, 568,484 1871, 544,142 1881, 526,743 1891, 517,012 1893, 515,545
Decrease in number between 1841 and 1893.	29,944	52,335	53,458	39,599	175,487
Rate per cent.,	22·2	31·9	25·6	25·6	25·4

WOODS AND PLANTATIONS.

Woods and
Plantations.

In addition to the information regarding the total area under Woods and Plantations, returns were obtained in 1893, showing the proportion of the area entered under this heading occupied by each of the various kinds of trees. From these Returns it appears that of the total area (307,386 statute acres) under Woods and Plantations last year, 49,887 acres were under Larch, 36,128 under Fir, 15,411 under Spruce, 3,395 under Pine, 29,836 under Oak, 9,205 under Ash, 11,308 under Beech, 3,138 under Sycamore, 3,537 under Elm, 5,010 under Other Trees, and 140,531 were returned as under Mixed Trees. The area under Woods and Plantations in Leinster was 24,709 acres, in Munster 102,263 acres, in Ulster 58,008 acres, and in Connaught 52,306 acres.

PRODUCE OF THE CROPS.

Made of col-
lecting the
Returns of
Produce.

The Tables relating to the produce of the crops have been carefully compiled from information obtained by members of the Royal Irish Constabulary and of the Metropolitan Police from practical farmers and other persons qualified to form an opinion as to the yield in that *Poor Law Electoral Division* for which they were requested to afford the information. The names and residences of the parties so co-operating and assisting are stated by the Enumerators on the Returns.

Notes of Superintendents of Enumeration.

On pp. 78 to 89 will be found the Observations of the District Inspectors of the Royal Irish Constabulary and of the Sergeants of the Metropolitan Police, who acted as Superintendents of Enumeration, in reply to a circular requesting their opinion on the probable cause to which the good or bad yield of the various crops, in each of their districts, may be attributed.

CONDITIONS INFLUENCING THE PRODUCE OF THE CROPS.

The Weather.

The
Weather.

The Weather being a potent factor in influencing the produce of the crops, both as to quantity and quality, the following particulars, and those given on pages 121-45, are inserted by the kind permission of the Editor of the Dublin Journal of Medical Science: they have been derived from Returns of Meteorological Observations taken in Dublin City during the years 1873-83, by J. W. Moore, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.P.I., F.R. MET. SOC.; and published in the Journal during the years 1893-94. The Tables on pages 146-8 also, are founded on Dr. Moore's observations:—

The mean Atmospheric Pressure has been obtained from daily readings of the barometer at 9 A.M. and 9 P.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Fahrenheit at the mean sea level. The Mean Temperature values have been deduced from the maximal and minimal readings of the thermometer in the shade. The Rainfall is that measured daily at 9 A.M. A rainy day is one on which at least one-hundredth (01) of an inch of rain falls within the twenty-four hours from 9 A.M. to 9 A.M.

The Mean Height of the Barometer during the year 1893 was 29.954 inches. The highest observed reading was 30.706 inches at 9 A.M. on December 30th. The lowest observed reading was 28.580 inches, at noon on December 10th. The extreme range of atmospherical pressure was 2.176 inches compared with 1.604 inches in 1892.

The Mean Temperature of the year, deduced from the arithmetical mean of the maximal and minimal readings of the thermometer in the shade was 51.6°. The highest reading was 79.6° on August 15th; the lowest reading was 20.2° on January 3rd. The average mean temperature for the years 1873-92 calculated in the same way was 48.5°. The mean temperature deduced from the daily readings of the dry bulb thermometer at 9 A.M. and 9 P.M. was 50.5°.

Rain fell on 174 days, including snow or sleet on 17 days, and hail on 21 days. The average number of rainy days in the years 1873-92 was 167.1. The total rainfall measured 39.463 inches compared with an average of 27.929 inches in the twenty years 1873-92. During the first half of 1893 (January to June, inclusive) the rainfall was 9.624 inches on 78 days; during the second half (July to December, inclusive) 10.669 inches fell on 96 days.

As regards the Direction of the Wind, 730 observations were made during the year, with this result—N, 50; N.E., 50; E., 86; S.E., 47; S., 50; S.W., 99; W., 215; N.W., 96, Calms, 37.

The season of 1893 was exceptionally dry, and having regard to the importance of the subject in connection with Agriculture, I have had the following Tables (VI. and VII.) compiled. They show by quarterly periods the rainfall of the City of Dublin—a low level station—for the 29 years, 1865-93, and at Fassaroo, Bray, County Wicklow—a hilly district—for the 41 years, 1853-93, with decennial and other averages, and have been prepared from data specially supplied to me; for Dublin by Dr. J. W. Moore, and for Fassaroo by Mr. R. M. Barrington, LL.D.

TABLE VI.—RAINFALL at 40, Fitzwilliam-square, West,* Dublin, during each Quarter of the 29 years 1865-93, with AVERAGES for the 8 years, 1865-70, and the Decennial Periods, 1871-80, 1881-90 and 1891-92.

YEAR.	RAINFALL IN INCHES.					
	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	First 3 Months.	4th Quarter.	Whole Year.
1865, . . .	5.690	5.440	7.084	18.214	9.248	27.482
1866, . . .	7.581	7.497	5.919	20.997	4.583	25.579
1867, . . .	9.867	6.103	6.294	22.264	4.877	27.241
1868, . . .	5.516	3.496	8.170	17.184	7.751	24.555
1869, . . .	7.952	7.695	8.256	21.903	8.457	27.539
1870, . . .	5.575	3.791	5.687	12.054	8.805	20.859
Average 8 years, 1865-70, . . .	7.050	5.504	6.252	18.736	6.670	25.556
1871, . . .	5.087	8.805	9.504	20.396	4.972	25.368
1872, . . .	7.840	8.095	7.864	23.799	11.767	35.566
1873, . . .	5.966	2.344	9.720	18.030	5.790	23.630
1874, . . .	5.455	5.467	9.170	18.192	8.694	27.186
1875, . . .	5.458	5.088	7.814	18.540	11.410	29.950
1876, . . .	5.576	4.669	8.743	16.978	15.685	32.663
1877, . . .	8.623	7.971	8.431	25.225	8.921	32.146
1878, . . .	4.290	11.948	8.975	23.213	5.049	26.292
1879, . . .	7.247	8.091	9.937	25.275	3.583	28.858
1880, . . .	6.275	4.845	9.549	20.667	13.845	34.512
Average 10 years, 1871-80, . . .	6.223	8.229	8.591	21.043	8.791	29.633
1881, . . .	6.133	5.387	8.901	19.861	7.172	27.033
1882, . . .	5.698	7.445	8.215	21.254	9.930	31.184
1883, . . .	7.487	6.162	9.165	22.815	6.636	29.331
1884, . . .	7.754	4.138	4.341	16.213	4.254	20.467
1885, . . .	5.959	6.949	7.065	19.974	6.640	26.614
1886, . . .	7.390	5.289	5.695	21.275	11.691	32.966
1887, . . .	3.842	2.899	4.227	10.968	5.653	16.691
1888, . . .	6.097	6.016	5.679	17.692	10.687	28.679
1889, . . .	5.738	4.838	9.360	19.930	7.556	27.272
1890, . . .	7.470	5.943	7.442	20.855	6.707	27.563
Average 10 years, 1881-90, . . .	6.935	5.820	6.909	19.114	7.459	26.773
1891, . . .	1.650	7.068	9.272	18.020	9.800	27.820
1892, . . .	4.806	6.963	8.140	19.910	5.734	25.644
Average 10 years, 1882-92, . . .	5.608	5.929	7.039	18.796	7.602	26.299
1893, . . .	5.195	4.428	5.484	15.108	5.985	20.495

* The Rain Gauge was at 7, South Anne-street, Dublin, until October 1884, 1887.

TABLE VII.—RAINFALL at FARRAGE, Bray, Co. Wicklow, during each Quarter of the 41 Years, 1853-92, with AVERAGES for the 8 Years, 1853-60; for each Decennial Period in the 39 Years, 1861-90; and for the 10 Years, 1883-92.

YEARS.	RAINFALL IN INCHES.						YEARS.	RAINFALL IN INCHES.					
	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	First 3 Months.	4th Quarter.	Whole Year.		1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	First 3 Months.	4th Quarter.	Whole Year.
1853, .	8.49	8.80	7.28	24.05	10.18	34.21	1873, .	9.84	5.18	10.11	25.13	15.25	41.28
1854, .	8.20	6.27	8.76	18.20	9.06	27.26	1875, .	8.41	4.35	9.04	22.20	23.40	45.60
1855, .	3.94	3.09	6.78	18.78	10.23	28.01	1877, .	12.30	10.80	10.90	33.60	10.40	44.20
1856, .	8.98	10.45	10.45	29.88	9.40	38.88	1878, .	5.39	14.64	8.23	28.46	8.31	56.77
1857, .	7.44	11.24	5.32	24.70	7.06	31.75	1879, .	19.61	12.94	10.97	38.53	5.36	42.08
1858, .	6.68	13.71	9.33	29.92	10.76	40.68	1880, .	10.32	6.66	10.96	27.94	18.72	44.68
1859, .	9.15	9.07	9.14	27.36	12.20	39.56	Average 10 years, 1871-80,						
1860, .	14.67	13.96	11.47	40.30	16.73	87.03		9.80	7.72	9.67	27.09	12.71	39.60
Average 8 years, 1853-60,	6.49	9.35	7.93	26.27	10.43	36.95	1881, .	11.62	8.48	9.47	29.77	14.77	44.54
							1882, .	9.84	11.11	10.79	31.74	17.04	48.78
1861, .	20.23	5.33	14.28	30.92	11.04	50.98	1883, .	18.69	10.39	13.14	42.12	9.26	51.38
1862, .	14.13	10.26	8.77	33.16	12.43	45.79	1884, .	18.97	9.50	3.35	29.63	8.69	38.61
1863, .	9.80	4.14	6.84	20.73	14.33	35.71	1885, .	13.33	10.39	9.48	33.20	9.97	43.17
1864, .	8.43	3.47	3.79	15.69	15.96	31.65	1886, .	11.93	11.27	6.90	30.12	19.07	49.19
1865, .	10.15	7.46	6.97	26.58	15.46	42.21	1887, .	7.97	3.37	7.50	18.64	10.73	29.37
1866, .	12.60	9.67	7.43	29.69	8.41	38.21	1888, .	10.27	9.18	8.27	27.72	18.61	44.63
1867, .	14.03	8.23	6.42	29.09	6.18	35.27	1889, .	9.89	8.10	9.97	27.96	12.88	40.34
1868, .	9.12	3.47	12.53	27.12	14.49	41.71	1890, .	11.75	8.37	8.43	28.53	11.43	40.05
1869, .	12.41	11.22	6.24	29.87	9.69	38.96	Average 10 years, 1881-90,						
1870, .	10.71	3.40	5.29	19.40	13.73	33.13		12.40	8.63	8.93	29.96	12.83	43.81
Average 10 years, 1861-70,	12.16	6.91	6.07	27.14	12.22	39.38	1891, .	3.96	11.08	9.75	34.79	20.82	45.61
							1892, .	7.64	9.94	10.39	28.17	10.31	35.45
1871, .	9.49	6.67	9.61	26.17	7.08	33.28	Average 10 years, 1883-92,						
1872, .	12.63	6.68	6.31	30.11	20.39	50.50		11.38	8.78	8.95	29.11	12.78	41.69
1873, .	8.26	2.41	9.77	21.14	6.40	27.74	1893, .	9.10	3.68	5.84	18.60	7.44	28.24
1874, .	7.46	4.17	7.97	19.60	11.68	31.48							

Noxious Insects.

Several references to the injuries caused to crops by noxious insects, &c., are contained in the Observations of the Superintendents of Enumeration, on pages 78 to 89. Noxious
Insects.

The following may be quoted :—

In Clontarf District, Dublin County.—“ I have heard some complaints from farmers in the neighbourhood of Raheny, complaining of their potatoes being injured by wire-worm.”

In Chancery Lane District (Suburban portion of), Dublin Metropolitan Police.—“ The carrot yield was not quite as good as last year, owing to the damage done to the young sprouts by the ‘ blue-fly,’ on account of the summer being so warm.”

In Ballynacarrigy District, Westmeath County.—“ The turnip crop suffered much in its early growth from the ravages of the ‘ fly.’ ”

In Killadysert District, Clare County.—“ The turnip and mangold crops seem to have suffered by wire-worm to a noticeable extent, and the oat crop in some places appears also to have been affected when coming over the ground. The cabbage crop was also injured by caterpillars, of which there were great numbers this year.”

In Millstreet District, Cork County, W.R.—“ The oat crop suffered in the early part of the season from ‘ wire-worm,’ which eat the young blades of the oats.”

In Adare District, Limerick County.—“ The cabbage crop was a good deal ravaged by the caterpillar.”

In Nenagh District, Tipperary County, N.R.—“ A worm called the ‘ red-worm ’ appears to have done damage to the oat crop.”

In Cappawhite District, Tipperary County, S.R.—“ In a few cases the oat crop was injured by being attacked in the early spring by the ‘ red-worm,’ or wire-worm.”

In Portlaw District, Waterford County.—“ The first sowing of turnips failed in many places, in consequence of the fly.”

In Downpatrick District, Down County.—“ Turnips suffered a good deal from the fly, in the early part of the season.”

In Westport District, Mayo County.—“ Cabbage suffered very much from the caterpillar, especially in close kitchen gardens.”

Total pro-
duce in 1893
and 1892.

Comparing the produce of the Cereal Crops in 1893 with 1892 we find a decrease in wheat of 293,980 cwts., or 24·8 per cent.; in barley of 105,560 cwts., or 3·7 per cent.; in bere of 3,334 cwts., or 56·0 per cent.; in beans of 16,791 cwts., or 21·0 per cent.; and in pease of 2,757 cwts., or 44·8 per cent.; while there was an increase in oats of 1,328,275 cwts., or 7·4 per cent.; and in rye of 13,861 cwts., or 8·3 per cent.

In Green Crops, potatoes show an increase of 479,044 tons, or 18·5 per cent.; turnips, an increase of 777,385 tons, or 19·1 per cent.; mangel wurzel and beet root, an increase of 21,833 tons, or 2·9 per cent.; and cabbage, an increase of 65,356 tons, or 17·3 per cent.

Flax shows a decrease of 910,522 stones of 14 lbs., or 58·7 per cent. (following an increase of 651,415 stones or 29·6 per cent. in 1892, as compared with 1891); hay on clover, sainfoin, and grasses under rotation, a decrease of 41,153 tons, or 3·2 per cent.; and hay on permanent pasture or grass not broken up in rotation, an increase of 23,212 tons, or 0·7 per cent.; the entire hay crop showing a decrease of 17,941 tons, or 0·4 per cent.

Estimated
average
produce per
acre in 1892
and 1893.

The yield per acre of Cereal Crops in 1893 compared with that of 1892 shows an increase in wheat from 15·7 cwt. to 16·2 cwt.; in oats from 14·7 cwt. to 15·5 cwt.; and in rye from 12·5 cwt. to 13·2 cwt.; while there was a decrease in bere from 14·6 cwt. to 13·4 cwt.; in beans from 20·1 to 19·2 cwt.; and in pease from 13·4 cwt. to 10·5 cwt. Barley shows the same yield as in 1892. In other crops—potatoes show an increase from 3·5 tons to 4·2 tons; turnips from 13·5 tons to 16·0 tons; mangel wurzel and beet-root from 14·5 tons to 16·3 tons; and cabbage from 9·3 tons to 10·9 tons. Hay on clover, sainfoin, and grasses under rotation shows a decrease from 2·1 tons to 1·9 tons; and hay on permanent pasture or grass not broken up in rotation shows the same rate (2·1 tons) in both years. Flax gave a higher yield than in any previous year since 1853, and, compared with 1892, shows an increase from 21·9 stones to 36·5 stones per acre.

The total produce of the principal crops in 1892 and 1893, and the increase or decrease in the latter year, are given in Table VIII.; the average produce per statute acre in Table IX.; and in Table X. are given the total extent under each of the principal crops, the estimated average yield per statute acre, and the total produce, for each year from 1883 to 1893, inclusive.

Produce of
the Crops,
1892-93.

TABLE VIII.—The total produce of the principal Crops in 1892 and 1893, and the increase or decrease in the latter year:—

Crops.	Produce.		Increase in 1893.		Decrease in 1893.	
	1892.	1893.	Quantity.	Per-centage.	Quantity.	Per-centage.
Wheat, Cwts. of 112 lbs.,	1,186,239	892,259	—	—	293,980	24·6
Oats, " "	13,057,519	14,385,794	1,328,275	7·4	—	—
Barley, " "	2,875,937	2,769,977	—	—	105,560	3·7
Bere, " "	5,853	2,519	—	—	3,334	56·0
Rye, " "	164,439	178,100	13,861	8·3	—	—
Beans, " "	79,845	63,055	—	—	16,791	21·0
Pease, " "	6,152	3,395	—	—	2,757	44·8
Potatoes, in Tons, .	2,585,221	3,064,265	479,044	18·5	—	—
Turnips, " "	4,070,827	4,848,212	777,385	19·1	—	—
Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root, f " "	747,041	768,894	21,853	2·9	—	—
Cabbage, " "	382,597	448,953	65,356	17·3	—	—
Flax, in Stones of 14 lbs., .	1,550,597	2,461,119	910,522	58·7	—	—
Hay, in Tons. {	Clover, Sainfoin, and Grasses under Ro- tation,	1,390,060	1,368,907	—	41,153	3·2
		5,211,168	5,234,360	23,212	0·7	—

TABLE IX.—The estimated average produce per statute acre of the principal crops in 1892 and 1893, and the increase or decrease in 1893 compared with 1892:—

Crops.	Produce per Statute Acre.		Increase in 1893.	Decrease in 1893.
	1892.	1893.		
Wheat, in Cwt. of 112 lbs.,	157	142	0.5	—
Oats,	147	153	0.8	—
Barley,	164	164	—	—
Barn,	146	134	—	1.2
Rye,	12.5	12.2	0.7	—
Beans,	20.1	19.2	—	0.9
Pease,	13.4	10.5	—	2.9
Potatoes, in Tons,	2.5	4.2	0.7	—
Turnips,	13.5	16.0	2.5	—
Mangel Wurzels,	14.5	16.3	1.8	—
and Beet Root,	9.3	10.9	1.6	—
Cabbage,	51.0	26.5	24.5	—
Flax, in Stones of 14 lbs.,	2.1	1.9	—	0.2
Clover, Sainfoin, and Grasses under Rotation,	2.1	2.1	—	—
Hay, in Tons, Permanent Pasture or Grass not broken up in Rotation,	2.1	2.1	—	—

Average produce of Crops in 1892 and 1893.

The further statement contained in Table X. gives a general view of the state of agriculture during the year 1893 as compared with the preceding ten years.

Tables showing the total produce of the Crops in 1893, by counties and provinces, will be found at page 44, and by poor law unions at page 50. The average rates by counties and provinces for each year from 1884 to 1893, are given at pages 59 to 63.

TABLE X.—The extent under each of the principal Crops—the average Yield per Statute Acre, and the total Produce for all Ireland, in each year from 1883 to 1893, inclusive, with the averages for the ten years, 1883 to 1892.

Years.	EXTENT UNDER CROPS IN STATUTE MEASURE.											
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Beans.	Rye.	Potatoes.	Turneps.	Mangel Wurzels and Beet Root.	Cabbages.	Flax.	Hay.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
1883.	94,700	1,287,804	1,203,200	430	2,300	564,457	300,780	37,368	55,815	8,545	1,287,704	
1884.	97,200	1,244,444	1,177,500	440	2,100	580,500	290,000	34,000	50,000	8,000	1,287,000	
1885.	91,000	1,200,000	1,140,000	450	2,000	570,000	280,000	32,000	48,000	7,500	1,280,000	
1886.	90,000	1,200,000	1,100,000	450	2,000	560,000	280,000	32,000	48,000	7,500	1,280,000	
1887.	87,100	1,210,000	1,100,000	450	2,000	560,000	280,000	32,000	48,000	7,500	1,280,000	
1888.	90,000	1,200,000	1,100,000	450	2,000	560,000	280,000	32,000	48,000	7,500	1,280,000	
1889.	90,000	1,200,000	1,100,000	450	2,000	560,000	280,000	32,000	48,000	7,500	1,280,000	
1890.	90,000	1,200,000	1,100,000	450	2,000	560,000	280,000	32,000	48,000	7,500	1,280,000	
1891.	90,000	1,200,000	1,100,000	450	2,000	560,000	280,000	32,000	48,000	7,500	1,280,000	
1892.	90,000	1,200,000	1,100,000	450	2,000	560,000	280,000	32,000	48,000	7,500	1,280,000	
1893.	90,000	1,200,000	1,100,000	450	2,000	560,000	280,000	32,000	48,000	7,500	1,280,000	
1894.	90,000	1,200,000	1,100,000	450	2,000	560,000	280,000	32,000	48,000	7,500	1,280,000	
1895.	90,000	1,200,000	1,100,000	450	2,000	560,000	280,000	32,000	48,000	7,500	1,280,000	
1896.	90,000	1,200,000	1,100,000	450	2,000	560,000	280,000	32,000	48,000	7,500	1,280,000	
1897.	90,000	1,200,000	1,100,000	450	2,000	560,000	280,000	32,000	48,000	7,500	1,280,000	
1898.	90,000	1,200,000	1,100,000	450	2,000	560,000	280,000	32,000	48,000	7,500	1,280,000	
1899.	90,000	1,200,000	1,100,000	450	2,000	560,000	280,000	32,000	48,000	7,500	1,280,000	
1900.	90,000	1,200,000	1,100,000	450	2,000	560,000	280,000	32,000	48,000	7,500	1,280,000	
1901.	90,000	1,200,000	1,100,000	450	2,000	560,000	280,000	32,000	48,000	7,500	1,280,000	
1902.	90,000	1,200,000	1,100,000	450	2,000	560,000	280,000	32,000	48,000	7,500	1,280,000	
1903.	90,000	1,200,000	1,100,000	450	2,000	560,000	280,000	32,000	48,000	7,500	1,280,000	
1904.	90,000	1,200,000	1,100,000	450	2,000	560,000	280,000	32,000	48,000	7,500	1,280,000	
1905.	90,000	1,200,000	1,100,000	450	2,000	560,000	280,000	32,000	48,000	7,500	1,280,000	
1906.	90,000	1,200,000	1,100,000	450	2,000	560,000	280,000	32,000	48,000	7,500	1,280,000	
1907.	90,000	1,200,000	1,100,000	450	2,000	560,000	280,000	32,000	48,000	7,500	1,280,000	
1908.	90,000	1,200,000	1,100,000	450	2,000	560,000	280,000	32,000	48,000	7,500	1,280,000	
1909.	90,000	1,200,000	1,100,000	450	2,000	560,000	280,000	32,000	48,000	7,500	1,280,000	
1910.	90,000	1,200,000	1,100,000	450	2,000	560,000	280,000	32,000	48,000	7,500	1,280,000	
1911.	90,000	1,200,000	1,100,000	450	2,000	560,000	280,000	32,000	48,000	7,500	1,280,000	
1912.	90,000	1,200,000	1,100,000	450	2,000	560,000	280,000	32,000	48,000	7,500	1,280,000	
1913.	90,000	1,200,000	1,100,000	450	2,000	560,000	280,000	32,000	48,000	7,500	1,280,000	
1914.	90,000	1,200,000	1,100,000	450	2,000	560,000	280,000	32,000	48,000	7,500	1,280,000	
1915.	90,000	1,200,000	1,100,000	450	2,000	560,000	280,000	32,000	48,000	7,500	1,280,000	
1916.	90,000	1,200,000	1,100,000	450	2,000	560,000	280,000	32,000	48,000	7,500	1,280,000	
1917.	90,000	1,200,000	1,100,000	450	2,000	560,000	280,000	32,000	48,000	7,500	1,280,000	
1918.	90,000	1,200,000	1,100,000	450	2,000	560,000	280,000	32,000	48,000	7,500	1,280,000	
1919.	90,000	1,200,000	1,100,000	450	2,000	560,000	280,000	32,000	48,000	7,500	1,280,000	
1920.	90,000	1,200,000	1,100,000	450	2,000	560,000	280,000	32,000	48,000	7,500	1,280,000	
1921.	90,000	1,200,000	1,100,000	450	2,000	560,000	280,000	32,000	48,000	7,500	1,280,000	
1922.	90,000	1,200,000	1,100,000	450	2,000	560,000	280,000	32,000	48,000	7,500	1,280,000	
1923.	90,000	1,200,000	1,100,000	450	2,000	560,000	280,000	32,000	48,000	7,500	1,280,000	
1924.	90,000	1,200,000	1,100,000	450	2,000	560,000	280,000	32,000	48,000	7,500	1,280,000	
1925.	90,000	1,200,000	1,100,000	450	2,000	560,000	280,000	32,000	48,000	7,500	1,280,000	
1926.	90,000	1,200,000	1,100,000	450	2,000	560,000	280,000	32,000	48,000	7,500	1,280,000	
1927.	90,000	1,200,000	1,100,000	450	2,000	560,000	280,000	32,000	48,000	7,500	1,280,000	
1928.	90,000	1,200,000	1,100,000	450	2,000	560,000	280,000	32,000	48,000	7,500	1,280,000	
1929.	90,000	1,200,000	1,100,000	450	2,000	560,000	280,000	32,000	48,000	7,500	1,280,000	
1930.	90,000	1,200,000	1,100,000	450	2,000	560,000	280,000	32,000	48,000	7,500	1,280,000	
1931.	90,000	1,200,000	1,100,000	450	2,000	560,000	280,000	32,000	48,000	7,500	1,280,000	
1932.	90,000	1,200,000	1,100,000	450	2,000	560,000	280,000	32,000	48,000	7,500	1,280,000	
1933.	90,000	1,200,000	1,100,000	450	2,000	560,000	280,000	32,000	48,000	7,500	1,280,000	
1934.	90,000	1,200,000	1,100,000	450	2,000	560,000	280,000	32,000	48,000	7,500	1,280,000	
1935.	90,000	1,200,000	1,100,000	450	2,000	560,000	280,000	32,000	48,000	7,500	1,280,000	
1936.	90,000	1,200,000	1,100,000	450	2,000	560,000	280,000	32,000	48,000	7,500	1,280,000	
1937.	90,000	1,200,000	1,100,000	450	2,000	560,000	280,000	32,000	48,000	7,500	1,280,000	
1938.	90,000	1,200,000	1,100,000	450	2,000	560,000	280,000	32,000	48,000	7,500	1,280,000	
1939.	90,000	1,200,000	1,100,000	450	2,000	560,000	280,000	32,000	48,000	7,500	1,280,000	
1940.	90,000	1,200,000	1,100,000	450	2,000	560,000	280,000	32,000	48,000	7,500	1,280,000	
1941.	90,000	1,200,000	1,100,000	450	2,000	560,000	280,000	32,000	48,000	7,500	1,280,000	
1942.	90,000	1,200,000	1,100,000	450	2,000	560,000	280,000	32,000	48,000	7,500	1,280,000	
1943.	90,000	1,200,000	1,100,000	450	2,000	560,000	280,000	32,000	48,000	7,500	1,280,000	
1944.	90,000	1,200,000	1,100,000	450	2,000	560,000	280,000	32,000	48,000	7,500	1,280,000	
1945.	90,000	1,200,000	1,100,000	450	2,000	560,000	280,000	32,000	48,000	7,500	1,280,000	
1946.	90,000	1,200,000	1,100,000	450	2,000	560,000	280,000	32,000	48,000	7,500	1,280,000	
1947.	90,000	1,200,000	1,100,000	450	2,000	560,000	280,000	32,000	48,000	7,500	1,280,000	
1948.	90,000	1,200,000	1,100,000	450	2,000	560,000	280,000	32,000	48,000	7,500	1,280,000	
1949.	90,000	1,200,000	1,100,000	450	2,000	560,000	280,000	32,000	48,000	7,500	1,280,000	
1950.	90,000	1,200,000	1,100,000	450	2,000	560,000	280,000	32,000	48,000	7,500	1,280,000	
1951.	90,000	1,200,000	1,100,000	450	2,000	560,000	280,000	32,000	48,000	7,500	1,280,000	
1952.	90,000	1,200,000	1,100,000	450	2,000	560,000	280,000	32,000	48,000	7,500	1,280,000	
1953.	90,000	1,200,000	1,100,000	450	2,000	560,000	280,000	32,000	48,000	7,500	1,280,000	
1954.	90,000	1,200,000	1,100,000	450	2,000	560,000	280,000	32,000	48,000	7,500	1,280,000	
1955.	90,000	1,200,000	1,100,000	450	2,000	560,000	280,000	32,000	48,000	7,500	1,280,000	
1956.	90,000	1,200,000	1,100,000	450	2,000	560,000	280,000	32,000	48,000	7,500	1,280,000	
1957.	90,000	1,200,000	1,100,000	450	2,000	560,000	280,000	32,000	48,000	7,500	1,280,000	
1958.	90,000	1,200,000	1,100,000	450	2,000	560,000	280,000	32,000	48,000	7,500	1,280,000	
1959.	90,000	1,200,000	1,100,000	450	2,000	560,000	280,000	32,000	48,000	7,500	1,280,000	
1960.	90,000	1,200,000	1,100,000	450	2,000	560,000	280,000	32,000	48,000	7,500	1,280,000	
1961.	90,000	1,200,000	1,100,000	450	2,000	560,000	280,000	32,000	48,000	7,500	1,280,000	
1962.	90,000	1,200,000	1,100,000	450	2,000	560,000	280,000	32,000	48,000	7,500	1,280,000	
1963.	90,000	1,200,000	1,100,000	450	2,000	560,000	280,000	32,000	48,000	7,500	1,280,000	
1964.	90,000	1,200,000	1,100,000	450	2,000	560,000	280,000	32,000	48,000	7,500	1,280,000	
1965.	90,000	1,200,000	1,100,000	450	2,000	560,000	280,000	32,000	48,000	7,500	1,280,000	
1966.	90,000	1,200,000	1,100,000	450	2,000	560,000	280,000	32,000	48,000	7,500	1,280,000	
1967.	90,000	1,200,000	1,100,000	450	2,000	560,000	280,000	32,000	48,000	7,500	1,280,000	
1968.	90,000	1,200,000	1,100,000	450	2,000	560,000	280,000	32,000	48,000	7,500	1,280,000	
1969.	90,000	1,200,000	1,100,000	450	2,000	560,000	280,000	32,000	48,000	7,500	1,280,000	
19												

LIVE STOCK.

Number and
Ages of Live
Stock, 1892
and 1893

TABLE XI.—The Number and Ages of the Live Stock in Ireland, in 1892 and 1893, and the Increase or Decrease in each description:—

Description of Stock.	Number in 1892.	Number in 1893.	Increase in 1893.		Decrease in 1893.	
			In Number.	Per Centage.	In Number.	Per Centage.
Horses, { Two years old and upwards, .	420,551	436,966	6,445	1.5	—	—
One year old and under two, .	93,821	97,848	4,027	4.3	—	—
Under one year, .	61,368	79,086	—	—	3,465	3.0
Total No. of Horses, .	605,910	613,927	8,017	1.3	—	—
Mules,	29,303	29,302	—	—	101	0.3
Asses,	217,800	218,730	1,120	0.5	—	—
Cattle, { Two years old and upwards, .	2,498,312	2,538,747	40,535	1.6	—	—
One year old and under two, .	1,038,109	969,409	—	—	45,807	4.4
Under one year, .	1,017,804	956,608	—	—	41,796	6.1
Total No. of Cattle, .	4,553,196	4,464,667	—	—	67,068	1.5
Sheep, { One year old and upwards, .	2,861,762	2,681,180	—	—	200,672	7.0
Under one year, .	1,946,035	1,740,375	—	—	205,760	10.6
Total No. of Sheep, .	4,807,777	4,421,455	—	—	406,322	8.4
Pigs, { One year old and upwards, .	183,953	139,066	6,133	3.3	—	—
Under one year, .	979,649	1,013,201	33,212	3.5	—	—
Total No. of Pigs, .	1,115,473	1,162,417	46,946	4.3	—	—
Goats,	323,726	323,173	—	—	9,633	2.9
Poultry,	15,333,749	16,097,461	761,712	5.0	—	—

Number of
Live Stock.

At the period of the enumeration in 1893, the total number of horses in Ireland was 613,927 being an increase of 8,017 compared with 1892. There was an increase of 6,445 in the number "two years old and upwards," and of 4,027 in the "one year old, and under two," but a decrease of 3,465 in those "under one year."

The number of Mules was 29,302, being 101 less than in 1892, and asses numbered 218,720, being an increase of 1,120.

Horses, Mules, and Asses taken together numbered 852,813 in 1892, and 861,849 in 1893, being an increase of 9,036 or 1.1 per cent.; compared with the average number for the ten years 1883-92, they show an increase of 65,132, or 8.2 per cent.

The number of Cattle in 1893 was 4,464,657, showing a decrease of 67,068, or 1.5 per cent. as compared with the number enumerated in 1892, which was the highest number for any of the ten years 1883-92; there was an increase of 40,535 in the "two years old and upwards"; a decrease of 45,807 in the "one year old and under two," and a decrease of 41,796 in the number "under one year." Compared with the average number for the ten years 1883-92, Cattle show an increase of 244,733, or 5.8 per cent.

Sheep numbered 4,421,453 in 1893, being 406,322, or 8·4 per cent. less than the number for the previous year, but 623,846 or 16·4 per cent. over the average for the ten years 1883-92; the "one year old and upwards" decreased by 200,572, or 7·0 per cent. as compared with the number in 1892, and those "under one year" by 205,750, or 10·6 per cent.

Number of Live Stock.

Pigs were returned as 1,152,417 in 1893, showing an increase of 38,945, or 3·5 per cent., as compared with the previous year, the number for which was 18·6 per cent. less than that for the year 1891. The "one year old and upwards" increased by 5,133, and those "under one year" by 83,812.

Comparing the number of pigs returned in 1893 with the average for the ten years 1888-92, we find a decrease of 190,148 or 14·2 per cent.

Goats numbered 323,173 in 1893, being 9,553 less than in 1892, but 31,601 or 10·8 per cent. over the average for the ten years 1883-92.

The number of poultry in 1893 was 16,097,461, being 761,712 more than in 1892, and 1,726,050 or 12·0 per cent. over the average for the ten years 1883-92. Of the 16,097,461 poultry in 1893, 1,031,934 were turkeys; 2,177,437 geese; 2,909,353 ducks; and 9,978,717 ordinary fowl.

Poultry.

Compared with 1892, turkeys increased by 81,268, geese by 61,523, ducks by 63,213, and ordinary fowl by 555,688.

TABLE XII.—The Number of Live Stock in Ireland, in each year from 1883 to 1893 inclusive, with the average numbers for the ten years 1883-92:—

Number of Live Stock, 1883 to 1893.

Years.	Horses and Mules.	Asses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Goats.	Poultry.
1883, . . .	561,457	189,769	4,096,983	3,219,311	1,268,384	263,146	13,261,430
1884, . . .	582,439	191,039	4,112,789	3,245,212	1,308,880	284,411	12,747,460
1885, . . .	576,430	197,170	4,228,881	3,478,006	1,269,092	264,437	13,856,538
1886, . . .	578,299	196,945	4,183,294	3,306,043	1,263,142	266,176	13,309,323
1887, . . .	587,234	199,612	4,167,404	3,377,828	1,408,436	271,789	14,460,543
1888, . . .	596,268	203,182	4,090,196	3,324,669	1,367,825	295,678	14,494,400
1889, . . .	604,102	206,234	4,094,174	3,769,187	1,360,670	303,353	14,864,317
1890, . . .	614,884	215,018	4,340,316	4,323,395	1,870,368	327,144	15,408,426
1891, . . .	621,473	216,268	4,448,611	4,752,613	1,367,712	328,327	15,276,128
1892, . . .	626,213	217,600	4,531,126	4,837,777	1,313,472	332,798	15,538,740
Average 1883-92, . . .	593,687	203,630	4,319,324	3,797,809	1,542,565	291,372	14,371,411
1893, . . .	643,129	218,720	4,464,967	4,431,455	1,152,417	323,173	16,097,461

TABLE XIII.—The proportion per cent. of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and Pigs in Ireland according to Age, for the years 1883 to 1893, inclusive, and averages for the ten years 1883-92.

Number of Live Stock, 1883 to 1893.

Years.	Horses.			Cattle.			Sheep.		Pigs.	
	Percentage at each age.			Percentage at each age.			Percentage at each age.		Percentage at each age.	
	Two Years old and upwards.	One Year old and under Two.	Under One Year.	Two Years old and upwards.	One Year old and under Two.	Under One Year.	One Year old and upwards.	Under One Year.	One Year old and upwards.	Under One Year.
1883, . . .	79·2	10·5	10·3	55·3	20·8	23·9	51·7	38·3	13·4	86·6
1884, . . .	78·0	11·1	10·9	55·3	21·5	23·2	49·6	37·5	13·6	87·2
1885, . . .	78·5	11·9	11·8	56·0	20·8	23·2	41·6	38·5	12·7	87·3
1886, . . .	76·5	12·3	11·4	56·7	21·0	22·3	41·7	38·5	12·7	87·3
1887, . . .	75·8	12·5	11·7	56·7	20·6	22·6	40·2	39·8	12·7	87·3
1888, . . .	74·4	13·1	12·5	56·2	21·3	22·5	39·6	40·4	12·2	87·8
1889, . . .	74·4	13·4	12·2	55·5	21·2	23·3	39·5	40·5	12·2	87·8
1890, . . .	73·3	13·7	13·0	54·7	21·2	24·1	38·7	41·3	12·1	87·9
1891, . . .	72·2	14·5	13·3	54·1	22·0	23·9	39·0	41·0	11·7	88·3
1892, . . .	71·1	15·5	13·4	53·1	22·4	22·5	39·7	40·3	12·0	88·0
Average 1883-92, . . .	75·1	12·9	12·9	55·6	21·3	23·1	40·4	39·6	12·5	87·5
1893, . . .	71·2	15·9	12·9	53·9	21·7	21·4	40·6	39·4	12·1	87·9

MILCH COWS.

Milch Cows. The following statement (Table XIV.) shows the number of Milch Cows in Ireland in each year from 1854—the first year in which Milch Cows were separately enumerated—to 1893. The average number for the first five years of the period was 1,579,851, and for the last five years 1,419,798, being a decline of 160,058 or 10·1 per cent. The highest number in any one year was 1,690,389 in 1859, and the lowest 1,348,886 in 1864.

Years.	No. of Milch Cows.	Years.	No. of Milch Cows.	Years.	No. of Milch Cows.	Years.	No. of Milch Cows.
1854, .	1,617,572	1864, .	1,346,888	1874, .	1,491,575	1884, .	1,356,683
1855, .	1,561,298	1865, .	1,387,448	1875, .	1,599,368	1885, .	1,417,423
1856, .	1,579,519	1866, .	1,482,616	1876, .	1,832,974	1886, .	1,416,644
1857, .	1,605,560	1867, .	1,521,053	1877, .	1,522,311	1887, .	1,394,135
1858, .	1,435,409	1868, .	1,475,339	1878, .	1,484,515	1888, .	1,384,771
1859, .	1,690,389	1869, .	1,504,052	1879, .	1,464,818	1889, .	1,393,761
1860, .	1,616,453	1870, .	1,399,994	1880, .	1,398,047	1890, .	1,400,827
1861, .	1,546,138	1871, .	1,545,852	1881, .	1,392,012	1891, .	1,442,268
1862, .	1,486,835	1872, .	1,561,784	1882, .	1,399,005	1892, .	1,451,069
1863, .	1,395,524	1873, .	1,528,156	1883, .	1,462,324	1893, .	1,441,329

Tables showing the number of Live Stock in 1893, by counties and provinces, will be found at page 64; by Poor Law Unions at pages 65-8; and by counties and provinces, for each year from 1884 to 1893 at pages 69-73.

DISEASES OF CATTLE.

**Diseases of
Cattle.**

The following information has been derived from returns compiled in pursuance of the provisions of the 59th section of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, for the year ended the 31st December, 1893.

No case of Pleuro-Pneumonia occurred during the year 1893. The numbers for four previous years were 86 for 1892, 133 for 1891, 95 for 1890, and 108 for 1889.

Ireland continues to be free from Foot-and-Mouth Disease. No case has occurred since the year 1884.

As regards the working of the Act relating to Swine Fever it may be observed that, while only 196 outbreaks of the disease were reported during the ten months from 1st January to 1st November, 1893, 488 suspected outbreaks were reported during the remaining months, November and December. The existence of disease was confirmed in 310 of these cases by the Veterinary Officers of the Department who examined the internal organs of the dead or slaughtered swine. The number of outbreaks in the year 1892 was 227, and 278 in 1891.

Six outbreaks of Glanders were reported during the year.

There were 22 outbreaks of Anthrax during the year, as compared with 8 in the previous year, 29 in 1891, 17 in 1890, and 21 in 1889.

The returns show that 424 cases of Rabies were reported in 1893, as compared with 446 in 1892, 470 in 1891, and 353 in 1890.

PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE.

TABLE XV.—The information in the following Table is derived from Returns of the Average Prices of Agricultural Produce collected by the Irish Land Commission for the seven years, 1887-93. Prices of Agricultural Produce.

PRODUCE.	Average Price for the year 1887.	Average Price for the year 1888.	Average Price for the year 1889.	Average Price for the year 1890.	Average Price for the year 1891.	Average Price for the year 1892.	Average Price for the year 1893.	Average Price for the Year 1893.				
								Quarter ending 31 March.	Quarter ending 30 June.	Quarter ending 30 Sept.	Quarter ending 31 Dec.	Whole Year 1893.
CEREALS—	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Wheat, per cwt.,	8 3	8 11½	8 5½	8 3½	7 3	6 10	6 3	6 40	5 8	5 4	5 4	6 4 0
Oats, „	8 10½	8 4	8 5½	8 1	6 10	6 10	5 8	6 40	5 8	5 4	5 4	6 4 0
Barley, „	5 0	6 7	6 7	5 3½	7 10	7 10	5 8	6 10	5 10	5 10	5 10	5 8
Flax, per cwt.,	6 11	6 11	6 10	6 10	6 11	6 11	7 3	—	—	—	—	—
Potatoes, per cwt.,	5 0	5 6½	5 6½	5 6½	5 6½	5 6½	5 7	5 6½	5 6½	5 6½	5 6½	5 6½
Hay, „	5 6½	5 0	5 0	5 11½	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6
BUTTER.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
„	80 7	80 13	80 0	80 0	80 0	80 11	80 11	80 11	80 11	80 11	80 11	80 7
MEAT.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
„	80 18	80 8	80 4	80 1	80 1	80 1	80 1	80 1	80 1	80 1	80 1	80 1
BUTTER.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
„	80 8	80 8	80 8	80 8	80 8	80 8	80 8	80 8	80 8	80 8	80 8	80 8
PORK (Fresh).	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
„	80 8	80 8	80 8	80 8	80 8	80 8	80 8	80 8	80 8	80 8	80 8	80 8
WOLLS, per lb.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
„	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10
EGGS, per 100.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7 8	8 0	8 0	10 8	7 11

NOTE.—The prices of beef and mutton in the above returns are those for the Dublin Fat Stock Markets, and have been compiled as follows:—

- (a) Prior to 1st August, 1887, from the market prices of beef and mutton reported in the ordinary manner, irrespective of live weight.
 (b) After 1st August, 1887, the prices of beef and mutton were calculated from weekly returns of the live weights and prices of fat stock, sent to the Dublin Market, the average price being calculated from the live weights price in the ratio of 7 to 4.
 (c) For Ulster, Munster, and Connaught only.
 (d) For Ulster, Munster, and Connaught only, in 1891, 1892, and 1893.
 (e) Eggs not reported till 1893.

DAIRY INDUSTRIES

As the increase during recent years in the number of Dairy Factories appeared to render it desirable that some particulars should be obtained regarding what is now an important Agricultural Industry, information on several points connected with the subject was collected through the medium of the Enumerators in 1891, 1892, and 1893. Statistics were also had respecting the number of Milk Separators used in private establishments. Except in two or three cases, where the proprietors declined to give any particulars, the details sought for were willingly supplied where available; but in some establishments the accounts kept did not contain information on all the branches inquired into.

The following Table shows, *inter alia*, that the number of Factories from which statistics were obtained in 1893 was 190, being an increase of 15 as compared with the number returned in 1892, and that the number of hands permanently employed amounted to 1,443, or 199 more than the (revised) number for 1892. Of the 190 factories, 95 were owned by individual proprietors, 49 were the property of Joint Stock Companies, and 46 belonged to Co-operative Farmers. In the 190 Factories there were 419 milk separators, of which 357, or 85 per cent., were worked by steam-power. Almost four-fifths of the total number of Factories were in Munster, the number for that province being 151; in Leinster there were 33, in Ulster 4, and in Connaught 2. The quantity of Butter produced during the year ended 30th September, 1893, was 167,135 cwts. (against 141,578 cwts. in the preceding year), and of Cheese 183 cwts., and the number of lbs. of Condensed Milk amounted to 15,154,700.

TABLE XVI.—Showing the number of DAIRY FACTORIES and of CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES, with of Butter, Cream, &c., produced;

PROVINCES AND COUNTIES.	Number of Factories.	Number of Factories which receive			Description of Ownership.			FABRIC FACTORIES.					
		Milk and Cream.	Milk only.	Cream only.	Proprietary.	Joint Stock.	Co-operative Farmers.	Total quantity of MILK reported to Factories during the year ended 31st Decr., 1893.	Total quantity of Cream reported to Factories during the year ended 31st Decr., 1893.	POWER EMPLOYED, With number of Separate water-mills working.			
										Hand.	Horse.	Steam.	Water.
EXISTING:													
Carlow,	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	141,024	-	-	-	4	-
Dublin,	2	-	2	-	1	1	-	129,927	-	-	-	2	-
Kildare,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kilkenny,	20	2	22	-	20	3	2	2,225,158	141,381*	-	-	25	10
King's,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Longford,	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	43,700	-	-	-	2	-
Louth and Fenchale, County of Down,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meath,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Queen's,	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	146,200	-	-	-	2	-
Westmeath,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wexford,	2	-	2	-	2	-	-	94,825	-	-	-	2	-
Wicklow,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total,	23	2	30	-	24	5	4	3,595,949	141,381	-	-	46	20
NEW:													
Carlow,	4	-	4	-	2	-	2	228,820	-	-	-	6	-
Carth,	26	1	32	1	12	12	30	10,248,820	25,224	-	-	99 67	17
Kerry,	4	-	4	-	4	-	-	624,827	-	-	-	7	-
Down,	49	2	45	1	17	12	50	2,032,417,843	259,125	-	-	10 115	14
Tyrone,	66	7	23	-	20	46	80	13,246,229	222,827	-	-	0 122	2
Waterford,	24	-	14	-	12	2	-	2,472,271	-	-	-	10	2
Total,	171	12	128	2	55	42	49	69,026,819	647,224	-	-	208	49
OTHERS:													
Antrim,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Armagh,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carth,	2	1	2	-	2	-	-	122,358	-	2	-	2	-
Down,	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	64,028	-	-	-	1	-
Fermanagh,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Londonderry,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monaghan,	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	26,600	-	-	-	1	-
Tyrone,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total,	4	1	2	-	4	-	-	276,765	-	2	-	4	-
CONDENSED:													
Galway,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Limerick,	2	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	16,207	1	-	2	-
Mayo,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northampton,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sligo,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total,	2	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	16,207	1	-	2	-
TOTAL OF IRELAND,	190	12	160	2	65	46	48	61,124,118	808,429*	3	-	217	69

(a) Excludes the quantity used in a Margarine Factory.

* See note (7), page 15.

(b) Including one Factory employing Steam and Water Power.

the number of MILK-SEPARATORS in use; the number of hands permanently employed; the quantity and other details.

No.		TOTAL ANNUAL PRODUCTION. (YEAR ENDED 31st SEPTEMBER, 1893.)					Disposal of Skim Milk.			Number of Milk Separators used in Private Establish- ments.	PROVINCES AND COUNTIES.
Total Number of Milk Separators at work.	Number of Herd- owners per- manently em- ployed.	Dairies in cows.	Cheese in cwt.		Cream and Condensed Milk sold as such.		Number of Factories in which it is				
			Skim.	Whole Milk.	Cream in Gallons.	Condensed Milk in lbs.	Returned to Farmers.	Utilised at Factories for Cheese making.	Other- wise disposed of.		
6	7	413	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	LEINSTER.
2	23	75	-	-	3,864	-	-	-	2	4	Cadown.
			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	Dublin.
42	87	11,823	-	-	30,864	-	17	-	2	34	Kildare.
			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	Kilkenny.
2	4	180	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	King's.
			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	Longford.
			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	Louth and Drogheda, County of Town.
			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	Meath.
2	4	424	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	Queen's.
			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Westmeath.
2	7	243	-	-	2,124	-	1	-	1	2	Wexford.
			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	Wicklow.
54	127	11,336	-	-	36,076	-	21	-	21	43	Total.
											MUNSTER.
6	23	324	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	2	Cork.
36	224	25,743	185	-	41,662	4,380,000	21	-	1	25	Cork.
7	22	1,188	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	3	Kerry.
125	285	66,114	-	-	36,000	4,350,000	47	-	1	12	Limerick.
112	280	40,616	-	-	220,000†	600,000	61	-	6	2	Tipperary.
13	113	4,366	-	-	-	3,540,700	10	-	4	23	Waterford.
207	1,336	147,805	185	-	228,664	15,344,700	127	-	13	50	Total.
											ULSTER.
			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	Antrim.
			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Armagh.
4	2	407	-	-	1,694	-	2	-	-	1	Cavan.
			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Down.
1	10	164	-	-	1,375	-	-	-	1	-	Fermanagh.
			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Londonderry.
			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monaghan.
1	2	76	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	Tyrone.
			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3	21	190	-	-	2,686	-	2	-	1	2	Total.
											CONNAUGHT.
			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	Galway.
2	11	271	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	Letterkenny.
			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mayo.
			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sligo.
			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2	11	271	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	Total.
423	1,423	322,545	370	-	578,696	16,334,700	185	-	24	106	TOTAL OF IRELAND.

† A large portion of this quantity, separated in Tipperary, was sent to the Butter Factory in Kilkenny owned by the same proprietor.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF LIVE STOCK.

Exports of
Live Stock.

With the view of giving a more accurate idea of the number of live stock produced in Ireland the following statement has been extracted from the Statistical Returns published in the Report for 1893 under the "Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878."

TABLE XVII.—Number of Cattle, Sheep, and Swine, exported from Ireland to Great Britain during each of the nineteen years, 1875-93:—

Years.	Cattle.				Sheep.				Swine.				Years.
	Oxen, Bulls, and Cows.				Calves.	Total.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.	Fat Swine.	Store Swine.	Total.	
	Fat Cattle.	Store Cattle for Slaughtering or Breeding purposes.	Other Cattle.	Total.									
1875.	354,981	819,378	13,797	1,188,156	25,704	368,819	562,800	376,879	939,679	305,120	14,819	319,939	1875.
1876.	379,134	826,552	18,795	1,224,481	45,452	374,933	474,873	314,387	789,260	319,044	73,375	392,419	1876.
1877.	368,080	864,263	3,708	1,236,051	29,799	343,641	431,128	168,746	599,874	306,332	75,312	381,644	1877.
1878.	367,964	853,591	4,874	1,226,429	50,284	378,987	645,089	186,371	831,460	306,100	65,380	371,480	1878.
1879.	361,237	839,546	5,688	1,206,471	38,384	345,359	558,821	186,769	745,591	315,619	63,264	378,883	1879.
1880.	365,810	817,500	9,815	1,193,125	48,671	370,541	498,844	311,387	810,231	326,243	54,997	381,240	1880.
1881.	365,236	815,895	9,771	1,190,902	37,022	375,895	518,709	162,304	681,013	326,230	45,669	371,899	1881.
1882.	361,777	827,190	5,068	1,193,935	16,983	379,918	558,848	161,548	720,396	326,480	48,690	375,170	1882.
1883.	356,678	878,819	1,889	1,237,386	66,237	421,825	512,104	144,820	656,924	326,708	35,874	362,582	1883.
1884.	359,018	817,358	9,310	1,185,686	71,540	375,568	595,499	277,818	873,317	327,797	15,691	343,488	1884.
1885.	346,346	817,680	3,894	1,167,920	82,338	360,420	420,410	189,880	610,290	326,189	37,823	364,012	1885.
1886.	361,110	805,917	1,587	1,168,614	45,689	377,681	489,588	140,380	630,000	325,500	29,779	355,279	1886.
1887.	341,719	800,878	3,881	1,146,478	57,078	370,493	591,565	196,184	787,749	326,328	62,731	389,059	1887.
1888.	352,857	806,490	9,541	1,168,888	47,108	376,719	600,400	236,788	837,188	326,880	69,292	396,172	1888.
1889.	346,303	875,683	3,823	1,225,809	47,387	390,042	575,309	143,397	718,706	326,508	46,161	372,669	1889.
1890.	312,338	886,763	3,390	1,192,491	65,469	380,908	507,229	148,761	655,990	326,427	38,548	364,975	1890.
1891.	340,319	861,874	3,883	1,206,076	55,880	396,909	578,398	216,877	795,275	325,889	48,880	374,769	1891.
1892.	338,610	868,887	9,719	1,217,216	10,390	394,808	711,114	208,543	919,657	327,077	48,374	375,451	1892.
1893.	316,304	815,885	9,473	1,141,662	66,867	388,839	708,389	205,595	913,984	327,413	51,899	379,312	1893.

From the foregoing it is evident that some of the younger animals included in the Statistics of Exports must necessarily escape enumeration in June of each year when the returns of live stock are collected for this Department. Viewing the number of animals exported to Great Britain in relation to those enumerated, it is found that in cattle the number exported bears a relation of 15·4 per cent. to those enumerated in 1893, as compared with 13·8 per cent. in 1892; in sheep 29·1 per cent. as compared with 22·4 per cent. in 1892; and in pigs 39·6 per cent. as compared with 45·0 per cent. in 1892.

From the same Report it appears that the number of horses exported to Great Britain in 1893 amounted to 30,390, equal to 5·0 per cent. of those enumerated.

It also appears that during the same period there were imported into Ireland, 3,871 horses, 339 cattle (including 31 calves), 10,408 sheep, and 159 pigs.

Imports of
Live Stock.

HONEY PRODUCED IN 1892.

Honey
produced in
1892.

The inquiries made in the preceding seven years relative to the extent to which bee-keeping is followed in Ireland, and the degree of success attained in this special branch of rural economy, were repeated last year with reference to the season of 1892.

According to the Returns received there would appear to have been a decrease of 34·1 per cent. in the quantity of honey produced in 1892, as compared with the preceding year.

The quantity of honey produced, according to the Returns, was 192,457 lbs.; of this, 60,129 lbs. were produced in the province of Leinster; 65,369 lbs. in Munster; 49,463 lbs. in Ulster; and 17,496 lbs. in Connaught. Of the 192,457 lbs., 104,386 lbs. were produced "in Hives having Movable Combs," and 88,121 lbs. "in other Hives." It was stated that 101,440 lbs. was "Run Honey," and 91,017 lbs. "Section Honey."

The number of stocks brought through the Winter of 1892-93 amounted to 15,846; of which 7,115 were in hives having movable combs, and 8,731 in other hives.

According to the returns collected there were 4,668 lbs. of wax manufactured in 1892; of which 1,935 lbs. were from hives having movable combs, and 2,713 lbs. from other hives. Honey produced in 1892.

The Returns received in 1892 gave the number of swarms at work during the season of 1891 as 17,573; the quantity of honey as 253,561 lbs.; the number of stocks brought through the winter of 1891-92 as 18,534; and the quantity of wax manufactured in 1891 as 4,586 lbs.

The following Table shows the quantity of Honey returned as produced in Ireland during each of the eight years, 1885-92. It will be observed, that the quantity produced in 1892 was less than that for any of the preceding seven years, and very much below the average.

TABLE XVIII.—Showing for each of the Eight Years 1885-92 the Quantity of Honey Produced in Ireland, distinguishing the quantity Produced in Hives having Movable Combs from that Produced in other Hives, and **RUN HONEY** from SECTION HONEY :—

YEARS.	HONEY PRODUCED, IN LBS.						
	In Hives having Movable Combs.			In other Hives.			GENERAL TOTAL.
	Run.	Section.	Total.	Run.	Section.	Total.	
1885	46,196	59,218	105,414	141,285	59,596	190,881	296,295
1886	52,608	74,332	126,941	145,183	59,094	204,277	331,218
1887	77,897	134,387	212,284	183,961	53,161	237,122	449,406
1888	55,728	92,653	148,381	137,801	42,360	180,161	328,542
1889	74,942	145,566	220,508	162,104	53,976	216,080	436,588
1890	47,982	86,136	134,118	115,599	42,429	158,028	292,146
1891	43,067	91,661	134,728	82,909	50,004	132,913	267,641
1892	34,707	69,629	104,336	46,753	21,846	68,599	172,935

SCUTCHING MILLS.

The number of Mills for scutching Flax in Ireland in 1893 was 970, being a decrease of 23 compared with 1892, and a decrease of 145 since the year 1884. 954 of those Mills in 1893 were in Ulster, 8 in Connaught, 6 in Leinster, and 4 in Munster. There were 396 Mills with from 1 to 4 stocks; 325 having 5 or 6; 222 with from 7 to 12; 23 having from 13 to 18, and 2 having above 18 stocks; 800 were worked by water power; 116 by steam; and 54 by water and steam. The total number of Stocks in Ireland in 1893 amounted to 5,857, and of this number 5,735 were in Mills situated in Ulster.

The following is the number of Scutching Mills, in each year, from 1884 to 1893 inclusive, by Provinces :— Scutching Mills, 1884 to 1893

Provinces.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
Leinster, . . .	9	7	7	7	8	7	7	7	4	6
Munster, . . .	12	9	8	8	4	4	5	5	6	4
Ulster, . . .	1,086	1,067	1,083	1,063	1,066	1,048	1,045	992	979	954
Connaught, . .	8	9	5	2	2	3	2	2	4	6
Ireland, . . .	1,115	1,092	1,083	1,078	1,079	1,063	1,059	1,008	993	970

Scutching
Mills, 1893.

TABLE XIX.—Number of SCUTCHING MILLS in 1893, by COUNTIES and PROVINCES, classified according to the number of Stocks in each Mill, and the Power used in working them; with the Total Number of Stocks in each County:—

PROVINCES AND COUNTIES IN WHICH THERE WERE SCUTCHING MILLS.	POWER EMPLOYED.					Total No. of Mills.	CLASSIFICATION OF MILLS.					Total No. of Stocks.
	Water.	Steam.	Water and Steam.	Horse.	Wind.		Having 1, 2, 3, or 4 Stocks.	Having 5 or 6 Stocks.	Having above 6 but not exceeding 12 Stocks.	Having above 12 but not exceeding 16 Stocks.	Having above 16 Stocks.	
LEINSTER:												
Dublin, . . .	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	6
Kildare, . . .	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	18
Louth & Drogheda, Co. of Town.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	5
Meath, . . .	3	.	.	.	.	3	.	2	1	.	.	20
Total, . . .	5	.	.	.	.	6	.	4	1	1	.	49
MUNSTER:												
Cork, . . .	3	1	.	.	.	4	3	1	.	.	.	18
Total, . . .	3	1	.	.	.	4	3	1	.	.	.	18
ULSTER:												
Antrim, . . .	117	10	4	.	.	131	67	49	24	1	.	721
Armagh, . . .	36	13	5	.	.	54	10	38	39	9	.	286
Cavan, . . .	34	4	1	.	.	39	10	14	14	1	.	276
Donegal, . . .	128	3	5	.	.	136	103	19	11	.	.	673
Down, . . .	94	31	14	.	.	139	17	63	67	11	1	1,154
Fermanagh, . .	21	3	.	.	.	24	3	11	3	2	.	147
Londonderry, .	130	7	12	.	.	149	32	37	18	1	.	739
Monaghan, . .	36	13	3	.	.	52	29	28	17	4	.	530
Tyros, . . .	132	24	11	.	.	167	83	51	30	2	1	937
Total, . . .	787	113	54	.	.	954	392	320	216	24	2	5,733
CONNAUGHT:												
Leitrim, . . .	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	12
Mayo, . . .	2	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	2	.	.	23
Sligo, . . .	1	3	.	.	.	4	1	.	3	.	.	20
Total, . . .	4	3	.	.	.	7	1	.	6	.	.	55
TOTAL OF IRELAND,	850	116	54	.	.	970	393	325	223	25	2	5,857

CORN MILLS.

Corn Mills.

As in 1891 and 1892, returns were obtained showing the number of Corn Mills in Ireland, with details as to the power used, the kind of corn chiefly ground, and the average quantity ground per week when the mills are at work. The results are given, by provinces and counties, in the following table, from which it appears that the total number of mills returned is 1,553 (an increase of 36 as compared with the number for 1892) of which

1,342 were worked by water, 92 by steam, 22 by wind, and 77 by water and steam; and that wheat was the chief kind of corn ground in 292 mills, oats in 999, and Indian corn in 236. In 220 of the 1,533 mills the average quantity ground per week, when the mills are at work, exceeds 500 cwts.

TABLE XX.—Number of CORN MILLS in 1893, by COUNTIES and PROVINCES, classified according to the Power used, the kind of Corn chiefly ground, and the average Quantity (in cwts.) ground per week when the Mills are at work.

COUNTIES AND PROVINCES.	Total No. of Mills.	Description of Power Used.				Kind of Corn Chiefly Ground.				Average Quantity Ground per Week when at Work.							
		Water.	Steam.	Wind.	Water and Steam.	Wheat.	Oats.	Indian Corn.	All others.	Under 50 cwts.	50 and under 100 cwts.	100 and under 200 cwts.	200 and under 300 cwts.	300 and upwards.			
		Number of Mills.				Number of Mills.				Number of Mills.							
ULSTER:																	
Carlow	23	23	—	—	—	4	12	2	—	—	—	2	2	7	—	—	
Dublin	28	28	7	1	4	12	4	2	1	2	—	1	2	2	12	—	
Edinb.	21	21	—	—	2	2	20	2	—	4	—	4	7	5	2	—	
Eltham	27	27	1	—	2	24	22	21	—	2	2	20	20	12	2	—	
King's	41	41	2	—	—	2	22	4	—	4	4	3	20	2	2	—	
Longford	20	20	—	—	—	1	27	4	—	—	1	10	2	12	1	—	
Louth and Drogheda, County of Town.	27	27	4	—	2	2	22	2	—	1	1	3	2	7	7	—	
Monagh.	22	22	1	—	—	2	22	4	—	2	2	11	21	2	12	—	
Queen's	23	23	1	—	4	4	21	2	—	2	4	3	2	7	2	—	
Westmeath	22	22	—	—	1	—	22	2	—	2	2	17	21	2	2	—	
Wexford	21	21	2	14	2	21	22	12	—	2	22	40	26	2	7	—	
Wicklow	12	12	1	—	—	4	21	1	—	1	2	4	2	2	4	—	
Total	423	423	12	12	24	172	222	72	1	22	47	122	122	22	22	—	
MUNSTER:																	
Clare	11	2	2	—	—	2	2	2	—	2	—	4	2	1	1	—	
Cork	26	22	24	—	12	42	22	22	—	2	4	2	22	12	42	—	
Kerry	22	2	21	—	2	2	2	12	—	—	2	2	2	2	12	—	
Limerick	12	12	2	—	1	12	1	2	—	2	—	2	2	2	12	—	
Tipperary	22	12	4	—	—	12	22	12	—	2	4	12	12	2	2	—	
Waterford	21	27	2	—	2	2	2	12	—	—	2	2	4	7	4	—	
Total	212	122	22	—	22	22	42	22	—	12	22	22	47	22	21	—	
CONNAUGHT:																	
Armagh	22	22	12	—	4	2	22	2	—	4	12	22	22	22	21	—	
Armagh	22	44	2	—	4	4	42	2	—	2	2	12	21	2	2	—	
Cavan	22	42	—	—	—	7	42	1	—	2	2	22	22	2	1	—	
Down	22	22	2	1	1	47	12	—	—	2	12	12	22	22	2	—	
Down	22	22	2	2	2	7	12	2	4	4	7	12	22	22	2	—	
Fermanagh	42	42	—	—	—	1	42	2	—	2	12	22	2	1	—	—	
Londonderry	22	22	2	—	4	2	22	12	—	2	4	2	22	22	22	—	
Monaghan	22	22	4	—	2	1	22	7	—	2	12	22	21	22	1	—	
Tyrone	112	222	2	—	2	2	22	12	—	7	22	22	22	22	4	—	
Total	424	422	22	7	22	72	412	22	4	22	22	122	222	222	42	—	
CONDONMENT:																	
Galway	22	22	—	—	2	12	42	2	—	4	4	22	12	22	7	—	
Lettin	24	22	—	—	—	1	22	1	—	1	2	22	2	4	2	—	
Mayo	47	47	—	—	—	2	22	2	—	2	2	22	2	2	2	—	
Sligo	21	21	—	—	—	1	22	1	1	2	4	2	2	7	4	—	
Sligo	22	22	2	—	—	—	12	22	—	—	2	2	2	2	2	—	
Total	227	222	2	—	2	22	122	22	1	22	22	42	42	22	22	—	
TOTAL OF IRELAND.	1,533	1,542	22	22	77	222	222	222	2	22	22	222	422	222	222	—	

SILOS AND ENSILAGE.

Silos and
Ensilage.

Following the course adopted in the six previous years relative to Ensilage, I communicated with those Landed Proprietors and Landholders, throughout the country, reported to me as having Silos or otherwise making Ensilage, requesting them to favour me with certain details regarding the methods followed and the results obtained in the year 1893. I received replies to 217 out of 336 circulars issued by me, and I beg to express my obligations to my correspondents for the valuable and interesting information afforded. It will be found set forth in the Appendix, pp. 90 to 119. Many of the replies stated that no ensilage was made during the season of 1893, owing to the weather being so favourable for the saving of hay.

The following Table (XXI.) shows, by Counties and Provinces, for the years 1892 and 1893, the number of Silos or Stacks mentioned in the communications received from the persons who forwarded replies to the circular above referred to:—

Counties.	Number in 1892.	Number in 1893.	Counties.	Number in 1892.	Number in 1893.
Armagh,	11	10	Mayo,	18	11
Carlow,	—	—	Meath,	36	32
Clare,	2	2	Monaghan,	1	—
Cork,	5	2	Queen's,	12	7
Cork,	6	5	Roscommon,	10	12
Donegal,	19	5	Sligo,	2	2
Down,	5	6	Tipperary,	20	11
Dublin,	2	3	Tyrone,	8	5
Fermanagh, . . .	5	4	Waterford,	2	3
Galway,	14	10	Westmeath,	10	18
Kerry,	3	3	Wexford,	5	1
Kildare,	17	7	Wicklow,	4	4
Kilkenny,	11	9			
King's,	28	11	PROVINCES.		
Lancaster,	10	4	Leinster,	134	94
Limerick,	5	7	Munster,	56	24
Londonderry, . .	9	14	Ulster,	52	46
Longford,	4	2	Connaught,	54	29
Louth,	3	1			
			TOTAL OF IRELAND,	295	213

FORESTRY OPERATIONS.

Forestry
Operations.

The inquiries into Forestry Operations instituted in 1890, and continued in 1891, and 1892, were repeated in 1893. The details are set forth in the GENERAL ABSTRACT OF FORESTRY OPERATIONS in IRELAND during the year ended 30th June, 1893. The subjects dealt with in the Abstract are—I. Planting—The area planted during the year ended 30th June, 1893, the total number of trees planted in that period, and the number of each description; II. Felling—The area cleared and the number of trees of each description felled; III. Ages of trees felled; IV. Disposal of timber. The inquiry did not extend to the planting or felling of isolated trees.

It appears that during the period 1851–93 there were some slight fluctuations in the acreage, and that comparing 1893 with 1851 there has been an increase of about 6·8 per cent., the extent under woods and plantations in 1851 being 304,906 statute acres, and in last year 307,836 acres.

During the year ended 30th June, 1893, 1,111 acres were planted with trees, against 1,198 acres in the preceding year. Larch trees constituted 47·3 per cent., fir trees 12·6 per cent., and spruce trees 5·7 per cent., of the total number planted.

In connection with this subject it may be here mentioned that from the passing of the Act 29 and 30 Vic., cap. 40, to the 31st March, 1893, 120 loans for £27,055 have been sanctioned for planting for shelter, and of this number five, amounting to £1,125, were sanctioned in the last year of the period.

The number of trees felled both for clearance and for thinning plantations amounted to 1,190,820. The area returned as cleared is 1,552 acres.

Of the 1,190,320 trees felled, 551,693 were used for "propping," which appears to have been the chief purpose to which the timber of almost all descriptions was applied. The numbers applied to the principal specified uses comprise also:—23,368 trees for sleepers, 158,191 for paling, 3,760 for spools, &c., 8,992 for fuel, 22,825 for furniture and building purposes, 6,316 for carts, wagons, &c., 4,708 for dog sleds, and 3,080 for ship-building.

WAGES OF AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS IN 1893.

Enquiries were made as to the Wages paid to Agricultural Labourers in 1893, and the information received from the District Inspectors of the Royal Irish Constabulary with reference to their respective districts is shown in the following Table (XII.) and notes appended thereto.

I.—PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.

COUNTIES AND CONSTABULARY DISTRICTS.	SUMMER.								WINTER.							
	Men.		Boys.		Women.		Girls.		Men.		Boys.		Women.		Girls.	
	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.
CARLOW COUNTY.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Raghabstown (A).	1 2	2 3	1 0	1 6	0 10	1 0	0 8	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 8	1 2	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6
Outlow.	1 11	1 11	1 3	1 6	1 1	1 2	0 8	0 8	1 7	1 0	0 8	0 10	0 10	0 11	0 6	0 7
DUBLIN COUNTY.																
Falbridge (A).	0 8	0 10	1 3	1 7	1 1	1 4	0 11	1 1	1 7	1 11	0 11	1 2	0 6	0 10	0 7	0 3
Clontarf.	2 0	2 0	1 0	2 0	1 0	2 0	1 0	1 2	1 2	0 0	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 10	1 0
Dundrum.	0 8	2 0	0 0	0 3	1 3	2 0	1 0	1 4	0 0	0 4	1 0	1 10	0 10	1 0	0 11	—
Leix (A).	2 0	2 0	1 3	1 6	1 4	1 6	1 0	1 0	1 10	2 0	1 0	1 4	1 0	1 0	0 10	1 0
FIDJES COUNTY.																
Ally.	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 2	0 0	0 0	1 0	0 3	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 3	1 0	1 0	1 0
Kilbarr.	0 0	0 3	1 4	1 0	1 4	1 5	1 4	1 0	0 0	2 0	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 0
Near (A).	2 0	0 0	1 1	1 0	1 4	1 7	1 3	1 0	1 4	2 0	0 10	1 1	0 11	1 1	0 0	1 0
Robertstown (A).	1 0	1 0	0 3	0 10	0 10	1 0	0 0	0 10	0 10	1 0	0 0	0 0	—	—	—	—
KILKENNY COUNTY.																
Dulan (A).	1 0	2 0	1 3	1 6	0 2	0 10	0 0	0 3	0 0	1 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 2	0 0
Outdown (A).	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 3	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 4	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 0	0 10
Johnstown (A).	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0
Kilkeny.	2 0	2 7	1 0	1 4	1 0	0 0	1 0	0 2	1 4	2 0	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	0 11
Phivra.	1 10	2 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 0	0 10
Thomastown (A).	0 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	2 0	2 0	1 0	1 0	2 0	0 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	2 0	0 0	1 0
KILKEEN COUNTY.																
Banagher.	2 0	2 0	1 0	1 0	1 3	1 0	1 0	1 4	1 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 0	1 0
Kilbarr.	1 10	2 0	1 0	1 0	1 4	1 7	1 0	1 0	1 4	1 0	1 0	1 1	1 0	1 0	0 0	0 10
Tamworth.	2 10	2 0	1 7	1 0	1 0	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 10	0 10	0 10	1 1	0 0	0 0	1 1
Waterloo (A).	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 10	1 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Waterloo (A).	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
LOUTH COUNTY.																
Ballinacorney (A).	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	0 11	1 3	0 7	0 11	1 0	1 4	0 7	0 10	0 7	0 10	0 0	0 0
Gravel.	0 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	0 10	1 4	0 10	1 4	1 0	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 0	0 10	1 0	0 10
Longford (A).	1 0	0 0	0 10	1 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	—	—
LOUTH COUNTY.																
Ardee (A).	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 4	1 0	1 0	0 11	1 0	1 11	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Ardee (A).	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	—	—	—	—	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	—	—	—	—
Drumcree (A).	1 0	2 0	1 0	1 4	1 0	1 0	0 10	1 4	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 0	1 0
Drumcree.	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 0	0 11	1 0	0 10

(A) The average wage without diet, but in the harvest time men who are not constantly employed get 3s. per day, and women 2s. 6d. per day, and boys and girls get a corresponding increase.

(B) Some portion of Districts, as women are employed at outdoor work.

(C) Very few women or girls employed in this District at agricultural labour.

(D) With their diet. (E) The rate shown includes diet. (F) Men and boys and girls are hired by the year. Rate for boys is 12s. to 15s., girls 10s. to 12s.

(G) This table shows the average wages per day of those who are in constant employment.

(H) For about a week in harvest, when wages reach 1s. 4d. for mowing, and 2s. 6d. for binding ears.

(I) With their diet. (J) Men and women employed at outdoor work. (K) Men and women employed at outdoor work. (L) Men and women employed at outdoor work.

(M) With diet. Not much employment for women or girls in winter time.

(N) Women and girls not generally employed.

(O) In addition to which, labourers are employed. No girls are employed in winter.

(P) The wages of labourers during the cutting of the hay and corn is much in excess of the average—being for men 15s., women 12s., boys 10s., and girls 8s. 6d. per day.

(Q) Female servant employed as agricultural labourer in this District.

(R) During harvest—men 15s. to 18s., boys 12s. 6d. to 15s., women 12s. 6d. to 15s., girls 10s. to 12s.

I.—PROVINCE OF LEINSTER—continued.

COUNTIES AND CORRELATIVE DISTRICTS.	BORNES.								WOMEN.							
	Men.		Boys.		Women.		Girls.		Men.		Boys.		Women.		Girls.	
	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.
MEATH COUNTY.	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Abbey, . . .	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Dunshaughlin (G), . . .	0.0	—	1.0	—	0.0	—	—	—	1.0	—	0.0	—	—	—	—	—
Edin, . . .	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Harvey, . . .	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Slane (G), . . .	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Trim (G), . . .	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.0
QUINCY'S COUNTY.																
Abbey, . . .	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Ballymore (G), . . .	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Maryborough (G), . . .	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.0
Monaghan, . . .	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
WATERFORD COUNTY.																
Ballymore, . . .	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	—	—	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	—	—	—	—
Castlepollard (G), . . .	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Edin (G), . . .	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	—	—	—	—	—
Edinmore, . . .	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Edin, . . .	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Edinmore, . . .	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
WEXFORD COUNTY.																
Edinmore, . . .	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Edin (G), . . .	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Ross (G), . . .	1.0	—	1.0	—	1.0	—	0.0	—	1.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	—
Edinmore, . . .	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Edinmore, . . .	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
WICKLOW COUNTY.																
Edinmore, . . .	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Edin (G), . . .	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Edin (G), . . .	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Edinmore, . . .	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

II.—PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.

CLARE COUNTY.																
Ballymore (G), . . .	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	—	—	—	—
Edinmore, . . .	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	—	—	—	—	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	—	—	—	—
Edin, . . .	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Edinmore, . . .	0.0	—	1.0	—	1.0	—	1.0	—	1.0	—	1.0	—	1.0	—	0.0	—
Edinmore, . . .	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Edinmore, . . .	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Edinmore, . . .	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Edinmore, . . .	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Edinmore, . . .	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Edinmore, . . .	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0

- (1) There was no fluctuation in the wages of the labouring class in this District during 1893, as shown on this table. No girls were employed. The land is well manured, and the soil is fertile and under pasture.
- (2) This is a large estate, and a considerable number of labourers are out of employment during the winter months.
- (3) In some instances labourers are permanently employed during year, receiving 10s. per week during summer, and 8s. per week during winter, with house and garden tract. Others receive 10s. per day, with dinner, when employed during hot, morning, &c.
- (4) Good demand is given and turned. Very little labour goes to winter.
- (5) These wages are, at a general rate, in addition to board. The higher wages in summer are those given in harvest time.
- (6) No women or girls employed in District, except for binding corn in the summer.
- (7) Women or girls not employed in winter.
- (8) This is the rate paid when supplied by employer, 12s. for men and boys. Boys, women, and girls are rarely employed as agricultural labourers in winter. Girls are usually hired by the quarter at about 4s. 6d., and supplied with diet, but when engaged on piece work receive the amount as in statement.
- (9) The general mode of living in this District is, as much as possible, the year round, with diet in employer's house.
- (10) These wages are, at a general rate, in addition to board.
- (11) There are very few women and girls employed in this District as agricultural labourers.
- (12) And diet.
- (13) Without support. No women or girls employed.

II.—PROVINCE OF MUNSTER—continued

COMMITTEE AND CONSTITUENT DISTRICTS.	SUMMER.								WINTER.							
	Men.		Boys.		Women.		Girls.		Men.		Boys.		Women.		Girls.	
	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.
COKE COUNTY (R.E.)	s.d.	s.d.	s.d.	s.d.	s.d.	s.d.	s.d.	s.d.	s.d.	s.d.	s.d.	s.d.	s.d.	s.d.	s.d.	s.d.
Ballynagilly (A.)	0 0	-	1 0	-	1 0	-	0 10	-	1 0	-	0 10	-	0 10	-	0 0	-
Charleville (A.)	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 11	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 7	0 10
Cork, North.	0 0	1 4	1 4	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 4	1 0	1 0	0 0	0 10	0 10	1 0	0 0	0 0
Cork, South.	1 10	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 10	1 10	0 10	1 0	0 10	0 10
Ferry	1 0	1 1	1 1	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 11	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 11	1 1	0 11	1 1	0 0	0 11
Keshford.	1 0	1 0	0 0	0 11	0 11	1 0	0 10	0 10	1 0	1 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 11	0 0	0 0
Knock (A.)	1 10	0 4	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	1 0
Malver (A.)	1 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	0 10	1 0	1 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 10	0 0	0 0
Midleton.	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 10	0 11	1 0	1 0	0 0	0 11	0 0	0 11	0 0	0 11
Midleton (A.)	1 0	0 0	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	0 10	1 0	1 0	0 0	0 0	0 10	1 0	0 0	0 0
Newmarket (A.)	1 0	1 4	1 0	1 4	1 0	1 0	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 10	0 0	0 0
Queenstown (A.)	0 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	0 0
Toughal (A.)	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 0	0 10
COKE COUNTY (W.R.)																
Bandon.	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 4	1 0	1 0	0 0	0 10	1 1	1 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	0 7
Bantry (A.)	0 10	1 0	0 0	0 10	0 0	0 10	-	-	0 0	0 10	0 0	0 0	-	-	-	-
Charleville Bess.	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	0 0
Clonakilty (A.)	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 4	1 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 4	1 0	0 0	0 11	0 0	0 10	0 0	0 0
Donnybrook.	1 4	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 0	0 10	0 0	0 0	1 4	1 0	0 0	0 10	0 0	0 10	0 0	0 0
Maynoo.	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 4	1 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	-	-	-	-
Midleton.	1 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 0	0 11	1 0	1 4	0 0	0 10	0 0	0 10	0 7	0 0
Waterford (A.)	1 0	0 0	1 0	-	-	-	-	-	1 0	0 0	1 0	-	1 0	-	0 0	-
Youghal (A.)	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 0	0 10	1 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	0 10	0 0	0 0
KERRY COUNTY.																
Calverton (A.)	1 0	1 10	1 1	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 10	1 0	1 4	1 0	0 11	1 1	0 10	1 0	0 0	0 10
Castletown.	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Dingle.	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 1	1 0	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 4	0 0	0 10	0 0	1 0	0 7	0 10
Kemane.	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 0	1 1	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 0	-	-
Kilgarney (A.)	1 0	1 0	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 4	0 0	0 0	1 0	1 4	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 10	0 4	0 0
Kilgarney.	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0
Lisnaw.	0 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	0 10
Trillick (A.)	1 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 0	0 11	1 0	1 0	0 7	0 10	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
LIMERICK COUNTY.																
Abbeystead (A.)	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 4	1 1	1 0	0 0	0 11	0 10	1 0	0 0	0 0	0 7	0 0	0 0	0 7
Adare (A.)	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	0 0
Ennis (A.)	1 0	0 0	0 10	1 10	1 1	1 0	0 11	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 7	0 10
Kilbenny.	0 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 10	1 0
Lisnack.	0 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	1 4	0 0	0 10	0 0	0 10	0 4	0 0
Marine (A.)	0 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0
New Talin (A.)	1 10	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	1 1	0 7	0 10
Shillbilly (A.)	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	0 10

(a) With diet.

(b) Without diet.

(c) As generally fed in house of employer.

(d) Including two meals.

(e) Only a few girls employed in winter.

(f) They are also fed in addition to this. Few agricultural labourers in this District.

(g) Farmers generally give their labourers the grazing of a couple of sheep, or so much land potatoes as will sow their gardens.

(h) With diet. No women or girls employed during winter.

(i) Without diet.

(j) No diet. Girls under-age if young.

(k) With two meals per day.

(l) The average labourers employed get their board in addition to wages shown.

(m) There is very little employment in this District for women, boys, or girls as labourers. Women or girls are principally employed as domestic servants.

(n) The labourers are, in all cases, so provided by the employers.

(o) Partly board. Women or girls not generally employed.

(p) Partly board. As is never given in other, except in the harvest time; but labourers are supported by the farmers, for which I make allowance.

(q) With diet.

(r) In addition to the wages, the labourers, as a rule, get two meals per day, breakfast and dinner.

(s) Employed in winter only occasionally. Labourers as a rule are supplied with breakfast and dinner. Employment for women and girls in winter is very occasional.

(t) Without support or lodging.

II.—PROVINCE OF MUNSTER—continued.

COUNTIES AND CONFINED SECTIONS.	SUMMER.								WINTER.							
	Men.		Boys.		Women.		Girls.		Men.		Boys.		Women.		Girls.	
	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.
	s.d.	s.d.	s.d.	s.d.	s.d.	s.d.	s.d.	s.d.	s.d.	s.d.	s.d.	s.d.	s.d.	s.d.	s.d.	s.d.
TIFFINANT CO., N.R.																
Berkeham, . . .	1 50	2 8	1 5	1 6	1 5	1 6	0 18	1 6	1 2	1 7	0 11	1 2	0 11	1 2	0 10	1 6
Kesh, . . .	2 0	2 6	1 6	1 6	1 5	1 6	1 6	0 8	1 6	1 6	0 11	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6
Newport (S), . .	2 4	2 10	1 10	1 4	1 13	1 1	1 10	1 4	1 4	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 4	1 6	1 4
Boonagh (S), . .	2 0	2 6	1 6	1 6	1 5	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	0 7	0 10	0 6	0 10
Templemore, . .	2 0	2 6	1 6	1 6	1 5	1 6	1 6	1 5	1 6	1 2	0 10	1 6	0 10	1 6	0 11	1 6
Thurles (S), . .	1 6	2 4	2 6	4 0	2 0	2 5	2 5	4 5	2 6	4 0	1 6	0 5	-	-	-	-
TIFFINANT CO., S.R.																
Cahir (S), . . .	1 6	2 8	1 5	1 6	1 6	2 6	0 8	1 6	1 6	1 6	0 10	1 6	0 10	1 4	0 8	1 6
Cappanville (S), .	1 6	2 1	1 5	1 6	1 5	1 7	1 6	1 4	1 6	1 5	0 11	1 6	0 10	1 4	0 6	1 6
Carlish-co-Say (S),	1 4	1 6	1 6	1 6	0 10	1 5	0 6	0 11	0 6	1 6	0 4	0 6	0 7	0 5	0 5	0 5
Cashel, . . .	2 6	3 3	0 11	1 6	1 6	2 6	2 6	0 6	1 6	1 6	0 6	0 10	0 6	1 6	0 2	0 10
Clonal, . . .	2 6	3 3	1 6	1 6	1 6	0 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	0 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	0 2	1 6
Clonsilla, . . .	1 6	2 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 4	0 10	1 6	1 6	1 6	0 10	1 6	0 10	1 6	0 2	0 6
Tipperary, . . .	1 6	2 3	1 6	1 6	0 2	1 6	0 6	0 6	1 6	1 6	0 10	1 6	0 6	0 6	0 2	0 6
WATERFORD CO.																
Cappanville (S), .	1 6	1 2	0 6	1 6	0 11	1 1	3 8	0 10	1 1	1 4	0 8	0 8	0 10	2 6	0 11	0 8
Dungannon (S), .	2 0	4 0	1 2	2 0	1 6	2 6	1 6	2 6	1 6	2 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	2 6	0 6	1 2
Portlaoise, . . .	1 6	3 1	0 10	1 6	1 6	1 4	0 7	1 6	1 2	1 6	0 6	1 6	0 6	1 6	0 6	0 10
Waterford (S), . .	2 0	3 3	1 5	1 5	1 5	1 7	0 6	1 6	1 2	1 6	0 6	1 1	0 10	1 1	0 6	0 6

III.—PROVINCE OF ULSTER.

ANTRIM COUNTY.																
Andrins, . . .	1 2	2 3	1 5	1 4	1 6	1 6	0 10	1 6	1 2	1 6	1 6	1 6	0 11	1 1	0 6	0 10
Ballynash, . . .	1 6	2 6	0 10	1 6	1 5	1 6	0 10	0 10	0 11	1 1	0 6	1 6	0 10	1 6	0 7	0 5
Ballynash (S), . .	2 1	2 6	1 5	2 6	1 6	0 8	1 6	1 6	0 6	2 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	0 10	-
Bellah North, . .	3 1	3 6	1 6	1 6	1 5	1 4	0 6	0 6	0 6	2 4	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	0 6	0 7
Bellah North (S),	3 4	3 6	-	-	1 6	1 6	-	-	2 6	2 4	-	-	1 6	1 6	-	-
Bellah West (S), .	0 6	2 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	2 2	2 3	1 6	1 6	-	-	-	-
Ballynash (S), . .	2 6	3 6	1 6	1 6	1 5	1 6	0 10	1 1	1 6	2 2	0 11	1 4	0 11	1 1	0 6	0 11
Ballynash, . . .	1 10	2 6	1 5	1 4	1 1	1 4	1 1	1 4	1 6	2 6	0 11	1 1	0 10	1 1	0 10	1 1
ARMAGH COUNTY.																
Armagh (S), . . .	1 6	2 6	1 6	1 6	1 5	1 5	1 5	1 5	1 4	1 6	0 10	1 6	0 10	1 6	0 10	1 5
Longan (S), . . .	1 6	2 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	0 10	1 5	1 6	1 6	0 10	1 6	-	-	-	-
Hwy, . . .	1 7	1 10	1 5	1 6	0 10	1 5	0 10	1 6	1 4	1 6	0 11	1 5	0 6	0 11	0 11	0 5
Parishdown, . .	1 6	2 6	1 5	1 4	1 5	1 4	0 10	1 6	1 6	1 6	0 10	1 6	0 10	1 6	0 6	0 11
CARRICK COUNTY.																
Ballynash (S), . .	1 2	2 6	0 10	1 4	1 6	1 6	0 6	1 6	1 6	0 6	0 6	1 6	0 6	1 6	0 6	0 10
Cerna (S), . . .	1 6	1 6	0 6	1 6	-	-	-	-	1 6	1 6	0 6	1 6	-	-	-	-
Kilkeash, . . .	1 4	2 6	0 10	1 6	0 10	1 5	0 6	0 10	1 6	1 4	0 6	0 10	0 6	0 10	0 7	1 5
Swatford, . . .	1 6	1 6	0 6	0 11	0 6	1 6	0 6	0 10	0 10	1 6	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6
Virginia, . . .	1 6	2 6	1 6	1 4	1 6	1 5	0 6	0 6	1 6	1 5	0 10	1 6	0 10	1 6	0 6	0 4

- (a) Including board. Women and girls only employed during hay season and harvest.
 (b) Men and women employed during the year have been 40 to 124 per week.
 (c) Women and girls not employed in winter.
 (d) Work done in the locality during the winter, in consequence of it being very wet.
 (e) Agricultural labourers (men or boys) not much employed, farmers and their sons doing most of their own work. Women and girls are not employed during the day, except during summer months in mowing hay, &c. Girls hired by the year receive from 40 to 124 per annum.
 (f) Not employed in such cases.
 (g) There are a few labourers employed by local gentlemen all the year round, for 10s. per week. In all these cases the labourers would not do the work.
 (h) With dist.
 (i) There is no support themselves; no food given.
 (j) There are no boys or girls employed as agricultural labourers in this district.
 (k) No women employed in winter season.
 (l) Food not supplied by employer.
 (m) With dist.
 (n) Women are not employed in agricultural pursuits during the winter in this district, and some apply to girls. Indeed they may be said to be wholly employed in some departments in connection with the linen industry.
 (o) Very little employment for women or girls in this locality, except in harvest.
 (p) No women or girls employed as agricultural labourers.

III.—PROVINCE OF ULSTER—continued.

COUNTIES AND CONSIDERABLE DISTRICTS.	STURVEST.								WOMEN.							
	Men.		Boys.		Women.		Girls.		Men.		Boys.		Women.		Girls.	
	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
DOWN COUNTY.																
Ards,	1 6	8 8	1 0	1 4	0 8	0 10	0 8	0 10	1 8	1 8	0 10	1 8	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8
Ballinacorney,	1 8	8 8	1 0	1 0	0 10	1 8	0 8	1 0	1 8	1 0	0 8	1 8	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8
Baronagh,	1 6	8 8	1 0	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 0	1 8	1 8	0 10	1 8	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8
Brackagh,	1 8	1 8	0 10	1 1	0 10	1 1	0 8	0 11	1 1	1 4	0 11	0 11	0 8	0 10	0 7	0 8
Donagh (A),	1 10	8 8	0 10	1 1	1 8	1 7	0 10	1 1	1 7	1 8	0 8	0 11	0 10	1 8	0 8	0 10
Letterkenny,	1 8	8 8	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 8	1 8	0 8	1 8	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8
Merville,	1 8	8 8	1 0	1 0	0 8	1 0	0 8	0 8	1 8	1 8	0 8	1 8	0 8	1 8	0 8	0 8
Naas,	1 10	8 8	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 4	1 8	0 10	1 8	0 10	1 8	0 10	1 0
Sharnagh,	1 8	8 8	0 11	1 1	0 10	1 8	0 10	1 0	1 8	1 8	0 8	0 11	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8
DOWRY COUNTY.																
Ballinacorney,	1 8	8 8	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 8	0 8	1 0	1 8	1 8	1 0	0 8	0 8	1 8	0 8	0 8
Downpatrick (A),	1 8	8 8	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 8	0 8	0 8	1 8	1 8	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8
Downpatrick (B),	0 8	8 8	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 8	1 0	1 8	1 8	1 8	1 0	1 8	1 0	1 8	0 8	1 0
Sharnagh,	1 8	8 8	1 0	1 0	1 1	1 8	0 10	1 8	1 8	1 8	0 11	1 8	0 11	1 8	0 8	0 11
FERRISBURGH COUNTY.																
Downpatrick (A),	1 8	8 8	0 8	1 0	0 7	0 8	0 4	1 0	0 8	0 8	0 8	1 2	0 4	1 8	0 8	0 8
Sharnagh,	1 8	8 8	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 8	1 0	1 8	1 8	0 8	1 0	1 8	1 0	1 8	0 8	1 0
Sharnagh,	1 7	1 11	1 0	1 0	0 11	1 1	0 8	0 10	1 1	1 8	0 8	0 10	0 8	0 10	1 0	0 8
Sharnagh (A),	1 8	8 8	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 8	1 8	1 8	0 8	1 8	0 4	1 0	0 8	1 8	0 8	0 8
LEITHKERRY CO.																
Colmash (A),	1 4	1 8	1 8	1 1	1 0	1 8	0 10	1 0	1 8	1 4	0 8	0 10	0 10	1 8	0 4	0 8
Glenties,	1 8	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 1	1 8	0 8	1 2	1 0	1 8	0 8	1 0	0 8	0 10	0 7	0 8
Glenties,	1 8	1 8	1 8	1 0	1 0	1 8	1 0	1 0	1 8	1 8	0 8	1 0	0 8	0 10	0 8	1 10
Glenties (A),	1 8	1 8	1 8	1 0	1 0	1 8	0 10	1 8	1 8	1 8	0 10	1 0	0 8	1 0	0 8	1 10
MULLAGH COUNTY.																
Glenties,	1 8	8 8	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 4	0 8	0 10	1 8	1 8	0 8	1 0	0 10	1 8	0 8	0 10
Glenties,	1 8	8 8	0 11	1 0	0 11	1 8	0 8	1 0	1 1	1 8	0 8	1 8	0 8	1 8	0 8	0 8
Glenties,	8 0	1 8	1 0	1 0	1 8	1 0	1 8	1 0	1 8	8 0	0 10	1 4	1 0	1 8	1 0	1 8
TYRONE COUNTY.																
Armagh,	2 0	8 8	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 8	0 10	1 0	1 8	8 8	0 10	1 8	0 10	1 8	0 8	0 10
Armagh (A),	1 8	1 8	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 2	0 11	1 0	1 8	1 2	0 10	1 8	0 10	1 8	0 8	0 10
Armagh,	1 8	1 8	1 8	1 8	1 8	1 7	0 11	1 8	1 8	1 8	0 11	1 8	0 11	1 8	0 8	0 11
Armagh (A),	1 8	1 8	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 10	1 0	1 8	1 8	0 8	1 8	0 8	1 8	0 8	0 8
Armagh (A),	1 8	8 8	1 8	1 8	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 8	1 8	1 8	0 8	1 8	0 10	1 8	0 10	1 0
Armagh (A),	1 7	1 2	1 1	1 0	1 2	1 0	0 10	1 1	1 4	1 7	0 8	1 2	0 11	1 1	0 8	1 0

- (a) Women or girls not employed in winter.
 (b) Very few boys, women, or girls employed.
 (c) The labourers have to supply their own food in most instances.
 (d) In some instances they receive their food together with the wages specified.
 (e) Hired men having average of 1s. 6d. per day.
 (f) Very few employed at the lowest rate.
 (g) Boys with food, women with food, girls hardly any.
 (h) The average wage per day includes supper.
 (i) All given more the labourers support themselves.
 (j) Without food.
 (k) The average does not include food.
 (l) Without food.

IV.—PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.

COUNTIES AND CONVALENT DISTRICTS.	SUMMER.								WINTER.							
	Men.		Boys.		Women.		Girls.		Men.		Boys.		Women.		Girls.	
	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.
GALWAY COUNTY.	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Athlone, . . .	1 0	2 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ballinacorney (s), . .	1 4	1 0	0 11	1 0	0 11	1 2	0 10	1 0	1 1	1 2	0 8	0 10	0 0	0 10	0 7	0 0
Cilligeen, . . .	1 0	2 0	1 4	1 0	1 2	1 4	0 10	1 0	1 4	1 2	1 0	1 4	0 10	1 0	0 10	0 10
Clashmore (s), . . .	1 4	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 0	0 10	0 0	0 10	0 0	0 10
Dunmore, . . .	1 0	2 0	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	0 10	1 0	1 0	0 0	0 10	0 10	1 0	0 0	0 0
Galway, . . .	1 0	2 2	1 1	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 10	1 1	1 0	1 7	0 20	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 0	0 10
Gort, . . .	1 0	2 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 0	0 0
Longford (s), . . .	1 4	1 0	0 10	1 0	1 0	—	1 0	—	1 0	1 2	0 0	0 10	0 10	—	0 10	—
Maydown, . . .	1 4	1 4	1 0	1 0	0 10	1 1	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 1	0 30	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 0	0 10
Ordnish, . . .	1 0	0 7	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 4	0 0	0 10	1 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	0 0
Portlanna (s), . . .	0 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	—	—	1 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	0 10	1 0	—	—
Shanahan, . . .	1 0	2 0	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	2 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	1 0
Spilkin (s), . . .	1 0	2 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	1 0
Tulla, . . .	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 0
Woodland (s), . . .	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 4	1 0	1 0	0 10	1 2	1 0	1 0	—	—	0 0	0 10	0 0	0 0
LUTHERY COUNTY.																
Ballinacorney (s), . .	1 0	0 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	0 4	0 10	0 0	1 0	0 0	0 10	0 0	0 10	0 4	0 0
Clurra-on-Shannon, . .	1 0	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 0	0 10	0 0	0 10	0 0	0 10
Dromocherry (s), . . .	1 10	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 4	1 0	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 0
Maunthorpe (s), . . .	1 0	1 0	0 0	0 10	—	—	—	—	0 10	1 0	0 0	0 0	—	—	—	—
Shane (s), . . .	1 0	2 0	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	0 10	0 0	0 10
MAYO COUNTY.																
Ballinacorney (s), . .	1 0	0 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	0 10
Ballina (s), . . .	1 0	2 0	1 0	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Ballinacorney, . . .	1 0	2 0	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Bellinacorney, . . .	0 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 10	1 4	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 0
Castlebar (s), . . .	1 0	2 0	1 0	1 4	0 10	1 0	—	—	1 4	1 0	0 10	1 0	—	—	—	—
Clonsilla (s), . . .	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	0 10	1 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	0 10	0 0	0 0
Knock, . . .	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	2 0	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	1 0
Termonfeckin (s), . .	1 0	1 10	1 0	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 0	0 10	1 0	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 0	0 10	0 0	0 0
Wargrave (s), . . .	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	0 0	—	—	—	—
ROSCOMMON COUNTY.																
Ards, . . .	1 0	1 10	1 0	1 4	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 2	1 0	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 0	0 10	0 0	0 10
Boyle (s), . . .	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	0 10	1 0	1 0	0 10	1 0	—	—	—	—
Castlerea (s), . . .	0 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	—	—	—	—	1 0	0 0	0 10	1 0	—	—	—	—
Castlerea (s), . . .	0 0	—	1 0	1 0	—	—	—	—	1 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	—	—	—	—
Castlerea (s), . . .	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	0 0	—	—	—	—
SLIGO COUNTY.																
Ballynure (s), . . .	0 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	—	1 0	—	1 0	1 0	1 0	—	—	—	—	—
Coleraine (s), . . .	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 1	0 0	1 0	0 7	0 10	1 0	1 4	0 0	0 10	0 7	0 0	0 0	0 0
Coleraine, . . .	1 0	1 10	0 10	1 4	0 10	1 0	0 7	0 10	1 0	1 4	0 0	1 0	0 7	0 10	0 0	0 7
Sligo (s), . . .	0 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	—	—	1 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	0 10	—	—
Taherewy, . . .	1 7	0 2	1 1	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 7	0 0	1 1	1 7	0 10	0 10	0 0	0 10	0 0	0 0

- (1) Only a small number of women and girls employed in District at agricultural labour. (2) No women or girls employed in portion of District in either summer or winter. (3) No employment for boys in winter in any portion of District.
- (4) There are very few employers of labour in this District, so most of the labourers seek employment in England. Women and girls employed spinning wool in winter, and knitting.
- (5) There are but very few women or girls employed as agricultural labourers in this District, and those for a very short period of the year.
- (6) No girls employed in this country.
- (7) There are very few agricultural labourers in this District, and it is therefore difficult to state accurately the wages received.
- (8) In some districts with much to do, the wages are 1s. 10d. per day; in other districts, when there is much work to be done.
- (9) Not ascertained. Women not generally employed. Very few girls employed.
- (10) No women or girls employed in this District as agricultural labourers.
- (11) Very little work for women or girls in this country.
- (12) There is very little demand for labourers in District, so nearly all the farmers manage to do with the help of their own families.
- (13) Women not employed in winter. Girls not employed.
- (14) Very few agricultural labourers employed in this District.
- (15) There are no regular employers in this District during winter months.
- (16) Without support.
- (17) With support.
- (18) No women or girls employed in this District as agricultural labourers.
- (19) Very few women employed in winter as agricultural labourers.
- (20) Women or girls not employed in the winter.
- (21) The wages are not the same in winter and summer in the district. Very few women or girls are employed.
- (22) Women are employed but little in winter months, and girls not at all.

Loans for Labourers' Dwellings under Labourers Acts.

It would appear from the report of the Local Government Board for Ireland for the year ended 31st March, 1894, that from the inception of these Acts up to that date, 28,304 cottages were applied for by various Boards of Guardians; that of this number 12,337 have been finally authorized and 563 others provisionally; and that the total amount of loans sanctioned for the purpose of the Acts was £1,421,964 2s. 5d.

Loans for
Labourers'
Dwellings.

Out of the 12,337 houses authorized, 10,352 have been provided, and 10,272 of these actually let (at weekly rents varying from 8d. to 2s.), and 640 others were in process of erection at the date of the Report.

It is also stated in the same report that further improvement schemes under consideration are about to be submitted, embracing 2,738 cottages at an estimated cost of about £362,946.

From the report of the Commissioners of Public Works for the year ended 31st March, 1894, it appears that 736 loans to private persons, for this class of work, were sanctioned since the passing of the Act 23 Vic., c. 19, the total amount of the loans being £345,860.

Agricultural Schools, . . . . .	37

The following information has been obtained from the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland for the year 1893:—

School
Farms, &c.

The total number of School Farms in connection with Ordinary National Schools on the 31st December, 1893, was 45. The total number of pupils examined in Practical Agriculture in this class of Schools was 667, of whom 591 passed in the Agricultural Programme.

There were also 30 Schools having School Gardens attached; the number of pupils examined in these School Gardens was 495, of whom 419 passed.

The number of pupils who attended at the Glasnevin Dairy School during the two Sessions of 1893, was 60. The Royal Dublin Society has continued its aid by offering money prizes for competition amongst the pupils.

Dairy
Manage-
ment.

The attendances at the Munster Dairy School at Cork have been 33 at the 1st Session, 32 at the 2nd, and 37 at the 3rd, respectively.

The Dairy School at the Marlborough Street Training College continues to be largely attended and to be efficiently conducted.

In view of the important development of the Creamery System of Dairying in Ireland, the Government sanctioned the appointment, from the 1st of April, 1893, by the Commissioners of National Education, of an experienced Dairy Instructor to visit and organize the Creameries throughout Ireland and to give instruction in the best methods of Creamery management. This Officer's duties include general instruction in butter-making and cheese-making to the Students of the Model Farms under the control of the Commissioners.

Female Instructors in Dairying have also been appointed to visit districts where their services may be desired by Local Committees, and where they may be usefully employed, at suitable centres, in giving practical instruction in Dairying.

Arrangements have also been made at the Commissioners' Model Farms for the practical instruction of Managers of Creameries, and others in the management of Creameries, Butter Factories, &c.

Experiments in reference to Potato Disease, Cattle-feeding, Manuring, &c., are carried on at the Board's Farms, and also at some of the ordinary National Schools with recognised School Farms attached.

In conclusion I have to thank the occupiers and owners of land in general, and also the proprietors and managers of Scutching Mills, Corn Mills, and Dairy Factories, for their courtesy in supplying the information required for the various Returns to the Enumerators. I have also to express my thanks to the District Inspectors of the Royal Irish Constabulary and the Sergeants of the Metropolitan Police, who have furnished the valuable notes on the local circumstances affecting agriculture in the various parts of the country, which will be found at pages 78 to 89; and to add, as I do, with much pleasure, that the Enumerators discharged their duty with their usual efficiency.

I have the honour to remain

Your Excellency's faithful servant,

T. W. GRIMSHAW,

Registrar-General.

GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE,
CHARLEMONT HOUSE, DUBLIN;

16th June, 1894.

TILLAGE; MEADOW AND CLOVER; &c.

TABLE 1.—Showing, by Counties and Parishes, the NUMBER of HOLDINGS, their SIZE in STATUTE ACRES, and the DIVISION of LAND in the Year 1893.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF HOLDINGS AND THEIR SIZE IN STATUTE ACRES.								Total Number of Holdings.	DIVISION OF LAND WHEN												Total.	
	Not exceeding									Crops, including Meadow and Clover.													
	1 Acre.	< 10	10	10	10	10	10	10		Grass.	Fallow, or in rough and unimproved land.	Woods and Plantations.	Turf Bog.	Marsh.	Barren Mountain Land.	Water, Rivers, Farms, &c.							
ANTRIM.	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	
ARMAGH.	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	
CARLOW.	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	
CASS.	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	
CORK.	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	
DUBLIN.	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	
DUNELM.	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	
FERRYMORE.	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	
GALWAY.	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	
KERRY.	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	
KILBARR.	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	
KILKENNY.	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	
KILMORE.	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	
LONGFORD.	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	
LONDONDERRY.	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	
LOUTH.	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	
MAYO.	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	
MEATH.	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	
MONAGHAN.	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	
MOUNT.	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	
ROSS.	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	
SHERIFF.	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	
SLIGO.	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	
TIPPERARY.	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	
TIPPERARY.	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	
TYRONE.	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	
WATERFORD.	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	
WEXFORD.	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	
WICKLOW.	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	
PROVINCES.	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	
LEINSTER.	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	
MUNSTER.	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	
ULSTER.	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	
CONNAUGHT.	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	
TOTAL OF IRELAND.	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	

TABLE 2.—Showing the PROPORTION PER CENT. under CROPS (including MEADOW and CLOVER), GRASS, FALLOW, WOODS and PLANTATIONS, TURF BOG, MARSH, BARREN MOUNTAIN LAND, and WATER, RIVERS, and FENCES, &c., in each COUNTY and PROVINCE IN IRELAND IN 1893.

COUNTIES.	Proportion per cent. under										COUNTIES.	Proportion per cent. under																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
	Crops, including Meadow and Clover.											Grass.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
ANTRIM.	331	48.5	3	1	3.8	5	7.5	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1</

TABLE 4.—Showing, by POOR LAW UNIONS, the PROPORTION PER CENT. under CROPS (including MEADOW and CLOVER), GRASS, FALLOW, WOODS and PLANTATIONS, TURT Bogs, MARSH, BARRIEN MOUNTAIN LAND, and WATER, ROADS, and FENCING, &c., in 1892.

FORE-PAW UNITED.	PRODUCTION PER COW, YEAR.										FORE-PAW UNITED.	PRODUCTION PER COW, YEAR.									
	Cows, Milked and Cows.	Grass.	Fat, lb.	Wheat and Flour, lb.	Test Bag.	March.	June and July, lb.	Water, lb., per cow.	Cows, Milked and Cows.	Grass.		Fat, lb.	Wheat and Flour, lb.	Test Bag.	March.	June and July, lb.	Water, lb., per cow.				
Alphons,	32-0	58-7	1	94	4-0	1-5	3-4	3-4	38-0	53-0	1	1-0	1-0	2-1	4	6-0					
Amos,	48-0	51-0	1	94	1-0	0	0	4-7	48-0	53-7	1	1-0	1-0	2-1	4	6-0					
Amos,	37-0	53-4	2	94	0	0	1	4-7	37-0	53-7	1	1-0	1-0	2-1	4	6-0					
Amos,	48-0	51-0	0	1-0	1-0	0	0	5-1	48-0	53-7	1	1-0	1-0	2-1	4	6-0					
Amos,	19-0	52-9	0	1-0	1-0	0	0	4-8	19-0	53-7	1	1-0	1-0	2-1	4	6-0					
Amos,	41-7	47-1	0	1-0	0-0	1-4	0	3-7	41-7	47-1	0	1-0	0-0	3-0	3-1	3-0					
Amos,	38-0	52-0	0	1-0	0-4	0	0	0-4	38-0	52-0	0	1-0	0-4	0	0	0					
Amos,	38-0	41-7	0	1-0	22-4	0-1	10-0	0-0	38-0	41-7	0	1-0	22-4	0-1	10-0	0-0					
Amos,	17-0	54-1	0	1-0	1-0	0	4-0	1-0	17-0	54-1	0	1-0	1-0	0	4-0	1-0					
Amos,	13-0	52-1	0	0-0	7-4	0-4	14-0	0-0	13-0	52-1	0	0-0	7-4	0-4	14-0	0-0					
Amos,	51-0	58-0	0	0-0	0-0	1-0	13-0	0-0	51-0	58-0	0	0-0	0-0	1-0	13-0	0-0					
Amos,	33-0	57-4	0	1-0	1-0	0-1	0-0	0-0	33-0	57-4	0	1-0	1-0	0-1	0-0	0-0					
Amos,	88-4	54-0	0	0-0	0-1	0-0	0-0	0-0	88-4	54-0	0	0-0	0-1	0-0	0-0	0-0					
Amos,	25-0	54-0	0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	25-0	54-0	0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0					
Amos,	19-0	56-4	0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	19-0	56-4	0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0					
Amos,	4-0	52-0	0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	4-0	52-0	0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0					
Amos,	37-0	53-4	0	1-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	37-0	53-4	0	1-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0					
Amos,	33-0	50-0	0	1-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	33-0	50-0	0	1-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0					
Amos,	48-0	57-1	0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	48-0	57-1	0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0					
Amos,	53-0	57-0	0	1-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	53-0	57-0	0	1-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0					
Amos,	3-0	48-0	0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	3-0	48-0	0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0					
Amos,	23-0	54-7	0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	23-0	54-7	0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0					
Amos,	34-0	64-1	0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	34-0	64-1	0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0					
Amos,	4-0	52-0	0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	4-0	52-0	0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0					
Amos,	39-0	54-0	0	1-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	39-0	54-0	0	1-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0					
Amos,	3-0	48-0	0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	3-0	48-0	0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0					
Amos,	23-0	54-7	0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	23-0	54-7	0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0					
Amos,	34-0	64-1	0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	34-0	64-1	0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0					
Amos,	4-0	52-0	0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	4-0	52-0	0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0					
Amos,	39-0	54-0	0	1-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	39-0	54-0	0	1-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0					
Amos,	3-0	48-0	0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	3-0	48-0	0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0					
Amos,	23-0	54-7	0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	23-0	54-7	0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0					
Amos,	34-0	64-1	0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	34-0	64-1	0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0					
Amos,	4-0	52-0	0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	4-0	52-0	0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0					
Amos,	39-0	54-0	0	1-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	39-0	54-0	0	1-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0					
Amos,	3-0	48-0	0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	3-0	48-0	0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0					
Amos,	23-0	54-7	0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	23-0	54-7	0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0					
Amos,	34-0	64-1	0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	34-0	64-1	0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0					
Amos,	4-0	52-0	0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	4-0	52-0	0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0					
Amos,	39-0	54-0	0	1-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	39-0	54-0	0	1-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0					
Amos,	3-0	48-0	0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	3-0	48-0	0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0					
Amos,	23-0	54-7	0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	23-0	54-7	0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0					
Amos,	34-0	64-1	0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	34-0	64-1	0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0					
Amos,	4-0	52-0	0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	4-0	52-0	0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0					
Amos,	39-0	54-0	0	1-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	39-0	54-0	0	1-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0					
Amos,	3-0	48-0	0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	3-0	48-0	0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0					
Amos,	23-0	54-7	0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	23-0	54-7	0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0					
Amos,	34-0	64-1	0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	34-0	64-1	0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0					
Amos,	4-0	52-0	0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	4-0	52-0	0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0					
Amos,	39-0	54-0	0	1-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	39-0	54-0	0	1-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0					
Amos,	3-0	48-0	0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	3-0	48-0	0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0					
Amos,	23-0	54-7	0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	23-0	54-7	0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0					
Amos,	34-0	64-1	0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	34-0	64-1	0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0					
Amos,	4-0	52-0	0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	4-0	52-0	0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0					
Amos,	39-0	54-0	0	1-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	39-0	54-0	0	1-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0					
Amos,	3-0	48-0	0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	3-0	48-0	0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0					
Amos,	23-0	54-7	0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	23-0	54-7	0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0					
Amos,	34-0	64-1	0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	34-0	64-1	0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0					
Amos,	4-0	52-0	0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	4-0	52-0	0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0					
Amos,	39-0	54-0	0	1-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	39-0	54-0	0	1-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0					
Amos,	3-0	48-0	0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	3-0	48-0	0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0					
Amos,	23-0	54-7	0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	23-0	54-7	0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0					
Amos,	34-0	64-1	0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	34-0	64-1	0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0					
Amos,	4-0	52-0	0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	4-0	52-0	0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0					
Amos,	39-0	54-0	0	1-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	39-0	54-0	0	1-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0					
Amos,	3-0	48-0	0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	3-0	48-0	0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0					
Amos,	23-0	54-7	0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	23-0	54-7	0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0					
Amos,	34-0	64-1	0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	34-0	64-1	0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0					
Amos,	4-0	52-0	0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	4-0	52-0	0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0					
Amos,	39-0	54-0	0	1-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	39-0	54-0	0	1-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0					
Amos,	3-0	48-0	0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	3-0	48-0	0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0					
Amos,	23-0	54-7	0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	23-0	54-7	0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0					
Amos,	34-0	64-1	0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	34-0	64-1	0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0					
Amos,	4-0	52-0	0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	4-0	52-0	0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0					
Amos,	39-0	54-0	0	1-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	39-0	54-0	0	1-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0					
Amos,	3-0	48-0	0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	3-0	48-0	0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0					
Amos,	23-0	54-7	0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	23-0	54-7	0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0					
Amos,	34-0	64-1	0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	34-0	64-1	0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0					
Amos,	4-0	52-0	0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	4-0	52-0	0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0					
Amos,	39-0	54-0	0	1-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	39-0	54-0	0	1-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0					
Amos,	3-0	48-0	0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	3-0	48-0	0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0					
Amos,	23-0	54-7	0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	23-0	54-7	0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0					
Amos,	34-0	64-1	0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	34-0	64-1	0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0					
Amos,	4-0	52-0	0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	4-0	52-0	0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0					
Amos,	39-0	54-0	0	1-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	39-0	54-0	0	1-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0					
Amos,	3-0	48-0	0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	3-0	48-0	0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0					
Amos,	23-0	54-7	0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	23-0	54-7	0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0					
Amos,	34-0	64-1	0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	34-0	64-1	0	0-0									

TABLE 5.—SHOWING, BY COUNTIES AND PROVINCES, THE EXTENT OF LAND

COUNTIES.	CULT. GRAIN, AND FRUIT.								EXTENT UNDER CROPS.		
	CULT. GRAIN, AND FRUIT.								EXTENT UNDER CROPS.		
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Rye.	Buckwheat.	Potatoes.	Total.	Grain.	Grass.	Other Crops.
ANTRIM,	340	61,620	773	5	56	1,722	12	32,899	40,523	18,820	492
ARMAGH,	1,664	56,771	54	28	100	312	17	52,381	24,277	8,866	100
CLARE,	637	20,854	4,657	1	10	1	1	26,558	6,013	2,170	725
CLON,	465	25,746	29	1	163	6	6	27,410	25,741	2,612	456
CLON,	1,201	16,804	449	8	1,203	86	3	18,410	20,254	3,645	2,402
CORK,	7,184	202,498	17,280	19	140	8	7	127,220	24,255	54,750	10,000
DUBLIN,	206	61,620	1,023	10	688	340	13	64,808	45,223	18,314	518
DOWN,	3,912	104,471	308	3	104	245	26	113,312	48,516	18,678	876
DUBLIN,	2,960	12,347	2,157	6	40	2	41	37,845	7,649	2,523	830
FERRISBURGH,	867	18,277	24	8	204	2	1	20,654	14,500	2,840	708
GALWAY,	4,268	42,541	2,313	27	1,344	6	23	48,223	26,518	18,868	2,217
KERRY,	1,869	25,385	2,467	7	600	11	1	29,841	20,740	3,371	1,567
KILKENNY,	1,161	21,620	12,706	7	379	1	4	66,166	7,522	11,106	1,343
KILMORE,	2,341	27,718	17,128	1	1	1	1	28,200	18,215	18,500	1,716
KING'S,	109	26,544	16,115	6	220	1	1	37,237	13,772	8,855	1,676
LIMERICK,	30	11,550	2	1	416	1	1	11,985	16,858	1,181	300
LONDONDERRY,	3,245	17,640	614	1	147	1	1	21,645	16,222	4,816	1,729
LONDONDERRY,	603	72,777	828	6	684	216	12	75,017	20,719	14,804	165
LONDONDERRY,	570	18,626	8	9	217	1	1	19,428	16,822	2,223	481
LOUTH and DOWN, County of TOWN.	534	25,923	14,369	1	8	21	22	40,620	19,441	2,642	564
MAYO,	1,305	45,945	485	16	2,637	1	3	50,522	44,106	7,324	748
MONAGHAN,	898	26,653	890	1	172	6	10	27,677	19,796	3,180	1,203
MONAGHAN,	715	45,544	218	6	120	14	1	47,173	21,216	7,294	861
QUINN'S,	116	21,888	21,622	6	10	4	7	43,457	14,267	12,667	1,723
ROSCOMMON,	263	20,622	824	6	1,088	7	1	21,798	21,211	4,313	1,127
SLIGO,	470	18,286	454	4	877	1	1	19,635	17,166	3,113	383
TEMPLE,	4,640	43,680	26,626	8	160	2	1	69,223	26,159	20,685	2,224
TYRONE,	1,771	67,520	16	18	237	24	7	68,763	40,748	16,311	606
WATERFORD,	610	29,616	1,374	8	136	1	1	31,563	19,668	6,647	2,224
WATERFORD,	42	16,163	245	8	232	3	6	16,780	9,190	4,492	1,686
WEXFORD,	4,293	43,420	26,699	6	36	1,077	1	69,785	21,267	16,610	3,022
WINDSOR,	712	22,640	467	1	14	1	1	23,874	2,547	8,704	700
PROVINCES.											
LUNDON,	14,677	285,680	117,689	42	1,644	1,120	26	422,220	120,781	68,548	16,220
MOWEN,	17,067	221,220	63,118	28	2,448	28	11	224,623	146,718	74,108	22,643
ULSTER,	16,361	221,680	4,161	28	2,989	2,088	185	216,774	220,854	161,082	8,384
CONVENT,	8,188	120,622	2,691	60	6,370	13	26	124,255	127,664	27,664	4,990
TOTAL,	14,677	1,348,220	168,776	128	12,671	8,283	329	1,462,376	725,736	502,774	67,634

WHEAT CROPS IN THE YEAR 1895; THE VALUATION IN 1895; AND THE POPULATION IN 1891.

IN STATUTE ACRES.

CEREAL CROPS.						WHEAT FOR MAY ONLY.				Valuation in 1895.	Population in 1891.	COUNTY.
Cereals and Potatoes.	Barley.	Tritic.	Oats.	Other Cereals.	Straw.	Area.	Grain, Straw, and Potatoes in 1895.	Grain, Straw, and Potatoes in 1891.	Grain, Straw, and Potatoes in 1890.			
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	£ s. d.	1891.	1891.
230	346	490	74	722	35,300	13,200	47,822	47,051	335,654	1,394,385	438,120	Armagh.
40	218	280	85	1,313	25,130	3,440	30,493	18,592	146,479	474,058	143,598	Armagh.
107	760	15	43	281	15,540		16,584	17,800	75,800	364,058	40,880	Cavan.
56	1,811	94	143	1,808	30,000	2,781	33,680	34,523	167,484	374,087	111,817	Cavan.
155	1,732	7	84	928	30,200	8	31,114	31,500	143,000	317,593	134,400	Clare.
541	4,120	1,548	236	1,670	206,244	37	26,162	128,385	451,343	1,555,580	438,483	Donegal.
80	2,410	664	43	907	60,334	5,525	66,859	42,514	225,827	567,684	188,650	Donegal.
77	814	710	100	5,114	71,000	12,107	63,735	11,705	251,813	361,330	267,600	Down.
170	607	82	17	1,500	16,150		13,792	20,407	31,365	1,406,567	419,518	Down.
18	400	21	30	417	13,380	540	8,736	10,180	106,610	337,300	24,370	Fermanagh.
84	1,664	186	2,332	764	30,600	10	11,610	20,418	207,680	473,581	254,712	Galway.
86	2,607	77	250	320	37,800	3	8,078	35,600	164,781	369,773	178,150	Kerr.
70	383	37	70	763	21,312		18,730	46,970	118,184	230,848	76,306	Kerr.
77	1,802	41	7	544	30,180		26,157	42,971	148,568	310,906	47,261	Kildare.
70	581	68	624	864	37,600	5	11,640	38,600	118,000	240,700	68,505	Kinn.
17	1,225	10	12	401	16,400	10	811	60,600	60,607	196,770	78,810	Limerick.
184	2,721	28	40	370	20,470	1	8,005	111,308	107,179	683,171	190,902	Limerick.
80	640	121	30	1,157	47,714	30,700	34,182	11,761	173,183	367,365	102,000	Londonderry.
10	1,074	3	10	800	16,300	10	4,900	24,901	68,103	193,900	80,840	Londonderry.
34	105	105	10	449	50,004	105	17,407	6,701	87,600	284,167	37,000	Londonderry County of Tyrone.
34	1,601	54	100	1,900	60,000	30	13,800	45,842	160,200	310,200	218,024	Mayo.
105	470	28	80	733	10,000	10	15,000	60,000	130,000	347,000	70,000	Mayo.
30	600	71	20	770	30,000	5,777	36,777	16,000	121,000	363,477	60,000	Meath.
10	870	40	100	480	60,000		10,000	60,000	132,000	310,000	64,000	Meath.
12	1,040	80	604	620	20,000	5	4,100	64,791	120,000	260,000	114,000	Monaghan.
13	1,504	45	20	430	25,000	10	4,500	30,000	70,000	214,000	60,000	Sligo.
130	8,400	80	130	670	50,000		30,000	60,000	260,000	470,000	170,000	Tipperary.
40	1,500	130	35	1,701	60,000	11,400	60,100	30,000	50,000	400,000	170,000	Tipperary.
170	1,000	10	8	410	20,000		14,000	3,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	Wick.
10	600	34	120	810	10,000		7,000	40,000	60,000	307,000	60,000	Wick.
220	1,600	41	10	444	45,000	35	36,000	51,000	200,000	300,000	110,000	Wick.
47	600	34	30	427	10,000		10,000	40,000	70,000	370,000	60,000	Wick.
1,107	3,000	401	1,504	2,908	270,000	547	137,104	457,000	1,300,000	4,700,000	1,507,000	PROVINCES.
1,200	10,000	1,047	610	4,000	280,000	48	220,000	304,000	1,300,000	3,300,000	1,370,000	Limerick.
471	2,800	5,000	637	8,000	410,000	67,000	580,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	4,000,000	1,110,000	Meath.
130	7,204	800	8,079	8,580	283,773	181	80,800	213,000	640,000	1,400,000	704,774	Down.
5,000	41,000	8,000	8,000	54,000	1,100,000	67,000	600,000	1,000,000	4,000,000	14,100,000	4,700,000	Total.

TABLE 6.—SHOWING, BY COUNTIES AND PROVINCES, THE

COUNTIES.	PRODUCE OF						
	GRAIN, SEEDS, AND FRUIT.						
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Spelt.	Seeds.	Fruit.
	Cwt. of 1879.	Cwt. of 1893.	Cwt. of 1879.	Cwt. of 1893.	Cwt. of 1879.	Cwt. of 1893.	Cwt. of 1893.
ARMAGH,	16,500	1,254,998	17,258	.	498	82,797	181
ANTRIM,	26,567	705,785	873	179	2,002	1,088	210
CARLOW,	6,212	286,155	20,418	.	141	.	.
CAYN,	2,508	479,448	464	.	2,401	144	72
CLARE,	16,507	185,145	6,656	196	14,364	766	41
CORK,	111,166	1,267,623	222,680	167	1,803	117	54
DUBLIN,	4,555	1,315,652	12,511	140	10,571	4,864	618
DOW,	147,565	1,612,227	2,422	81	1,468	4,099	801
DURHAM,	66,694	214,371	48,935	45	1,880	25	408
FERRISBURGH,	11,388	218,228	327	24	6,740	28	8
GALWAY,	60,428	621,740	23,798	340	22,186	96	310
KERRY,	11,868	221,630	26,629	74	7,140	84	.
KILDARE,	26,861	227,740	216,253	80	4,205	17	48
KILKENNY,	27,340	553,140	269,671	.	.	.	.
KING,	1,101	246,229	261,786	174	6,521	.	.
LIMERICK,	485	181,696	81	45	3,200	.	.
LONDONDERRY,	51,546	806,122	6,814	13	2,842	.	.
LONDONDERRY,	14,191	1,134,119	21,614	72	12,849	4,638	154
LONDONDERRY,	5,742	176,488	127	29	2,688	.	.
LOUTH AND DOWN, County of Town.	6,917	426,222	261,429	.	51	860	618
MAYO,	29,500	768,121	6,964	219	23,820	.	79
MEATH,	27,682	424,827	12,115	21	2,194	60	128
MONTGOMERY,	14,112	621,868	12,536	45	1,827	305	.
QUEEN'S,	2,537	363,262	366,063	126	100	68	76
ROSCOMMON,	3,503	297,626	2,481	72	14,698	120	.
SLEIGH,	6,228	223,229	2,786	60	3,865	.	.
TIPPERARY,	62,262	733,798	352,543	84	2,368	22	8
TRINITY,	24,774	1,379,311	298	226	5,286	300	148
WATERFORD,	12,674	564,868	23,375	36	1,200	18	.
WICKLOUGH,	1,480	272,227	4,222	45	8,358	27	20
WEXFORD,	27,227	715,240	217,278	87	187	12,747	30
WICKLOUGH,	12,228	347,871	7,842	.	363	.	.
PROVINCES.							
LEINSTER,	244,500	4,512,434	1,826,168	626	21,278	16,880	1,967
MUNSTER,	285,266	2,717,643	726,240	462	22,622	554	148
ULSTER,	273,360	4,322,363	73,361	736	42,127	48,228	1,387
CONNAUGHT,	54,271	2,113,693	54,086	758	88,628	216	610
TOTAL,	827,387	13,666,130	2,640,855	2,612	176,188	65,808	2,388

PRODUCE OF THE CROPS IN THE YEAR 1893.

THE CROPS.								HAY.			COUNTIES.
Grain Crops.								HAY.			
Wheat.	Oats.	Barley & Rye &c.	Grain and Potatoes.	Onions.	Wheat.	Rye.	Hay.	Wheat.	Oats.		
Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.		
154,852	199,744	1,348	1,577	4,792	3,435	736	478,857	181,808	123,733	ASTORIA.	
165,132	117,129	2,243	568	1,688	3,780	677	107,129	80,327	48,186	ARIZONA.	
29,715	78,466	11,289	1,361	5,534	32	894	-	22,738	36,228	CALIFORNIA.	
29,888	48,908	6,858	221	18,888	345	1,213	69,264	80,306	124,827	CANADA.	
89,307	73,767	37,633	1,464	18,654	35	269	219	11,869	211,666	CHINA.	
221,031	210,247	125,025	5,533	23,761	12,146	2,169	1,455	112,613	202,889	COLO.	
299,838	276,184	8,691	243	23,768	6,391	338	266,138	80,273	27,273	DELAWARE.	
226,128	221,312	14,367	668	7,668	7,898	1,386	467,131	125,600	29,268	DENVER.	
34,274	27,545	14,130	868	16,770	520	191	-	24,225	23,269	DUBLIN.	
43,267	44,748	11,199	168	3,689	294	168	36,474	14,613	129,344	FERRELLAND.	
187,264	190,061	34,435	972	21,368	731	13,353	219	31,136	171,489	GALWAY.	
117,485	71,162	26,677	445	35,614	479	1,895	73	12,482	164,870	HEBET.	
36,886	165,291	23,468	730	3,479	313	672	-	27,779	77,268	INDIANA.	
54,381	181,093	28,431	793	17,815	303	84	-	43,747	80,739	KENTUCKY.	
54,283	132,323	26,266	323	3,686	426	3,943	37	24,861	67,889	KING'S.	
54,983	14,699	4,240	171	14,990	48	79	221	1,267	22,133	LEWISIA.	
73,113	73,278	27,298	1,617	26,418	238	273	13	21,799	226,268	LEWISIA.	
146,166	296,467	3,870	639	16,846	1,393	113	291,264	64,869	26,132	LOUISIANA.	
21,723	26,323	7,186	383	11,835	71	163	799	19,623	33,319	LOUISIANA.	
46,183	183,738	3,117	481	1,853	1,492	112	3,366	22,479	16,222	LOUISIANA and DEMEREA. County of Town.	
226,365	110,268	18,685	85	25,263	643	1,154	793	26,633	102,221	MARY.	
45,174	121,648	24,464	1,369	5,368	167	274	281	26,296	121,863	MARY.	
42,168	33,734	12,281	213	4,652	526	169	199,686	46,696	26,131	MICHIGAN.	
47,865	212,678	29,468	869	3,697	823	820	-	26,216	73,613	QUEEN'S.	
23,532	28,276	14,482	104	15,284	136	3,737	180	73,144	276,267	ROCHESTER.	
25,445	30,313	3,680	31	11,261	373	123	170	11,695	36,226	SCOT.	
721,266	236,264	48,231	1,694	23,126	511	1,476	-	25,013	212,112	TIPPENHAWK.	
169,213	269,226	1,007	302	13,488	1,348	209	429,422	84,683	26,484	TRENT.	
82,162	136,473	46,261	1,523	3,743	448	41	-	27,879	17,443	WATERLOO.	
22,633	73,663	18,813	823	3,254	229	1,836	-	11,668	26,803	WINDHOLM.	
73,210	273,207	43,238	3,436	14,999	453	106	792	71,679	38,179	WINDHOLM.	
28,471	26,649	13,331	386	3,892	314	282	-	25,828	22,803	WINDHOLM.	
PROVINCES.											
544,264	1,373,287	248,248	11,092	192,773	3,165	3,301	3,422	221,673	226,807	LEWISIA.	
476,281	1,373,773	368,226	11,769	187,313	17,233	3,896	1,734	248,511	1,044,773	MINIST.	
1,348,023	1,634,325	22,284	4,769	20,323	29,823	4,773	2,463,427	669,793	794,647	UNION.	
226,143	492,043	76,223	1,001	86,361	1,314	24,023	1,799	78,023	604,803	COLOMBIA.	
3,664,266	4,648,212	759,254	22,821	448,223	83,563	45,023	2,461,119	1,768,807	5,224,280	TOTAL.	

TABLE 7.—SHOWING, BY POOR LAW UNIONS, THE EXTENT OF LAND UNDER

POOR LAW UNIONS.	CEREALS, GRASSES, AND FRUIT.								EXTENT UNDER CROPS.		
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Sorghum.	Maize.	Peas.	Total.	Potatoes.	Turneps.	Mangel and Swedes.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
ABINGDON,	38	5,734	6,655	-	5	3	6	13,412	4,965	4,169	682
ADUR,	292	13,173	11	-	1	185	3	13,660	7,790	2,327	130
ADUR,	230	5,360	4,687	-	-	-	23	10,300	2,967	3,721	229
ADUR,	230	25,241	14	3	67	63	4	27,284	11,484	4,526	361
ADUR,	206	3,260	89	-	312	1	-	3,663	4,473	1,566	623
ADUR,	478	12,395	13,151	3	180	-	-	26,807	4,492	3,326	743
ADUR,	57	7,475	-	-	1	1	1	7,484	4,233	790	50
ADUR,	46	5,945	151	4	217	-	3	6,479	3,479	1,547	100
ADUR,	44	4,874	352	3	222	3	-	5,660	3,236	1,473	201
ADUR,	1,027	3,864	36	6	96	-	-	6,749	3,174	2,559	357
ADUR,	3	3,096	467	-	7	296	-	3,781	3,060	1,374	38
ADUR,	201	3,918	2	-	31	-	-	4,249	3,094	802	581
ADUR,	168	15,326	3	-	6	1	-	15,484	11,323	1,670	100
ADUR,	2	16,786	-	-	2	3	-	16,791	9,568	3,286	86
ADUR,	74	3,023	1	2	112	88	-	3,237	3,746	686	181
ADUR,	180	291	590	1	2	3	-	727	714	241	68
ADUR,	673	4,535	1,431	2	64	-	8	7,207	2,458	1,889	235
ADUR,	229	7,380	337	-	-	-	-	7,947	3,947	1,470	241
ADUR,	169	22,118	3	-	-	-	-	22,589	3,329	3,187	41
ADUR,	553	4,560	683	-	-	-	-	5,499	6,017	2,633	363
ADUR,	478	1,513	1	-	3	-	1	1,993	2,191	548	142
ADUR,	17	4,603	-	-	31	-	-	4,641	4,776	347	61
ADUR,	111	3,569	16	-	-	-	1	3,687	1,873	1,368	73
ADUR,	-	2,897	261	3	466	-	-	3,627	3,483	411	1
ADUR,	139	3,867	6,383	-	17	-	-	10,267	2,698	3,875	463
ADUR,	72	3,574	5	3	142	-	-	3,768	3,254	468	161
ADUR,	63	3,267	-	-	73	-	-	3,341	3,727	673	467
ADUR,	639	3,134	1,483	-	-	-	-	7,469	2,373	1,497	234
ADUR,	639	14,306	4,566	-	16	-	-	20,639	3,547	4,695	694
ADUR,	439	3,389	543	3	8	-	-	3,937	4,331	1,738	266
ADUR,	21	3,396	1	7	188	-	-	3,515	4,726	331	116
ADUR,	465	4,774	17	-	-	-	-	5,346	2,154	1,321	467
ADUR,	692	8,178	1,769	1	1	-	-	10,741	3,671	3,669	614
ADUR,	144	5,513	15	-	210	-	-	5,888	3,516	877	48
ADUR,	6	15,029	1	-	2	3	-	15,041	4,672	1,968	31
ADUR,	96	2,706	1,260	-	-	-	-	3,966	3,114	854	158
ADUR,	26	3,649	-	-	6	-	-	3,655	3,391	1,462	8
ADUR,	7	7,096	1	1	68	2	-	7,177	7,238	366	136
ADUR,	-	1,292	-	-	4	-	-	1,296	1,326	150	65
ADUR,	414	11,324	15	-	183	-	1	11,707	9,246	307	261
ADUR,	339	3,354	278	8	10	-	18	4,637	1,436	1,338	346
ADUR,	15	7,366	3	3	189	-	-	7,573	3,573	1,922	47
ADUR,	-	1,811	89	6	34	-	-	2,046	3,368	1,288	113
ADUR,	1,497	7,366	13	-	26	-	-	8,748	2,704	1,673	188
ADUR,	189	10,323	-	-	12	1	-	11,011	4,682	1,536	56
ADUR,	1,115	4,232	1,353	-	1	-	-	6,546	3,436	2,512	690
ADUR,	251	4,097	-	-	119	-	1	4,368	3,646	709	225
ADUR,	251	3,726	26	-	-	-	-	4,495	1,922	966	160
ADUR,	34	17,243	674	8	36	42	1	18,029	6,469	3,455	67
ADUR,	483	13,623	2	1	166	2	1	14,962	6,332	2,416	183
ADUR,	196	12,021	6	-	19	6	4	13,066	5,516	1,941	116
ADUR,	261	15,729	2,876	1	2	-	3	18,396	6,536	4,534	2,373
ADUR,	261	728	46	-	12	-	-	7,334	977	432	124
ADUR,	710	2,129	140	-	19	-	-	2,463	2,117	776	297
ADUR,	24	3,361	4	-	20	1	1	3,654	1,696	335	130
ADUR,	33	2,866	237	-	151	-	-	3,247	2,361	469	123
ADUR,	55	4,567	17	2	47	72	2	4,763	4,489	725	64
ADUR,	4,676	36,865	13	4	69	35	8	37,011	12,432	3,322	367
ADUR,	297	7,503	3,131	-	3	6	3	11,353	2,567	2,680	130
ADUR,	151	4,258	330	2	67	-	-	5,178	3,336	1,297	164
ADUR,	925	3,118	492	-	45	2	20	3,675	1,491	371	161
ADUR,	474	2,037	91	1	4	-	-	2,467	1,637	394	126
ADUR,	287	14,552	7,476	-	8	3	8	22,324	7,004	4,682	244
ADUR,	-	4,519	90	-	112	1	1	5,223	3,767	791	6
ADUR,	424	13,127	19	13	87	18	4	13,684	3,473	2,472	136
ADUR,	122	2,392	663	-	45	-	-	3,475	3,115	1,315	142
ADUR,	338	3,745	-	-	26	-	-	4,336	3,123	1,460	142
ADUR,	169	2,386	30	-	18	-	-	2,467	1,686	416	178
ADUR,	168	3,543	1,683	2	234	-	-	4,123	3,579	1,335	384
ADUR,	225	3,065	35	-	203	25	1	3,632	3,754	1,244	380
ADUR,	1,230	27,380	3,822	2	-	6	-	31,440	8,281	4,627	748
ADUR,	126	1,422	4	1	160	-	-	7,733	6,316	1,211	264
ADUR,	31	690	39	2	175	2	2	823	3,322	471	85
ADUR,	237	14,447	203	-	-	1	1	14,980	4,546	4,133	700
ADUR,	794	4,507	439	1	431	2	14	7,258	6,365	2,034	485
ADUR,	4	6,013	2	-	166	-	-	6,780	4,419	829	64
ADUR,	-	3,131	192	2	348	-	-	6,634	7,396	2,448	5
ADUR,	1,612	12,310	1,263	4	-	121	-	14,745	4,036	2,921	261
ADUR,	1,345	2,467	893	7	56	-	-	4,631	2,905	1,173	261

CROP IN THE YEAR 1892; THE VARIATION IN 1893; AND THE POPULATION IN 1891.

BY STATUTE ACRES.

CROPS.						RENT FOR RENT ONLY.		TOTAL		Value in £.	Population in 1891.	FOOD-LAW INDEX.
Grain	Other	Wheat	Barley	Other	Grain	Grain	Other	Grain	Other			
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	£		
28	182	22	28	128	9,907	-	9,462	10,000	20,700	33,070	13,000	AGRICULTURE.
40	18	145	42	127	20,000	1,002	11,477	10,000	47,000	100,000	20,000	AGRICULTURE.
27	77	41	17	170	2,500	-	4,000	7,000	20,000	16,770	10,000	AGRICULTURE.
27	300	207	21	284	27,417	5,001	24,000	74,700	200,000	30,000	10,000	AGRICULTURE.
20	260	17	423	263	7,000	-	1,000	14,100	20,000	30,000	10,000	AGRICULTURE.
20	123	48	31	116	10,000	-	6,000	10,000	67,000	120,000	50,000	AGRICULTURE.
1	107	13	24	267	7,500	940	4,000	10,000	40,000	30,000	10,000	AGRICULTURE.
7	200	20	27	66	7,500	84	4,000	10,000	20,000	30,000	10,000	AGRICULTURE.
7	210	40	200	110	3,000	-	1,000	10,000	20,000	30,000	10,000	AGRICULTURE.
4	210	10	71	200	7,000	-	2,000	10,000	20,000	30,000	10,000	AGRICULTURE.
1	80	10	2	27	5,000	1,002	3,000	2,700	20,000	45,000	10,000	AGRICULTURE.
34	235	5	6	190	4,000	-	1,411	12,000	20,000	61,511	10,000	AGRICULTURE.
2	61	10	1	40	10,000	5,140	10,000	5,000	30,000	100,000	10,000	AGRICULTURE.
18	184	12	1	207	11,000	4,000	10,000	10,000	40,000	44,000	10,000	AGRICULTURE.
3	107	1	1	10	4,000	50	1,701	10,000	20,000	30,000	10,000	AGRICULTURE.
1	80	10	2	27	5,000	-	1,000	10,000	20,000	30,000	10,000	AGRICULTURE.
123	27	1	11	214	4,000	-	4,111	1,000	5,000	30,000	4,000	AGRICULTURE.
19	123	1	1	140	4,000	-	4,111	10,000	20,000	30,000	10,000	AGRICULTURE.
1	62	5	3	200	10,000	5,000	14,000	10,000	20,000	30,000	10,000	AGRICULTURE.
31	164	94	11	90	7,000	3	5,177	5,000	20,000	100,000	10,000	AGRICULTURE.
1	107	70	9	100	1,000	-	900	4,000	10,000	20,000	10,000	AGRICULTURE.
1	100	10	1	110	6,000	-	900	4,000	10,000	20,000	10,000	AGRICULTURE.
11	120	100	1	107	5,000	101	2,000	10,000	20,000	30,000	10,000	AGRICULTURE.
38	110	50	43	100	6,000	-	5,000	6,000	10,000	14,000	10,000	AGRICULTURE.
3	200	10	3	92	7,000	6	700	10,000	20,000	74,000	10,000	AGRICULTURE.
4	691	1	43	65	4,000	-	11	10,000	20,000	30,000	10,000	AGRICULTURE.
23	310	1	1	49	4,000	-	8,000	10,000	20,000	30,000	10,000	AGRICULTURE.
101	674	10	44	200	10,000	-	11,000	20,000	27,000	71,000	10,000	AGRICULTURE.
13	100	1	1	134	5,000	504	4,720	10,000	20,000	30,000	10,000	AGRICULTURE.
1	270	10	7	130	1,000	-	10	10,000	20,000	30,000	10,000	AGRICULTURE.
20	200	10	1	130	4,000	-	10	10,000	20,000	30,000	10,000	AGRICULTURE.
33	210	1	1	92	7,000	-	2,000	4,000	10,000	20,000	10,000	AGRICULTURE.
1	410	7	3	80	6,000	4	9,000	10,000	20,000	30,000	10,000	AGRICULTURE.
1	270	17	5	123	9,000	1,002	8,000	2,000	20,000	30,000	10,000	AGRICULTURE.
11	500	1	1	63	4,000	-	1,000	10,000	20,000	30,000	10,000	AGRICULTURE.
7	40	1	10	704	4,000	100	2,110	10,000	20,000	30,000	10,000	AGRICULTURE.
1	810	7	10	941	6,000	-	2,110	10,000	20,000	30,000	10,000	AGRICULTURE.
1	110	1	6	1	2,000	-	100	10,000	20,000	30,000	10,000	AGRICULTURE.
13	610	1	35	430	1,100	404	4,000	20,000	30,000	10,000	10,000	AGRICULTURE.
10	67	10	10	82	6,000	-	4,000	10,000	20,000	30,000	10,000	AGRICULTURE.
1	300	1	31	130	7,000	1	4,000	10,000	20,000	30,000	10,000	AGRICULTURE.
14	127	1	4	60	6,000	-	3,000	10,000	20,000	30,000	10,000	AGRICULTURE.
1	300	1	4	100	6,000	814	4,710	6,000	20,000	30,000	10,000	AGRICULTURE.
114	197	27	31	200	7,000	37	3,000	2,000	20,000	30,000	10,000	AGRICULTURE.
1	24	13	8	23	4,000	431	1,573	11,000	20,000	30,000	10,000	AGRICULTURE.
16	200	1	7	60	6,000	-	5,000	10,000	20,000	30,000	10,000	AGRICULTURE.
35	107	10	1	220	10,000	8,000	5,000	10,000	20,000	30,000	10,000	AGRICULTURE.
1	107	1	1	274	6,000	1,000	7,000	10,000	20,000	30,000	10,000	AGRICULTURE.
7	220	42	37	510	6,000	1,000	5,700	10,000	20,000	30,000	10,000	AGRICULTURE.
16	400	207	100	830	12,000	-	5,000	10,000	20,000	30,000	10,000	AGRICULTURE.
16	144	1	1	92	1,000	-	400	10,000	20,000	30,000	10,000	AGRICULTURE.
17	100	1	20	170	6,000	-	1,000	10,000	20,000	30,000	10,000	AGRICULTURE.
1	1	10	7	67	6,000	-	1,000	10,000	20,000	30,000	10,000	AGRICULTURE.
17	201	12	27	40	6,000	120	844	10,000	20,000	30,000	10,000	AGRICULTURE.
13	60	100	37	400	10,000	2,000	14,000	10,000	20,000	30,000	10,000	AGRICULTURE.
1	104	6	10	227	6,000	-	7,000	10,000	20,000	30,000	10,000	AGRICULTURE.
13	240	1	1	300	2,000	6	1,000	10,000	20,000	30,000	10,000	AGRICULTURE.
1	444	10	1	871	2,000	-	2,000	10,000	20,000	30,000	10,000	AGRICULTURE.
20	77	10	16	200	10,000	100	2,000	10,000	20,000	30,000	10,000	AGRICULTURE.
2	200	10	1	100	4,000	20	500	10,000	20,000	30,000	10,000	AGRICULTURE.
10	204	1	12	400	10,000	2,000	5,000	10,000	20,000	30,000	10,000	AGRICULTURE.
23	200	1	1	120	6,000	-	1,000	10,000	20,000	30,000	10,000	AGRICULTURE.
4	240	77	17	70	4,000	6	1,000	10,000	20,000	30,000	10,000	AGRICULTURE.
1	82	1	1	67	1,000	-	1,000	10,000	20,000	30,000	10,000	AGRICULTURE.
4	140	1	100	200	6,000	1	1,000	10,000	20,000	30,000	10,000	AGRICULTURE.
38	200	1	1	99	6,000	-	1,000	10,000	20,000	30,000	10,000	AGRICULTURE.
38	440	10	12	180	10,000	-	14,000	10,000	20,000	30,000	10,000	AGRICULTURE.
1	100	1	1	200	6,000	20	5,000	10,000	20,000	30,000	10,000	AGRICULTURE.
39	301	1	1	97	4,000	-	7,000	10,000	20,000	30,000	10,000	AGRICULTURE.
1	240	17	32	90	5,000	1	2,000	10,000	20,000	30,000	10,000	AGRICULTURE.
1	200	1	1	100	6,000	-	1,000	10,000	20,000	30,000	10,000	AGRICULTURE.
10	100	17	1	94	7,000	2	1,000	10,000	20,000	30,000	10,000	AGRICULTURE.
10	101	16	110	90	4,000	-	1,000	10,000	20,000	30,000	10,000	AGRICULTURE.

TABLE 7.—SHOWING, BY POOR LAW UNIONS, THE EXTENT OF LAND UNDER CROPS

POOR LAW UNIONS.	CORN, GRASS, AND FRUIT.								EXTENT UNDER CROPS		
									Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mixed Grass and Clover.
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Rye.	Buckwheat.	Peas.	Beans.			
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
GRANVILLE,	2	7,206	—	—	35	—	1	1,238	8,202	1,189	291
LEWIS,	3	15,062	583	6	378	1	2	16,773	8,529	8,523	125
LEWIS,	42	6,285	6	1	68	6	—	6,371	8,499	787	65
LEWIS,	687	8,165	16	1	6	—	—	8,188	8,779	1,283	286
LEWIS,	28	6,888	2	—	7	—	8	6,905	8,227	1,064	187
LEWIS,	—	2,042	1	—	45	—	—	2,086	3,617	568	85
LEWIS,	764	7,168	—	—	1	—	—	7,169	8,527	1,654	172
LEWIS,	47	6,267	8,610	—	—	—	—	12,423	8,575	8,143	226
LEWIS,	107	6,264	16	1	877	—	—	1,885	1,784	385	183
LEWIS,	—	2,284	30	1	2	—	—	2,317	2,608	477	35
LEWIS,	284	6,283	20	7	188	—	—	7,587	8,679	1,188	137
LEWIS,	12	4,071	30	—	1	—	—	4,099	1,672	629	437
LEWIS,	320	5,071	7	—	3	—	—	5,081	5,300	521	528
LEWIS,	284	6,265	20	3	419	8	—	7,005	8,222	682	246
LEWIS,	423	6,184	2,033	4	1	—	—	8,064	9,610	5,072	641
LEWIS,	354	8,258	36	—	6	696	3	9,378	4,566	1,108	46
LEWIS,	1	11,715	—	—	—	1	1	11,718	5,635	2,425	15
LEWIS,	61	10,068	468	—	686	188	89	11,267	6,478	4,768	68
LEWIS,	168	4,599	562	—	24	—	—	5,205	4,253	1,772	650
LEWIS,	412	18,653	55	—	7	18	3	20,160	8,263	8,227	78
LEWIS,	168	7,042	28	1	71	1	—	7,316	8,136	1,486	228
LEWIS,	417	8,572	18	1	58	—	—	8,691	4,326	476	284
LEWIS,	478	8,707	664	—	134	11	—	9,576	8,642	1,266	870
LEWIS,	48	18,806	6	—	—	135	4	19,181	7,023	7,254	78
LEWIS,	676	8,454	6	2	168	—	—	8,540	4,807	683	184
LEWIS,	266	4,607	25	—	45	—	1	4,863	5,798	1,207	183
LEWIS,	895	12,492	452	2	118	65	10	14,322	7,969	5,662	146
LEWIS,	361	7,442	45	—	2	—	—	7,821	5,100	1,263	469
LEWIS,	356	18,697	21	—	128	6	1	18,922	12,116	5,274	86
LEWIS,	625	8,648	48	—	—	2	1	8,817	3,658	2,289	684
LEWIS,	2	3,078	—	—	23	—	—	3,256	4,226	455	84
LEWIS,	218	11,261	7,297	4	36	2	1	12,560	3,724	4,471	1,772
LEWIS,	7	11,791	367	—	41	26	10	12,221	6,286	1,189	42
LEWIS,	196	2,512	1	—	5	—	—	2,524	2,165	618	84
LEWIS,	269	3,737	10	—	1	—	—	4,017	2,906	738	123
LEWIS,	8	4,188	—	—	180	—	—	4,860	8,164	819	157
LEWIS,	142	17,282	25	—	69	10	—	17,781	7,371	2,734	262
LEWIS,	592	4,192	8	—	80	—	—	4,453	8,497	613	229
LEWIS,	16	8,781	8,664	6	5	1	1	12,344	6,775	5,623	623
LEWIS,	16	7,108	42	3	60	—	—	7,410	8,718	1,612	484
LEWIS,	367	5,542	1,450	4	186	1	3	10,398	3,428	8,774	427
LEWIS,	198	8,522	25	—	80	—	—	8,788	1,663	926	226
LEWIS,	61	6,280	6,283	1	45	—	—	8,446	4,796	2,623	465
LEWIS,	367	2,299	7	1	14	—	—	2,913	5,615	513	220
LEWIS,	698	16,237	8,264	1	1	—	—	20,061	7,696	6,779	675
LEWIS,	266	22,606	8	—	2	2	1	22,900	16,227	2,664	127
LEWIS,	1,821	18,772	129	1	27	209	20	22,120	8,229	4,564	276
LEWIS,	1	6,023	43	—	19	—	—	6,716	8,623	941	382
LEWIS,	8	22,213	—	4	162	3	1	22,894	10,638	8,767	69
LEWIS,	261	5,143	229	—	165	—	—	5,963	8,911	217	161
LEWIS,	183	7,046	7,285	4	203	2	—	16,268	4,334	4,568	703
LEWIS,	462	2,168	265	1	18	—	—	2,666	1,796	625	317
LEWIS,	328	2,048	70	—	1	—	—	2,437	1,204	484	428
LEWIS,	549	10,738	286	—	8	—	—	11,608	3,794	2,266	458
LEWIS,	1,423	8,647	315	—	—	—	—	8,672	3,227	1,160	325
LEWIS,	55	2,510	6	—	204	—	—	8,214	3,962	692	186
LEWIS,	47	4,420	3,201	1	56	—	—	7,735	2,645	3,112	641
LEWIS,	35	1,017	39	2	69	—	—	1,863	2,192	517	182
LEWIS,	45	8,741	662	—	7	—	—	9,226	8,717	2,429	568
LEWIS,	780	4,419	98	—	46	—	—	8,234	4,728	1,203	621
LEWIS,	676	1,271	65	—	20	—	—	3,892	1,373	478	294
LEWIS,	222	4,560	35	—	112	—	—	5,296	5,265	622	345
LEWIS,	334	30,574	10	—	19	2	1	31,790	8,692	7,375	187
LEWIS,	16	5,785	—	—	1	—	—	5,790	3,583	1,646	68
LEWIS,	69	5,444	1	—	261	8	—	5,641	8,638	513	314
LEWIS,	—	10,980	9	—	438	—	—	11,897	10,465	1,107	44
LEWIS,	367	8,181	4,420	—	—	—	—	13,166	8,187	2,267	279
LEWIS,	62	5,022	6,021	2	1	—	—	11,496	4,779	3,082	528
LEWIS,	369	4,725	127	—	89	—	—	8,716	4,029	1,264	362
LEWIS,	7	8,181	9	1	58	—	—	8,249	4,696	572	34
LEWIS,	211	8,669	1,677	—	43	—	—	7,834	8,712	1,478	611
LEWIS,	278	4,504	16	1	84	—	—	4,628	2,185	1,467	265
LEWIS,	268	8,802	35	3	238	1	3	9,803	7,426	3,283	328
LEWIS,	23	5,168	2	2	168	1	—	5,670	2,176	629	298
LEWIS,	42	3,108	6,689	8	76	—	—	10,768	5,226	2,728	626
LEWIS,	68	3,332	4,046	—	—	—	—	8,254	2,680	3,364	225
LEWIS,	267	18,618	274	—	—	—	—	11,226	8,761	2,414	3,501
LEWIS,	102	6,269	80	—	1,096	—	—	6,323	6,474	808	60
LEWIS,	1,180	5,411	7,074	1	35	269	1	10,268	4,371	3,247	1,117
LEWIS,	621	8,682	2,243	2	1	—	—	9,264	5,466	1,822	621
TOTAL,	64,598	1,545,398	186,735	286	13,461	3,262	229	3,461,079	712,728	589,774	47,864

TABLE 3.—SHOWING, BY POOR LAW UNIONS, THE

POOR LAW UNIONS.	PRODUCE						
	CEREALS, FRUITS, AND FRUITS.						
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Spelt.	Peas.	Potatoes.
	Cwt. of 112 lbs.	Cwt. of 112 lbs.	Cwt. of 112 lbs.	Cwt. of 112 lbs.	Cwt. of 112 lbs.	Cwt. of 112 lbs.	Cwt. of 112 lbs.
ABINGDON,	273	115,705	115,674	108	43	72	
ADDINGTON,	6,389	241,178	225	29	2,475	119	
ADDINGTON,	4,126	182,795	25,639		430	234	
ADDINGTON,	168,29	264,513	224	223	1,563	1,201	120
ADDINGTON,	1,227	74,993	1,268		2,445	18	12
ADWY,	5,325	188,761	246,945	42	1,422		
BALDINGHAM,	341	75,742			14	12	
BALDINGHAM,	285	166,264	2,006	45	3,371		70
BALDINGHAM,	564	75,305	6,071	34	2,219	48	20
BALDINGHAM,	14,773	83,791	785	86	1,909		
BALDINGHAM,	88	120,562	9,417		116	3,692	
BALDINGHAM,	2,486	47,735	27		986		
BALDINGHAM,	1,429	262,987	44		94	20	
BALDINGHAM,	34	263,128			26	289	
BALDINGHAM,	1,205	42,568	22	20	1,542	235	
BALDINGHAM,	1,748	3,665	4,109	22	26	45	
BALDINGHAM,	20,244	123,715	25,241	30	931		24
BALDINGHAM,	5,227	126,069	6,188				
BALDINGHAM,	2,220	246,177	115				
BALDINGHAM,	4,336	134,629	16,669				
BALDINGHAM,	5,440	15,892	25		26		12
BALDINGHAM,	271	86,541			204		
BALDINGHAM,	2,204	71,077	289				15
BALDINGHAM,	1,026	86,642	5,109	36	7,226		
BALDINGHAM,		85,115	97,009		318		
BALDINGHAM,	229	21,194	65	42	2,002		
BALDINGHAM,	125	25,525	27,949		840		
BALDINGHAM,	22,515	27,536	27,949				
BALDINGHAM,	9,220	299,818	89,421		141		
BALDINGHAM,	7,792	127,692	11,268	43	42		
BALDINGHAM,	229	46,183	39	79	2,220		
BALDINGHAM,	9,155	100,228	312				
BALDINGHAM,	16,891	124,426	30,157	6	15		
BALDINGHAM,	2,153	89,292	918		2,695		
BALDINGHAM,	83	265,438	16		37		
BALDINGHAM,	360	41,967	20,722				
BALDINGHAM,	365	125,582			27		
BALDINGHAM,	398	123,186	18	12	567	20	
BALDINGHAM,		8,267			43		
BALDINGHAM,	5,469	157,426	208		1,596		22
BALDINGHAM,	12,687	73,729	5,426	42	197		154
BALDINGHAM,	208	117,260	42	48	2,037		
BALDINGHAM,		22,525	941	66	2,541		
BALDINGHAM,	21,869	126,140	129		290		
BALDINGHAM,	2,261	147,411			129	20	
BALDINGHAM,	17,845	71,735	27,826		38		
BALDINGHAM,	5,165	69,269			1,725		5
BALDINGHAM,	12,740	74,694	451				
BALDINGHAM,	484	221,260	18,220	72	628	945	7
BALDINGHAM,	5,329	169,679	26	12	2,194	89	12
BALDINGHAM,	2,065	184,426	129		231	128	49
BALDINGHAM,	5,165	225,269	46,242	22	89		42
BALDINGHAM,	5,441	10,767	629		198		
BALDINGHAM,	11,869	45,675	1,329		285		
BALDINGHAM,	209	40,809	72		271	5	6
BALDINGHAM,	669	19,820	5,114		1,681		
BALDINGHAM,	930	41,279	870	20	568	1,179	29
BALDINGHAM,	8,425	445,646	870	48	817	251	106
BALDINGHAM,	4,091	126,246	47,722		45	119	49
BALDINGHAM,	1,774	61,216	4,271	30	818		248
BALDINGHAM,	21,779	84,220	16,207			28	
BALDINGHAM,	10,481	44,262	5,910	15	69		
BALDINGHAM,	4,271	213,451	115,815		21	21	26
BALDINGHAM,		87,809	1,202		924	18	20
BALDINGHAM,	5,449	102,112	169	162	1,692	200	112
BALDINGHAM,	5,719	106,081	12,238		544		
BALDINGHAM,	7,108	26,264			279		
BALDINGHAM,	2,861	25,723	749		165		
BALDINGHAM,	5,614	111,282	86,728	28	2,674		
BALDINGHAM,	1,302	45,719	1,668		2,929	669	12
BALDINGHAM,	15,736	220,110	196,265	18		168	
BALDINGHAM,	1,294	127,015	66	6	1,025		
BALDINGHAM,	434	5,094	128	24	2,204	40	28
BALDINGHAM,	4,816	286,734	5,466			27	12
BALDINGHAM,	8,489	73,702	5,554	22	4,369	40	145
BALDINGHAM,	48	27,663	12	85	1,224		
BALDINGHAM,		95,987	1,718	32	5,081		
BALDINGHAM,	15,826	167,200	20,167	44		2,882	
BALDINGHAM,	14,145	36,125	18,623	84	265		

PRODUCE OF THE CROPS IN THE YEAR 1893.

OF THE CROPS.

Produce.	Tons.	GREEN CROPS.							HAY.		FOOD LAW UNIONS.
		Green Crops.	Green Crops.	Green Crops.	Green Crops.	Green Crops.	Green Crops.	Green Crops.	Green Crops.	Green Crops.	
Produce.	Tons.	Green Crops.	Green Crops.	Green Crops.	Green Crops.	Green Crops.	Green Crops.	Green Crops.	Green Crops.	Green Crops.	FOOD LAW UNIONS.
22,688	71,549	10,881	220	1,668	146	110		12,771	10,995	ARRESTED.	
27,297	44,821	2,279	880	802	3,778	230	68,360	24,480	27,660	ARRESTED.	
11,954	71,834	4,518	233	839	341			12,360	12,360	ARRESTED.	
48,441	51,232	5,560	260	785	4,189	360	73,165	58,710	26,265	ARRESTED.	
29,140	15,445	7,920	166	2,201	140	2,540		4,163	30,471	ARRESTED.	
34,503	184,258	11,565	245	1,106	728	144		15,074	26,375	ARRESTED.	
13,204	18,492	567		1,772	41	345	80,470	20,256	12,585	ARRESTED.	
86,912	22,984	5,545	18	3,366	942	170	285	3,016	12,128	ARRESTED.	
12,588	28,510	4,564	67	3,089	290	4714		3,048	28,708	ARRESTED.	
22,163	26,492	4,100	12	2,818	72	718		5,065	18,705	ARRESTED.	
10,002	56,272	682	12	824	21	40	43,901	6,824	6,813	ARRESTED.	
11,414	43,006	4,308	104	2,169	16	72		4,882	33,212	ARRESTED.	
69,117	15,522	1,615	18	816	177		201,328	22,512	19,820	ARRESTED.	
26,772	41,187	567	146	3,477	66		169,623	26,131	6,513	ARRESTED.	
17,223	12,292	3,292	16	4,367	8		2,203	4,573	30,212	ARRESTED.	
2,909	2,442	874	4	364		72		418	2,982	ARRESTED.	
11,769	15,101	4,437	780	116	125	140		7,795	21,003	ARRESTED.	
12,770	20,480	4,543	282	1,643	18	8		8,768	22,721	ARRESTED.	
33,890	44,981	474	12	617	60	85	115,904	2,418	7,989	ARRESTED.	
14,440	54,879	12,479	890	1,684	207	65	146	16,717	4,252	ARRESTED.	
7,772	7,089	2,202	66	3,267	1,140	87		2,205	7,160	ARRESTED.	
14,547	15,288	525	8	4,472	37	15	100	1,242	26,295	ARRESTED.	
8,073	21,116	1,263	85	2,227	1,136	36	8,680	4,136	20,291	ARRESTED.	
16,126	2,257	86		863				280	4,291	ARRESTED.	
6,602	52,281	6,120	225	918	105	318		8,592	4,914	ARRESTED.	
30,261	7,487	8,254	34	4,200	68	20	217	1,222	26,148	ARRESTED.	
14,722	8,828	1,785	34	7,344		383		14,328	14,328	ARRESTED.	
9,014	20,650	4,209	156	2,818	29			7,294	28,185	ARRESTED.	
27,018	20,154	5,121	1,146	4,903	14	400		17,606	21,222	ARRESTED.	
14,910	21,176	2,003	78	789	18	21	2,215	12,263	2,712	ARRESTED.	
18,224	4,649	1,024	44	3,820	18	45		229	49,080	ARRESTED.	
2,208	32,282	9,621	140	2,107	17	7		8,822	11,771	ARRESTED.	
17,000	84,993	2,108	267	2,720	14	8		11,822	22,214	ARRESTED.	
20,038	14,940	619	12	4,118	42	96	112	2,760	14,286	ARRESTED.	
20,007	25,944	1,226	75	1,804	102	34	70,314	14,637	6,890	ARRESTED.	
8,221	11,291	2,407	158	4,281				3,818	16,135	ARRESTED.	
24,434	27,174	55	16	522	66	7	41,799	8,726	8,726	ARRESTED.	
22,328	17,515	8,160	82	8,251	44	54		3,409	24,225	ARRESTED.	
5,914	1,231	636		1,060	40	62		871	4,478	ARRESTED.	
20,226	11,262	3,247	140	4,660	128	518	18,296	16,484	26,426	ARRESTED.	
7,879	85,847	6,039	202	875	92	67		5,824	10,207	ARRESTED.	
19,320	18,685	714	8	3,771	24	111	16	14,294	14,294	ARRESTED.	
14,722	1,646	904		1,671		21		412	5,263	ARRESTED.	
16,246	28,947	2,335	141	2,096	22	26		6,048	5,263	ARRESTED.	
15,922	48,692	1,670	18	842	18		26,887	10,207	10,207	ARRESTED.	
18,226	47,260	12,200	1,012	1,690	188	71		2,402	4,798	ARRESTED.	
7,203	11,296	5,407	44	980	74	44	18,486	4,222	22,209	ARRESTED.	
19,009	14,240	2,922	159	1,824	8	85		3,770	3,663	ARRESTED.	
31,488	80,756	1,195	261	1,538	741		132,282	20,727	8,027	ARRESTED.	
24,269	27,542	1,019	30	1,068	167	9	82,284	17,484	17,296	ARRESTED.	
19,034	20,640	2,204	16	2,824	227	184	67,820	14,745	17,206	ARRESTED.	
22,549	69,685	45,179	276	3,777	2,601	425		14,729	21,273	ARRESTED.	
2,817	4,510	1,508	124	935				630	6,207	ARRESTED.	
6,022	11,827	4,231	280	1,794	31			2,464	22,124	ARRESTED.	
4,814	18,127	3,162	148	1,720	80	662		8,192	16,894	ARRESTED.	
12,200	6,812	5,822	19	1,676	120	49		2,623	2,712	ARRESTED.	
29,474	3,836	942	12	2,284	78	87	4,672	4,668	34,960	ARRESTED.	
60,294	25,293	4,156	200	840	1,210	290	168,502	27,252	2,480	ARRESTED.	
6,668	54,422	3,809	90	263	774			11,922	15,190	ARRESTED.	
26,121	22,876	3,540	12	1,390	29	180	69	5,290	7,130	ARRESTED.	
7,467	7,918	4,296	84	8,963	64			4,296	11,179	ARRESTED.	
4,872	4,422	2,217	32	5,180	26	55		4,292	8,566	ARRESTED.	
25,220	66,447	3,414	181	481	200	112	18,949	16,121	4,778	ARRESTED.	
18,278	8,861	72	20	2,572	238		1,178	1,668	1,662	ARRESTED.	
20,027	27,184	2,702	64	1,829	126	80	78,416	20,678	20,678	ARRESTED.	
14,185	27,202	5,173	100	1,627	78	9		4,227	2,022	ARRESTED.	
12,034	18,212	3,202	72	3,600	677	200	190	2,525	5,463	ARRESTED.	
7,699	11,729	2,818	73	364				2,540	20,180	ARRESTED.	
12,000	41,204	6,802	237	1,420	71	1,696	25	5,680	26,269	ARRESTED.	
19,009	26,284	10,720	702	2,968	21	23		4,288	41,260	ARRESTED.	
20,213	84,140	11,410	401	2,270	125	67		20,722	8,111	ARRESTED.	
20,679	18,220	3,571	44	2,022	49	63	2,483	4,798	22,227	ARRESTED.	
12,027	4,966	3,440	45	3,663			87	225	22,064	ARRESTED.	
22,020	78,000	13,656	636	4,123	476	16		12,247	8,771	ARRESTED.	
26,732	28,447	8,106	84	2,845	102	716		3,208	6,419	ARRESTED.	
18,504	12,411	872	22	2,623	24	1,007		2,267	15,781	ARRESTED.	
20,541	2,613	26		1,361		90		284	24,225	ARRESTED.	
14,215	44,918	9,124	162	2,174	165	5	81	12,111	12,560	ARRESTED.	
11,423	25,808	3,707	182	1,487	186	1,206		3,207	12,411	ARRESTED.	

TABLE 8.—SHOWING, BY FOOD LAW UNIONS, THE

FOOD LAW UNIONS.	PRODUCE						
	CORN, BEANS, AND FRUIT.						
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Beans.	Apples.	Oranges.	Pears.
	Certs. of 112 lbs.	Certs. of 112 lbs.	Certs. of 112 lbs.	Certs. of 112 lbs.	Certs. of 112 lbs.	Certs. of 112 lbs.	Certs. of 112 lbs.
GRIMSHAW,	109	172,778			318		12
IMMERSON,	37	221,857	5,385	51	4,200	8	30
IMMERSON,	607	75,389	84	12	738	43	
KAYTON,	10,540	29,285	255	15	70		
KELLY,	1,238	112,919	29		91		30
KEMMIS,		23,987	14		804		
KILBERT,	14,445	102,259			12		
KILBERT,	8,886	85,740	30,220				
KILBERT,	2,504	12,943	186	12	2,164		
KILBERT,		25,023	424	12	55		
KILBERT,	2,809	20,073	389	74	2,615		
KILBERT,	299	80,200	691		6		
KILBERT,	6,981	20,074	122		45		
KILBERT,	2,434	20,042	248	26	3,724	100	
KILBERT,	6,028	24,454	41,160	60	18		
LAKE,	3,286	107,215	477		108	29,623	49
LAKE,	34	270,274				32	15
LAKE,	1,177	270,274	5,202		3,881	2,028	149
LAKE,	3,502	14,483	5,128		1,082		
LAKE,	7,270	258,732	1,520		95	296	31
LAKE,	2,870	119,154	728	12	432	15	
LAKE,	2,519	75,320	160	8	1,118		
LAKE,	8,738	91,664	2,127		1,720	84	
LAKE,	812	457,887	88			2,550	60
LAKE,	2,809	67,019	50	20	2,239		
LAKE,	5,778	64,451	479		172		36
LAKE,	18,139	103,449	8,948	55	1,559	918	180
LAKE,	2,548	111,303	273		18		
LAKE,	12,103	230,072	378		2,685	180	7
LAKE,	10,248	164,698	920			84	12
LAKE,	33	30,687	21		159		
LAKE,	4,877	175,235	110,181	60	544	85	8
LAKE,	172	128,689	4,837		240	416	509
LAKE,	2,950	44,025	6		39		
LAKE,	4,710	70,689	155		18		
LAKE,	51	83,582			2,118		
LAKE,	2,674	220,422	427		695	379	
LAKE,	2,677	60,207	128		644		
LAKE,	209	154,434	153,750	54	71	21	6
LAKE,	202	220,586	1,837	29	527		
LAKE,	6,682	162,003	28,209	53	1,634	17	35
LAKE,	4,207	71,296	410		297		
LAKE,	1,203	94,455	85,102	10	370		
LAKE,	14,235	87,083	127	12	168		
LAKE,	14,250	240,221	150,220	15	14		
LAKE,	4,837	294,839	144		32	30	12
LAKE,	82,466	229,112	1,073	13	202	3,444	187
LAKE,	10	89,988	745		190		
LAKE,	112	427,723		22	1,320	70	12
LAKE,	5,615	27,888	5,307		1,624		
LAKE,	1,541	142,872	153,871	25	3,287	22	
LAKE,	5,287	32,681	4,546	17	622		
LAKE,	6,244	31,774	1,372		23		18
LAKE,	8,901	159,280	4,206		206		
LAKE,	10,044	51,660	3,456				
LAKE,	1,486	45,186	109		5,212		
LAKE,	889	91,028	82,862	61	1,002		
LAKE,	1,734	28,260	720	24	940		
LAKE,	190	153,857	7,477		105		
LAKE,	11,081	70,882	219		285		
LAKE,	16,638	20,628	669		240		
LAKE,	5,231	37,632	842		1,781		
LAKE,	10,738	428,505	779		224	48	12
LAKE,	287	141,214			14		
LAKE,	728	82,331	10		4,770	88	
LAKE,		102,600	169		7,022		
LAKE,	8,203	110,241	66,065				
LAKE,	1,640	82,246	111,562	18	12		
LAKE,	4,486	100,089	8,217		757		6
LAKE,	135	70,209	20	12	669		
LAKE,	5,795	82,009	23,178		690		
LAKE,	5,947	103,140	315	21	1,127		
LAKE,	12,087	144,988	578	42	4,199	8	35
LAKE,	871	51,547	89	24	1,628	20	
LAKE,	692	145,987	187,618	42	1,124		
LAKE,	1,738	70,725	76,414				
LAKE,	4,011	100,429	7,777				
LAKE,	5,184	53,118	794		14,946		
LAKE,	12,069	104,704	81,745	11	143	4,777	10
LAKE,	5,738	53,318	86,469	24	18		
Total,	805,259	12,285,794	2,769,077	2,619	178,100	22,665	3,386

PRODUCE OF THE CROPS IN THE YEAR 1893—continued.

OF THE CROPS.										REV.			FOUR LAW UNIONS.
GROSS CROPS.										REV.			
Produce.	Tonnes.	Weight in Tons and Cwt.	Currency and Pence.	Quintals.	Pounds.	Shillings.	Pence.	Shillings.	Pence.	Produce of the Crops.	Produce of the Crops.	Produce of the Crops.	
Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	
17,422	18,182	8,329	114	7,599	38	49	1,285	5,628	45,964	GRASSH.			
45,270	69,269	1,909	178	5,174	4,815	164	345	7,172	3,913	INDUSTRIAL			
4,730	9,019	802	32	1,289	80	21	8,003	4,172	12,508	INDUSTRIAL			
18,116	26,469	4,309	181	4,731	881	64	83	16,440	48,266	KENTUCKY			
13,287	26,895	8,764	211	1,790	88	179	584	9,815	52,867	KENTUCKY			
12,799	4,838	1,684	18	4,699	90	224		504	10,218	KENTUCKY			
81,300	12,518	7,789	48	520			63,468	10,770	812	KENTUCKY			
12,005	21,074	2,804	164	5,580	44	49		2,386	58,816	KENTUCKY			
5,445	4,410	2,045	46	1,548				37	126	KENTUCKY			
10,709	8,768	732	-	635				72	1,120	KENTUCKY			
28,877	16,092	1,542	86	8,772	137	208		73	4,306	KENTUCKY			
5,770	15,000	8,281	272	1,431	110			5,941	2,976	KENTUCKY			
13,448	9,008	5,015	318	4,423	15	17		1,305	42,467	KENTUCKY			
2,1349	5,523	8,319	80	8,628	6			90	132	KENTUCKY			
9,075	16,580	14,068	236	545	231				7,830	KENTUCKY			
28,388	20,492	859	30	196	269	155		5,076	18,149	KENTUCKY			
16,337	46,160	619	8	2,347	462	36		41,073	2,875	KENTUCKY			
40,234	20,902	887	180	5,174	755	10		20,052	12,134	KENTUCKY			
16,138	26,619	13,072	857	7,504	160	85		36	42,135	KENTUCKY			
40,211	26,768	1,125	596	883	1,868	135		46,421	27,057	KENTUCKY			
18,438	26,354	5,918	287	8,128	168				5,743	KENTUCKY			
14,013	16,277	5,081	19	322	83	42		17,106	2,479	KENTUCKY			
29,005	16,281	7,270	184	6,978	63	465		8,233	24,770	KENTUCKY			
34,074	164,771	1,558	88	5,291	260	14		40,310	13,779	KENTUCKY			
12,081	11,485	2,672	68	4,880	88	88		80	8,594	KENTUCKY			
14,472	26,184	2,692	20	2,488	598	4,331			1,334	KENTUCKY			
37,054	26,730	2,781	262	355	691	306		4,400	13,074	KENTUCKY			
21,089	26,581	4,416	77	4,682	4,000	265			6,044	KENTUCKY			
32,183	26,300	496	90	5,935	86	32		151,309	19,733	KENTUCKY			
12,085	26,171	5,636	258	8,135	1,481	20			7,416	KENTUCKY			
17,247	8,899	1,213	46	6,087	12	10			284	KENTUCKY			
17,282	86,286	28,131	445	5,018	134	204			11,684	KENTUCKY			
24,052	27,884	317	36	4,081	246			18,292	2,375	KENTUCKY			
5,462	5,890	679	22	5,094	1,504	245			2,820	KENTUCKY			
12,134	12,069	8,075	48	2,736	43	3			3,608	KENTUCKY			
15,740	4,404	1,778	71	5,042	8	24		221	688	KENTUCKY			
90,167	26,622	5,142	65	747	353	33		77,060	14,711	KENTUCKY			
11,671	11,365	5,134	50	2,088	24	1,954			1,366	KENTUCKY			
86,787	99,460	11,221	211	1,878	137	245			15,986	KENTUCKY			
11,434	35,439	7,631	890	8,138	28	454			2,790	KENTUCKY			
14,025	27,728	6,874	339	1,889	44	138			3,153	KENTUCKY			
6,260	10,663	4,728	406	412	12	17			4,233	KENTUCKY			
14,029	26,118	5,036	287	7,897	168	35			8,264	KENTUCKY			
14,104	14,429	8,896	191	6,043	16	81			9,063	KENTUCKY			
24,340	106,835	12,432	758	5,081	172	24			13,943	KENTUCKY			
87,869	42,665	5,072	76	844	168	87		85,802	21,279	KENTUCKY			
26,215	81,462	5,036	244	7,082	4,046	718		65,867	20,280	KENTUCKY			
11,417	16,184	1,025	168	2,132	162	194		1,369	6,642	KENTUCKY			
41,539	81,040	1,207	48	3,048	72	34		108,968	18,299	KENTUCKY			
14,868	4,468	1,688		738		67			641	KENTUCKY			
23,838	78,887	11,514	317	2,938	48	1,280		10	9,782	KENTUCKY			
7,047	11,066	2,619	87	1,273		2,868		150	10,277	KENTUCKY			
8,260	7,384	2,974	120	1,065	187	7			6,227	KENTUCKY			
18,706	44,241	7,708	235	1,261	154	54			6,087	KENTUCKY			
11,000	13,745	4,268	154	767	3				4,961	KENTUCKY			
11,519	12,884	2,336	18	2,214	86	1,869			2,619	KENTUCKY			
18,769	47,732	8,188	153	4,588	45	225			6,985	KENTUCKY			
7,510	7,469	1,666	28	2,063	23	71			1,914	KENTUCKY			
15,776	85,484	8,085	61	2,543	38	180			11,328	KENTUCKY			
16,866	27,311	11,378	233	4,547	1,074	84			7,964	KENTUCKY			
8,961	7,240	4,108	17	873	887	100			2,408	KENTUCKY			
22,839	14,532	3,699	47	4,872	43	13			3,894	KENTUCKY			
41,775	145,232	2,823	184	7,738	932	26		105,865	13,772	KENTUCKY			
18,433	18,926	741	69	1,284	33			36,865	8,459	KENTUCKY			
18,519	7,285	4,350	32	2,187	12	60			2,290	KENTUCKY			
16,875	17,751	814	8	8,925	122	68			5,213	KENTUCKY			
18,572	29,111	8,467	114	2,207	224				8,779	KENTUCKY			
22,241	41,488	5,038	148	4,875	42				8,105	KENTUCKY			
22,688	26,861	8,770	167	11,121	84				2,644	KENTUCKY			
26,623	7,546	827	15	5,560	253	86			2,424	KENTUCKY			
26,848	12,211	7,855	58	7,381	42	263			8,394	KENTUCKY			
6,992	27,423	7,283	447	1,717	55	542			29,285	KENTUCKY			
81,336	26,089	4,748	111	4,885	153	8,906			4,834	KENTUCKY			
9,004	8,764	3,447	120	5,064	33				1,072	KENTUCKY			
20,680	64,927	9,209	233	2,263	252	1,027			18,944	KENTUCKY			
18,008	31,282	1,519	71	1,828	18	28			7,763	KENTUCKY			
11,878	26,340	3,622	234	4,416	87	3			13,633	KENTUCKY			
27,376	6,016	1,696	35	3,290	87	25			1,686	KENTUCKY			
15,417	56,073	11,532	1,215	4,164	32			280	14,055	KENTUCKY			
11,178	22,780	7,867	658	1,368	80	219			2,784	KENTUCKY			
3,044,265	4,810,312	758,894	29,021	46,885	53,648	48,683	2,461,129	1,248,307	2,224,280	Total.			

TABLE 2.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOLDINGS EXCLUDING ONE ACRE, AND EXTENT OF LAND UNDER CROPS IN EACH YEAR FROM 1864 TO 1893, BY COUNTIES AND PROVINCES.

COUNTY.	Year.	EXTENT UNDER CROPS IF STATUTE APPLIED IN EACH YEAR FROM 1864 TO 1893.																		Total Area in Acres.
		CEREALS, BEANS, AND FRUIT.										OTHER CROPS.								
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Beans.	Peas.	Turnips.	Other.	Grass.	Hay.	Other.	Orchards.	Plantations.	Other.	Other.	Other.	Other.		
ANTRIM.	1864	20,204	1,205	70,485	1,164	3	28	2,334	75,180	42,754	19,231	241	234	2,348	85,913	15,681	83,232	23,235	232,410	
	1865	20,446	1,245	73,540	1,184	3	28	2,334	75,180	42,754	19,231	241	234	2,348	85,913	15,681	83,232	23,235		
	1866	20,453	1,245	73,540	1,184	3	28	2,334	75,180	42,754	19,231	241	234	2,348	85,913	15,681	83,232	23,235		
	1867	20,446	1,245	73,540	1,184	3	28	2,334	75,180	42,754	19,231	241	234	2,348	85,913	15,681	83,232	23,235		
	1868	20,446	1,245	73,540	1,184	3	28	2,334	75,180	42,754	19,231	241	234	2,348	85,913	15,681	83,232	23,235		
	1869	20,446	1,245	73,540	1,184	3	28	2,334	75,180	42,754	19,231	241	234	2,348	85,913	15,681	83,232	23,235		
	1870	20,446	1,245	73,540	1,184	3	28	2,334	75,180	42,754	19,231	241	234	2,348	85,913	15,681	83,232	23,235		
	1871	20,446	1,245	73,540	1,184	3	28	2,334	75,180	42,754	19,231	241	234	2,348	85,913	15,681	83,232	23,235		
	1872	20,446	1,245	73,540	1,184	3	28	2,334	75,180	42,754	19,231	241	234	2,348	85,913	15,681	83,232	23,235		
	1873	20,446	1,245	73,540	1,184	3	28	2,334	75,180	42,754	19,231	241	234	2,348	85,913	15,681	83,232	23,235		
ARMAGH.	1864	10,899	5,237	34,897	81	4	47	805	48,597	24,007	47	274	1,877	27,506	30,564	45,082	34,470	34,470	184,470	
	1865	10,899	5,237	34,897	81	4	47	805	48,597	24,007	47	274	1,877	27,506	30,564	45,082	34,470	34,470		
	1866	10,899	5,237	34,897	81	4	47	805	48,597	24,007	47	274	1,877	27,506	30,564	45,082	34,470	34,470		
	1867	10,899	5,237	34,897	81	4	47	805	48,597	24,007	47	274	1,877	27,506	30,564	45,082	34,470	34,470		
	1868	10,899	5,237	34,897	81	4	47	805	48,597	24,007	47	274	1,877	27,506	30,564	45,082	34,470	34,470		
	1869	10,899	5,237	34,897	81	4	47	805	48,597	24,007	47	274	1,877	27,506	30,564	45,082	34,470	34,470		
	1870	10,899	5,237	34,897	81	4	47	805	48,597	24,007	47	274	1,877	27,506	30,564	45,082	34,470	34,470		
	1871	10,899	5,237	34,897	81	4	47	805	48,597	24,007	47	274	1,877	27,506	30,564	45,082	34,470	34,470		
	1872	10,899	5,237	34,897	81	4	47	805	48,597	24,007	47	274	1,877	27,506	30,564	45,082	34,470	34,470		
	1873	10,899	5,237	34,897	81	4	47	805	48,597	24,007	47	274	1,877	27,506	30,564	45,082	34,470	34,470		
CARLOW.	1864	4,563	1,508	11,863	4,785	0	0	1	27,565	8,569	8,569	607	1,919	16,435	0	30,228	74,231	74,231	184,470	
	1865	4,561	1,509	11,863	4,787	0	0	1	27,563	8,569	8,569	607	1,919	16,435	0	30,228	74,231	74,231		
	1866	4,563	1,508	11,863	4,785	0	0	1	27,565	8,569	8,569	607	1,919	16,435	0	30,228	74,231	74,231		
	1867	4,562	1,509	11,863	4,786	0	0	1	27,564	8,569	8,569	607	1,919	16,435	0	30,228	74,231	74,231		
	1868	4,571	1,506	11,863	4,785	0	0	1	27,557	8,569	8,569	607	1,919	16,435	0	30,228	74,231	74,231		
	1869	4,561	1,508	11,863	4,787	0	0	1	27,563	8,569	8,569	607	1,919	16,435	0	30,228	74,231	74,231		
	1870	4,561	1,508	11,863	4,787	0	0	1	27,563	8,569	8,569	607	1,919	16,435	0	30,228	74,231	74,231		
	1871	4,561	1,508	11,863	4,787	0	0	1	27,563	8,569	8,569	607	1,919	16,435	0	30,228	74,231	74,231		
	1872	4,561	1,508	11,863	4,787	0	0	1	27,563	8,569	8,569	607	1,919	16,435	0	30,228	74,231	74,231		
	1873	4,561	1,508	11,863	4,787	0	0	1	27,563	8,569	8,569	607	1,919	16,435	0	30,228	74,231	74,231		
CLARE.	1864	10,899	5,237	34,897	81	4	47	805	48,597	24,007	47	274	1,877	27,506	30,564	45,082	34,470	34,470	184,470	
	1865	10,899	5,237	34,897	81	4	47	805	48,597	24,007	47	274	1,877	27,506	30,564	45,082	34,470	34,470		
	1866	10,899	5,237	34,897	81	4	47	805	48,597	24,007	47	274	1,877	27,506	30,564	45,082	34,470	34,470		
	1867	10,899	5,237	34,897	81	4	47	805	48,597	24,007	47	274	1,877	27,506	30,564	45,082	34,470	34,470		
	1868	10,899	5,237	34,897	81	4	47	805	48,597	24,007	47	274	1,877	27,506	30,564	45,082	34,470	34,470		
	1869	10,899	5,237	34,897	81	4	47	805	48,597	24,007	47	274	1,877	27,506	30,564	45,082	34,470	34,470		
	1870	10,899	5,237	34,897	81	4	47	805	48,597	24,007	47	274	1,877	27,506	30,564	45,082	34,470	34,470		
	1871	10,899	5,237	34,897	81	4	47	805	48,597	24,007	47	274	1,877	27,506	30,564	45,082	34,470	34,470		
	1872	10,899	5,237	34,897	81	4	47	805	48,597	24,007	47	274	1,877	27,506	30,564	45,082	34,470	34,470		
	1873	10,899	5,237	34,897	81	4	47	805	48,597	24,007	47	274	1,877	27,506	30,564	45,082	34,470	34,470		
CLONMEL.	1864	10,899	5,237	34,897	81	4	47	805	48,597	24,007	47	274	1,877	27,506	30,564	45,082	34,470	34,470	184,470	
	1865	10,899	5,237	34,897	81	4	47	805	48,597	24,007	47	274	1,877	27,506	30,564	45,082	34,470	34,470		
	1866	10,899	5,237	34,897	81	4	47	805	48,597	24,007	47	274	1,877	27,506	30,564	45,082	34,470	34,470		
	1867	10,899	5,237	34,897	81	4	47	805	48,597	24,007	47	274	1,877	27,506	30,564	45,082	34,470	34,470		
	1868	10,899	5,237	34,897	81	4	47	805	48,597	24,007	47	274	1,877	27,506	30,564	45,082	34,470	34,470		
	1869	10,899	5,237	34,897	81	4	47	805	48,597	24,007	47	274	1,877	27,506	30,564	45,082	34,470	34,470		
	1870	10,899	5,237	34,897	81	4	47	805	48,597	24,007	47	274	1,877	27,506	30,564	45,082	34,470	34,470		
	1871	10,899	5,237	34,897	81	4	47	805	48,597	24,007	47	274	1,877	27,506	30,564	45,082	34,470	34,470		
	1872	10,899	5,237	34,897	81	4	47	805	48,597	24,007	47	274	1,877	27,506	30,564	45,082	34,470	34,470		
	1873	10,899	5,237	34,897	81	4	47	805	48,597	24,007	47	274	1,877	27,506	30,564	45,082	34,470	34,470		
CORK.	1864	10,899	5,237	34,897	81	4	47	805	48,597	24,007	47	274	1,877	27,506	30,564	45,082	34,470	34,470	184,470	
	1865	10,899	5,237	34,897	81	4	47	805	48,597	24,007	47	274	1,877	27,506	30,564	45,082	34,470	34,470		
	1866	10,899	5,237	34,897	81	4	47	805	48,597	24,007	47	274	1,877	27,506	30,564	45,082	34,470	34,470		
	1867	10,899	5,237	34,897	81	4	47	805	48,597	24,007	47	274	1,877	27,506	30,564	45,082	34,470	34,470		
	1868	10,899	5,237	34,897	81	4	47	805	48,597	24,007	47	274	1,877	27,506	30,564	45,082	34,470	34,470		
	1869	10,899	5,237	34,897	81	4	47	805	48,597	24,007	47	274	1,877	27,506	30,564	45,082	34,470	34,470		
	1870	10,899	5,237	34,897	81	4	47	805	48,597	24,007	47	274	1,877	27,506	30,564	45,082	34,470	34,470		
	1871	10,899	5,237	34,897	81	4	47	805	48,597	24,007	47	274	1,877	27,506	30,564	45,082	34,470	34,470		
	1872	10,899	5,237	34,897	81	4	47	805	48,597	24,007	47	274	1,877	27,506	30,564	45,082	34,470	34,470		
	1873	10,899	5,237	34,897	81	4	47	805	48,597	24,007	47	274	1,877	27,506	30,564	45,082	34,470	34,470		
CORK.	1864	10,899	5,237	34,897	81	4	47	805	48,597	24,007	47	274	1,877	27,506	30,564	45,082	34,470	34,470	184,470	
	1865	10,899	5,237	34,897	81	4	47	805	48,597	24,007	47	274	1,877	27,506	30,564	45,082	34,470	34,470		
	1866	10,899	5,237	34,897	81	4	47	805	48,597	24,007	47	274	1,877	27,506	30,564	45,082	34,470	34,470		
	1867	10,899	5,237	34,897	81	4	47	805	48,597	24,007	47	274	1,877	27,506	30,564	45,082	34,470	34,470		
	1868	10,899	5,237	34,897	81	4	47	805	48,597	24,007	47	274	1,877	27,506	30,564	45,082	34,470	34,470		
	1869	10,899	5,237	34,897	81	4	47	805	48,597	24,007	47	274	1,877	27,506	30,564	45,082	34,470	34,470		
	1870	10,899	5,237	34,897	81	4	47	805	48,597	24,007	47	274	1,877	27,506	30,564	45,082	34,470	34,470		
	1871	10,899	5,237	34,897	81															

TABLE 2.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOLDINGS EXCLUDING ONE ACRE, AND EXTENT OF LAND UNDER CROPS IN EACH YEAR FROM 1884 TO 1893, BY COUNTIES AND PROVINCES—continued.

COUNTIES.	Years.	No. of Holdings exceeding 1 Acre.	EXTENT UNDER CROPS IN STATUTE ACRES IN EACH YEAR FROM 1884 TO 1893.														Totals Extent under Crops.
			CEREALS, GRASSES, AND FRUIT.							OTHER CROPS.							
			Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Other Cereals.	Grass.	Hay.	Orchards.	Plantations.	Other Woods.	Other Crops.	Other Crops.	Other Crops.		
Devon:	1884	8,666	2,535	13,519	1,838	12	48	15,203	1,881	2,347	318	2,128	16,180	10	43,484	78,418	
	1885	8,691	2,575	12,842	1,788	1	48	15,140	1,881	2,125	318	2,128	16,180	10	43,484	78,418	
	1886	8,728	2,593	13,508	1,777	1	48	15,204	1,881	2,125	318	2,128	16,180	10	43,484	78,418	
	1887	8,699	2,520	14,154	1,788	1	50	15,207	1,881	2,208	318	2,128	16,180	10	43,484	78,418	
	1888	8,708	2,494	14,671	1,803	1	50	15,208	1,881	2,207	318	2,128	16,180	10	43,484	78,418	
	1889	8,737	2,484	15,440	1,803	1	74	15,315	1,881	2,208	318	2,128	16,180	10	43,484	78,418	
Dorset:	1884	12,770	489	20,585	7	4	136	37	51,197	15,185	2,948	425	697	39,384	1,829	58,212	87,740
	1885	12,785	491	21,159	11	4	136	37	51,197	15,185	2,948	425	697	39,384	1,829	58,212	87,740
	1886	12,618	484	20,585	11	11	136	37	51,197	15,185	2,948	425	697	39,384	1,829	58,212	87,740
	1887	12,781	722	20,186	28	10	136	37	51,197	15,185	2,948	425	697	39,384	1,829	58,212	87,740
	1888	12,943	1,614	20,186	33	20	414	37	51,197	15,185	2,948	425	697	39,384	1,829	58,212	87,740
	1889	12,876	1,646	20,186	33	20	414	37	51,197	15,185	2,948	425	697	39,384	1,829	58,212	87,740
Durham:	1884	31,036	1,831	49,382	4,947	18	1,326	117	77,748	48,361	10,312	1,491	5,635	65,014	27	71,588	202,750
	1885	30,851	1,779	49,382	4,947	18	1,326	117	77,748	48,361	10,312	1,491	5,635	65,014	27	71,588	202,750
	1886	30,749	1,779	49,382	4,947	18	1,326	117	77,748	48,361	10,312	1,491	5,635	65,014	27	71,588	202,750
	1887	30,877	1,779	49,382	4,947	18	1,326	117	77,748	48,361	10,312	1,491	5,635	65,014	27	71,588	202,750
	1888	30,820	1,779	49,382	4,947	18	1,326	117	77,748	48,361	10,312	1,491	5,635	65,014	27	71,588	202,750
	1889	30,802	1,779	49,382	4,947	18	1,326	117	77,748	48,361	10,312	1,491	5,635	65,014	27	71,588	202,750
Essex:	1884	17,830	471	25,472	3,958	16	280	40	20,074	39,002	4,079	1,593	4,066	36,147	71	56,079	182,962
	1885	17,827	471	25,472	3,958	16	280	40	20,074	39,002	4,079	1,593	4,066	36,147	71	56,079	182,962
	1886	17,824	471	25,472	3,958	16	280	40	20,074	39,002	4,079	1,593	4,066	36,147	71	56,079	182,962
	1887	18,066	1,200	25,472	3,958	16	280	40	20,074	39,002	4,079	1,593	4,066	36,147	71	56,079	182,962
	1888	18,066	1,200	25,472	3,958	16	280	40	20,074	39,002	4,079	1,593	4,066	36,147	71	56,079	182,962
	1889	18,130	1,181	25,472	3,958	16	280	40	20,074	39,002	4,079	1,593	4,066	36,147	71	56,079	182,962
Gloucester:	1884	7,349	1,084	14,772	3,514	12	171	1	10,803	13,342	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,000	5	10,000	10,000
	1885	7,341	1,084	14,772	3,514	12	171	1	10,803	13,342	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,000	5	10,000	10,000
	1886	7,341	1,084	14,772	3,514	12	171	1	10,803	13,342	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,000	5	10,000	10,000
	1887	7,341	1,084	14,772	3,514	12	171	1	10,803	13,342	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,000	5	10,000	10,000
	1888	7,341	1,084	14,772	3,514	12	171	1	10,803	13,342	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,000	5	10,000	10,000
	1889	7,341	1,084	14,772	3,514	12	171	1	10,803	13,342	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,000	5	10,000	10,000
Hampshire:	1884	12,000	4,000	15,000	1,000	1	1	1	10,000	10,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,000	1	10,000	10,000
	1885	12,000	4,000	15,000	1,000	1	1	1	10,000	10,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,000	1	10,000	10,000
	1886	12,000	4,000	15,000	1,000	1	1	1	10,000	10,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,000	1	10,000	10,000
	1887	12,000	4,000	15,000	1,000	1	1	1	10,000	10,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,000	1	10,000	10,000
	1888	12,000	4,000	15,000	1,000	1	1	1	10,000	10,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,000	1	10,000	10,000
	1889	12,000	4,000	15,000	1,000	1	1	1	10,000	10,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,000	1	10,000	10,000
Kent:	1884	9,509	714	22,846	12,243	55	293	0	36,957	14,943	9,476	1,794	1,899	57,285	1	48,284	122,291
	1885	9,509	658	22,846	12,243	56	293	0	36,957	14,943	9,476	1,794	1,899	57,285	1	48,284	122,291
	1886	9,509	560	22,846	12,243	19	281	0	36,957	14,943	9,476	1,794	1,899	57,285	1	48,284	122,291
	1887	9,509	540	22,846	12,243	28	272	0	36,957	14,943	9,476	1,794	1,899	57,285	1	48,284	122,291
	1888	9,509	540	22,846	12,243	16	269	0	36,957	14,943	9,476	1,794	1,899	57,285	1	48,284	122,291
	1889	9,509	540	22,846	12,243	20	266	0	36,957	14,943	9,476	1,794	1,899	57,285	1	48,284	122,291
Leicestershire:	1884	14,811	75	25,784	10	2	370	4	15,894	17,488	1,258	300	3,222	21,711	54	30,806	68,699
	1885	14,811	75	25,784	10	2	370	4	15,894	17,488	1,258	300	3,222	21,711	54	30,806	68,699
	1886	14,811	75	25,784	10	2	370	4	15,894	17,488	1,258	300	3,222	21,711	54	30,806	68,699
	1887	14,811	75	25,784	10	2	370	4	15,894	17,488	1,258	300	3,222	21,711	54	30,806	68,699
	1888	14,811	75	25,784	10	2	370	4	15,894	17,488	1,258	300	3,222	21,711	54	30,806	68,699
	1889	14,811	75	25,784	10	2	370	4	15,894	17,488	1,258	300	3,222	21,711	54	30,806	68,699

TABLE 2.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HALLOWS REEDED ONE ACRE, AND EXTENT OF LAND UNDER CROPS IN EACH YEAR FROM 1884 TO 1893, BY COUNTRY AND PROVINCE.—continued.

COUNTY.	Year.	No. of Halls, or Acres.	CEREALS, GRASS, AND FRUIT.										OTHER CROPS.										Total Acres under Crops.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
			Wheat.					Barley.					Oats.					Other.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
			Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Other.	Total.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Other.	Total.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Other.	Total.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Other.	Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
Lancashire:	1884	14,603	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,

TABLE 2.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOLDINGS BEGINNING WITH AGR., AND EXTENT OF LAND UNDER CROPS IN EACH YEAR FROM 1854 TO 1893, BY COUNTIES AND PARISHES—continued.

COUNTIES.	Year.	No. of Holdings beginning with AGR.	EXTENT UNDER CROPS IN STATUTE ACRES IN EACH YEAR FROM 1854 TO 1893.														Total Extent of Crops.	
			CEREAL CROPS AND PASTURE.							OTHER CROPS.								
			Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Other Cereals.	Pasture.	Other Crops.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Other Cereals.	Pasture.	Other Crops.				
Buckingham.	1854	15,475	133	25,345	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	1855	15,475	133	25,345	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	1856	15,475	133	25,345	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	1857	15,475	133	25,345	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	1858	15,475	133	25,345	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	1859	15,475	133	25,345	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	1860	15,475	133	25,345	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	1861	15,475	133	25,345	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	1862	15,475	133	25,345	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	1863	15,475	133	25,345	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bristol.	1854	14,600	379	25,845	714	21	213	13	52,324	39,985	3,837	432	1,900	35,837	52	32,130	35,837	
	1855	14,600	379	25,845	714	21	213	13	52,324	39,985	3,837	432	1,900	35,837	52	32,130	35,837	
	1856	14,600	379	25,845	714	21	213	13	52,324	39,985	3,837	432	1,900	35,837	52	32,130	35,837	
	1857	14,600	379	25,845	714	21	213	13	52,324	39,985	3,837	432	1,900	35,837	52	32,130	35,837	
	1858	14,600	379	25,845	714	21	213	13	52,324	39,985	3,837	432	1,900	35,837	52	32,130	35,837	
	1859	14,600	379	25,845	714	21	213	13	52,324	39,985	3,837	432	1,900	35,837	52	32,130	35,837	
	1860	14,600	379	25,845	714	21	213	13	52,324	39,985	3,837	432	1,900	35,837	52	32,130	35,837	
	1861	14,600	379	25,845	714	21	213	13	52,324	39,985	3,837	432	1,900	35,837	52	32,130	35,837	
	1862	14,600	379	25,845	714	21	213	13	52,324	39,985	3,837	432	1,900	35,837	52	32,130	35,837	
	1863	14,600	379	25,845	714	21	213	13	52,324	39,985	3,837	432	1,900	35,837	52	32,130	35,837	
Cambridge.	1854	11,448	4,251	52,113	16,007	24	77	1	73,525	38,181	3,934	1,830	4,750	30,148	24	35,458	38,181	
	1855	11,448	4,251	52,113	16,007	24	77	1	73,525	38,181	3,934	1,830	4,750	30,148	24	35,458	38,181	
	1856	11,448	4,251	52,113	16,007	24	77	1	73,525	38,181	3,934	1,830	4,750	30,148	24	35,458	38,181	
	1857	11,448	4,251	52,113	16,007	24	77	1	73,525	38,181	3,934	1,830	4,750	30,148	24	35,458	38,181	
	1858	11,448	4,251	52,113	16,007	24	77	1	73,525	38,181	3,934	1,830	4,750	30,148	24	35,458	38,181	
	1859	11,448	4,251	52,113	16,007	24	77	1	73,525	38,181	3,934	1,830	4,750	30,148	24	35,458	38,181	
	1860	11,448	4,251	52,113	16,007	24	77	1	73,525	38,181	3,934	1,830	4,750	30,148	24	35,458	38,181	
	1861	11,448	4,251	52,113	16,007	24	77	1	73,525	38,181	3,934	1,830	4,750	30,148	24	35,458	38,181	
	1862	11,448	4,251	52,113	16,007	24	77	1	73,525	38,181	3,934	1,830	4,750	30,148	24	35,458	38,181	
	1863	11,448	4,251	52,113	16,007	24	77	1	73,525	38,181	3,934	1,830	4,750	30,148	24	35,458	38,181	
Cheshire.	1854	25,808	1,209	102,714	1,035	2	45	2	123,253	14,541	6,315	1,848	1,837	34,883	2	31,337	34,883	
	1855	25,808	1,209	102,714	1,035	2	45	2	123,253	14,541	6,315	1,848	1,837	34,883	2	31,337	34,883	
	1856	25,808	1,209	102,714	1,035	2	45	2	123,253	14,541	6,315	1,848	1,837	34,883	2	31,337	34,883	
	1857	25,808	1,209	102,714	1,035	2	45	2	123,253	14,541	6,315	1,848	1,837	34,883	2	31,337	34,883	
	1858	25,808	1,209	102,714	1,035	2	45	2	123,253	14,541	6,315	1,848	1,837	34,883	2	31,337	34,883	
	1859	25,808	1,209	102,714	1,035	2	45	2	123,253	14,541	6,315	1,848	1,837	34,883	2	31,337	34,883	
	1860	25,808	1,209	102,714	1,035	2	45	2	123,253	14,541	6,315	1,848	1,837	34,883	2	31,337	34,883	
	1861	25,808	1,209	102,714	1,035	2	45	2	123,253	14,541	6,315	1,848	1,837	34,883	2	31,337	34,883	
	1862	25,808	1,209	102,714	1,035	2	45	2	123,253	14,541	6,315	1,848	1,837	34,883	2	31,337	34,883	
	1863	25,808	1,209	102,714	1,035	2	45	2	123,253	14,541	6,315	1,848	1,837	34,883	2	31,337	34,883	
Cornwall.	1854	17,715	1,209	102,714	1,035	2	45	2	123,253	14,541	6,315	1,848	1,837	34,883	2	31,337	34,883	
	1855	17,715	1,209	102,714	1,035	2	45	2	123,253	14,541	6,315	1,848	1,837	34,883	2	31,337	34,883	
	1856	17,715	1,209	102,714	1,035	2	45	2	123,253	14,541	6,315	1,848	1,837	34,883	2	31,337	34,883	
	1857	17,715	1,209	102,714	1,035	2	45	2	123,253	14,541	6,315	1,848	1,837	34,883	2	31,337	34,883	
	1858	17,715	1,209	102,714	1,035	2	45	2	123,253	14,541	6,315	1,848	1,837	34,883	2	31,337	34,883	
	1859	17,715	1,209	102,714	1,035	2	45	2	123,253	14,541	6,315	1,848	1,837	34,883	2	31,337	34,883	
	1860	17,715	1,209	102,714	1,035	2	45	2	123,253	14,541	6,315	1,848	1,837	34,883	2	31,337	34,883	
	1861	17,715	1,209	102,714	1,035	2	45	2	123,253	14,541	6,315	1,848	1,837	34,883	2	31,337	34,883	
	1862	17,715	1,209	102,714	1,035	2	45	2	123,253	14,541	6,315	1,848	1,837	34,883	2	31,337	34,883	
	1863	17,715	1,209	102,714	1,035	2	45	2	123,253	14,541	6,315	1,848	1,837	34,883	2	31,337	34,883	
Devon.	1854	17,715	1,209	102,714	1,035	2	45	2	123,253	14,541	6,315	1,848	1,837	34,883	2	31,337	34,883	
	1855	17,715	1,209	102,714	1,035	2	45	2	123,253	14,541	6,315	1,848	1,837	34,883	2	31,337	34,883	
	1856	17,715	1,209	102,714	1,035	2	45	2	123,253	14,541	6,315	1,848	1,837	34,883	2	31,337	34,883	
	1857	17,715	1,209	102,714	1,035	2	45	2	123,253	14,541	6,315	1,848	1,837	34,883	2	31,337	34,883	
	1858	17,715	1,209	102,714	1,035	2	45	2	123,253	14,541	6,315	1,848	1,837	34,883	2	31,337	34,883	
	1859	17,715	1,209	102,714	1,035	2	45	2	123,253	14,541	6,315	1,848	1,837	34,883	2	31,337	34,883	
	1860	17,715	1,209	102,714	1,035	2	45	2	123,253	14,541	6,315	1,848	1,837	34,883	2	31,337	34,883	
	1861	17,715	1,209	102,714	1,035	2	45	2	123,253	14,541	6,315	1,848	1,837	34,883	2	31,337	34,883	
Dorset.	1854	17,715	1,209	102,714	1,035	2	45	2	123,253	14,541	6,315	1,848	1,837	34,883	2	31,337	34,883	
	1855	17,715	1,209	102,714	1,035	2	45	2	123,253	14,541	6,315	1,848	1,837	34,883	2	31,337	34,883	
	1856	17,715	1,209	102,714	1,035	2	45	2	123,253	14,541	6,315	1,848	1,837	34,883	2	31,337	34,883	
	1857	17,715	1,209	102,714	1,035	2	45	2	123,253	14,541	6,315	1,848	1,837	34,883	2	31,337	34,883	
	1858	17,715	1,209	102,714	1,035	2	45	2	123,253	14,541	6,315	1,848	1,837	34,883	2	31,337	34,883	
	1859	17,715	1,209	102,714	1,035	2	45	2	123,253	14,541	6,315	1,848	1,837	34,883	2	31,337	34,883	
	1860	17,715	1,209	102,714	1,035	2	45	2	123,253	14,541	6,315	1,848	1,837	34,883	2	31,337	34,883	
	1861	17,715	1,209	102,714	1,035	2	45	2	123,253	14,541	6,315	1,848	1,837	34,883	2	31,337	34,883	
Durham.	1854	17,715	1,209	102,714	1,035	2	45	2	123,253	14,541	6,315	1,848	1,837	34,883	2	31,337	34,883	
	1855	17,715	1,209	102,714	1,035	2	45	2	123,253	14,541	6,315	1,848	1,837	34,883	2	31,337	34,883	
	1856	17,715	1,209	102,714	1,035	2	45	2	123,253	14,541	6,315	1,848	1,837	34,883	2	31,337	34,883	
	1857	17,715	1,209	102,714	1,035	2	45	2	123,253	14,541	6,315	1,848	1,837	34,883	2	31,337	34,883	
	1858	17,715	1,209	102,714	1,035	2	45	2	123,253	14,541	6,315	1,848	1,837	34,883	2	31,337	34,883	
	1859	17,715	1,209	102,714														

TABLE 9.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOLDINGS EXCEEDING ONE ACRE, AND EXTENT OF LAND UNDER CROPS IN EACH YEAR FROM 1864 TO 1893, BY COUNTIES AND PROVINCES—continued.

PROVINCES.

PROVINCE.	Year.	No. of Holdings exceeding 1 Acre.	EXTENT UNDER CROPS IN STATUTE ACRES IN EACH YEAR FROM 1864 TO 1893.																Total extent under Crops, Acres.	
			CEREALS, GRASS, AND FRUIT.								OTHER CROPS.									
			Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Maize.	Other Cereals.	Grass.	Orchards.	Plantations.	Other Crops.	Grass.	Orchards.	Plantations.	Other Crops.				
LEINSTER.	1864	154,833	20,814	319,029	113,195	193	736	3,353	418,220	155,471	166,879	13,320	26,101	237,492				499,554,499	239,796	
	1865	154,000	21,208	305,082	123,054	55	850	3,625	462,385	162,573	155,896	13,334	25,581	235,800				1,032,667,273	341,358	
	1866	153,506	20,562	305,129	124,252	111	1,110	3,801	454,250	163,651	155,255	13,223	26,049	235,458				879,648,548	348,027	
	1867	153,205	17,730	297,577	113,621	51	1,251	3,435	442,171	154,146	157,861	14,714	25,859	238,654				799,937,105	359,625	
	1868	154,777	21,616	297,465	111,367	77	1,554	3,105	455,839	164,574	155,855	13,852	25,441	234,765				849,675,843	414,606	
	1869	154,815	24,894	319,847	132,527	138	1,815	3,455	440,352	151,535	155,101	14,241	25,337	234,599				845,841,506	397,429	
	1870	154,539	26,072	317,715	128,079	141	1,826	3,612	436,738	151,511	154,791	13,554	25,121	234,748				869,909,638	391,429	
	1871	155,511	25,676	317,484	124,653	30	1,841	3,715	430,619	147,432	153,601	16,010	21,308	232,125				910,028,655	391,385	
	1872	154,861	31,172	308,504	135,714	67	1,952	3,471	405,539	145,945	152,805	15,595	25,140	217,171				794,827,869	393,119	
	1893	154,835	14,465	285,069	112,985	63	1,544	1,215	455,539	136,756	165,547	16,591	15,129	237,680				947,904,423	339,932	
MUNSTER.	1864	136,783	22,149	248,481	61,775	79	1,175	425	314,845	187,814	76,189	14,799	35,721	230,264				231,351,263	238,138	
	1865	136,025	23,779	244,821	63,964	126	1,159	411	311,861	186,126	74,138	15,098	35,925	230,950				239,914,629	260,739	
	1866	135,668	25,218	233,577	63,991	61	1,281	371	300,015	186,162	74,223	15,171	35,669	230,296				239,540,599	261,294	
	1867	136,457	26,817	229,238	57,681	59	2,046	330	320,224	184,595	73,255	15,655	37,003	230,318				222,636,131	256,867	
	1868	136,346	27,173	234,564	57,681	127	2,110	104	301,357	179,836	71,089	15,491	37,463	230,274				214,965,539	257,143	
	1869	136,409	28,268	228,623	62,163	68	2,027	98	301,354	189,078	76,525	15,048	37,593	230,269				176,661,869	240,426	
	1870	136,909	31,630	230,066	64,195	68	2,040	139	295,053	176,062	75,065	15,084	35,962	230,265				221,663,168	257,205	
	1871	137,347	30,130	219,034	64,662	68	2,070	148	291,844	167,594	74,865	15,088	35,441	230,248				79,505,619	257,223	
	1872	136,991	34,262	235,068	65,621	140	2,029	159	297,949	167,962	75,083	15,076	34,776	230,261				81,837,002	234,208	
	1893	137,301	13,797	211,258	63,118	59	2,140	61	354,385	156,716	76,189	15,443	34,802	230,269				49,500,863	234,796	
ULSTER.	1864	354,783	31,268	621,475	5,585	34	1,137	4,814	655,183	237,581	80,235	4,068	23,527	455,305				62,517	432,670	1,637,381
	1865	354,422	32,232	611,647	6,754	55	1,194	4,240	641,665	236,079	80,221	4,019	23,641	453,163				108,586	496,005	613,560
	1866	354,192	34,768	607,259	6,454	65	1,236	3,647	637,183	231,843	80,186	4,077	23,118	453,734				190,439	503,234	1,717,764
	1867	354,453	35,598	599,138	5,405	100	1,255	3,547	634,536	230,517	80,210	4,127	23,089	453,660				128,267	574,568	1,764,365
	1868	354,058	36,362	586,865	6,956	131	1,225	3,511	630,685	230,727	80,243	4,038	23,071	454,279				112,836	613,468	1,769,145
	1869	354,505	36,862	586,865	6,956	131	1,225	3,511	630,685	230,727	80,243	4,038	23,071	454,279				112,836	613,468	1,769,145
	1870	354,607	36,958	580,028	4,946	80	1,235	3,528	616,451	230,968	80,941	4,027	23,096	453,923				95,819	596,411	1,741,261
	1871	354,909	38,228	580,150	4,946	80	1,235	3,528	616,451	230,968	80,941	4,027	23,096	453,923				303,268	510	661,264
	1872	355,051	38,218	585,114	4,908	80	1,235	3,528	616,451	230,968	80,941	4,027	23,096	453,923				74,202	575,122	664,881
	1893	355,255	16,364	561,065	4,351	60	1,095	3,088	616,874	230,564	80,665	4,001	23,025	454,309				78,202	575,122	664,881
CONNAUGHT.	1864	116,180	5,995	167,641	5,551	79	3,084	113	161,201	150,925	85,446	5,822	16,699	111,232				264	232,614	676,312
	1865	116,180	5,995	168,510	5,495	87	4,322	142	166,183	150,986	85,772	5,816	17,008	112,527				236,052,474	680,804	
	1866	116,180	5,995	168,510	5,495	87	4,322	142	166,183	150,986	85,772	5,816	17,008	112,527				236,052,474	680,804	
	1867	115,458	6,134	166,084	5,436	61	4,604	155	179,569	154,781	85,455	5,816	17,008	112,527				468,265,789	675,884	
	1868	115,458	6,134	166,084	5,436	61	4,604	155	179,569	154,781	85,455	5,816	17,008	112,527				468,265,789	675,884	
	1869	116,179	6,135	167,641	5,551	79	3,084	113	161,201	150,925	85,446	5,822	16,699	111,232				264	232,614	676,312
	1870	116,179	6,135	167,641	5,551	79	3,084	113	161,201	150,925	85,446	5,822	16,699	111,232				264	232,614	676,312
	1871	116,179	6,135	167,641	5,551	79	3,084	113	161,201	150,925	85,446	5,822	16,699	111,232				264	232,614	676,312
	1872	116,179	6,135	167,641	5,551	79	3,084	113	161,201	150,925	85,446	5,822	16,699	111,232				264	232,614	676,312
	1893	116,179	6,135	167,641	5,551	79	3,084	113	161,201	150,925	85,446	5,822	16,699	111,232				264	232,614	676,312

TOTAL OF IRELAND.

—	Year.	No. of Holdings exceeding 1 Acre.	EXTENT UNDER CROPS IN STATUTE ACRES IN EACH YEAR FROM 1864 TO 1893.																		Total extent under Crops in Acres.
			CEREALS, GRASS, AND FRUIT.								OTHER CROPS.										
			Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Turn.	Rye.	Maize & Other Cereals.	Turn.	Rotation.	Timothy.	Other Grasses & Pasture.	Other Cereals.	Other Crops.	Turn.	Timothy.	Other Crops.	Other Crops.			
TOTAL OF IRELAND.	1864	552,445	57,661	1,000,000	387,865	345	7,148	6,730	1,508,415	719,827	304,036	34,341	86,840	1,201,418	90,219	1,315,687	4,677,714				
Acres, 25,223,848 Acres.	1865	552,445	57,661	1,000,000	387,865	345	7,148	6,730	1,508,415	719,827	304,036	34,341	86,840	1,201,418	100,147	1,315,687	4,681,377				
	1866	552,445	57,661	1,000,000	387,865	345	7,148	6,730	1,508,415	719,827	304,036	34,341	86,840	1,201,418	100,147	1,315,687	4,681,377				
	1867	552,445	57,661	1,000,000	387,865	345	7,148	6,730	1,508,415	719,827	304,036	34,341	86,840	1,201,418	100,147	1,315,687	4,681,377				
	1868	552,445	57,661	1,000,000	387,865	345	7,148	6,730	1,508,415	719,827	304,036	34,341	86,840	1,201,418	100,147	1,315,687	4,681,377				
	1869	552,445	57,661	1,000,000	387,865	345	7,148	6,730	1,508,415	719,827	304,036	34,341	86,840	1,201,418	100,147	1,315,687	4,681,377				
	1870	552,445	57,661	1,000,000	387,865	345	7,148	6,730	1,508,415	719,827	304,036	34,341	86,840	1,201,418	100,147	1,315,687	4,681,377				
	1871	552,445	57,661	1,000,000	387,865	345	7,148	6,730	1,508,415	719,827	304,036	34,341	86,840	1,201,418	100,147	1,315,687	4,681,377				
	1872	552,445	57,661	1,000,000	387,865	345	7,148	6,730	1,508,415	719,827	304,036	34,341	86,840	1,201,418	100,147	1,315,687	4,681,377				

From the *Journal of the American Pharmacists Association*, Vol. 4, No. 2, February 1964, pp. 100-101.

Year	Month	Day	Time	Location	Activity	Notes	Remarks	Signature	Date
2000	1	1	10:00	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000
2000	1	2	10:00	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000
2000	1	3	10:00	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000
2000	1	4	10:00	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000
2000	1	5	10:00	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000
2000	1	6	10:00	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000
2000	1	7	10:00	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000
2000	1	8	10:00	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000
2000	1	9	10:00	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000
2000	1	10	10:00	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000
2000	1	11	10:00	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000
2000	1	12	10:00	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000
2000	1	13	10:00	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000
2000	1	14	10:00	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000
2000	1	15	10:00	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000
2000	1	16	10:00	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000
2000	1	17	10:00	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000
2000	1	18	10:00	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000
2000	1	19	10:00	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000
2000	1	20	10:00	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000
2000	1	21	10:00	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000
2000	1	22	10:00	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000
2000	1	23	10:00	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000
2000	1	24	10:00	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000
2000	1	25	10:00	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000
2000	1	26	10:00	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000
2000	1	27	10:00	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000
2000	1	28	10:00	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000
2000	1	29	10:00	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000
2000	1	30	10:00	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000
2000	1	31	10:00	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000

Trans-Activators and Protein Kinase C: Evidence for Two Different Signaling Pathways

Figure 1

|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|

TABLE II.—*Harvesting the Mussels of the Connecticut, and the Quantity of Live Stock in each County and Part of the State, in 1898*

[illegible]

Figure 18.—Illustration from *Revue de l'Instruction publique* and the *Quotidien de Paris* showing how the Law of 1886 on Education, in 1891.

[illegible]

[illegible]

TABLE 13.—SHOWING THE QUANTITY OF LIVE STOCK IN EACH YEAR FROM 1884 TO 1933, BY COUNTIES AND PROVINCES.

COUNTY.	Year.	No. of HORSES.			MULCH AND ASSES.		No. of CATTLE.			No. of SHEEP.		No. of PIGS.		No. of FOWLS.	
		Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.			
AFFRIC :	1884	25,545	1,861	1,713	62	845	86,300	81,784	45,438	80,437	16,706	1,695	15,002	4,364	498,439
	1885	25,530	1,848	1,698	71	803	85,844	81,348	45,393	80,393	16,702	1,670	14,992	4,370	497,822
	1886	25,577	1,795	1,680	76	686	85,804	81,341	45,381	80,387	16,649	1,661	14,988	4,372	497,812
	1887	25,519	1,675	1,568	41	605	84,948	80,436	45,350	79,481	16,411	1,646	14,765	4,358	497,774
	1888	26,729	1,694	1,596	118	811	85,086	80,532	45,364	80,503	16,463	1,644	14,819	4,342	498,528
	1889	26,781	2,011	1,849	228	892	79,250	81,489	45,343	81,204	16,756	1,702	15,054	4,371	498,065
	1890	27,490	2,088	1,919	357	944	78,944	81,399	45,347	80,664	16,559	1,676	14,883	4,371	497,229
	1891	27,298	2,008	1,836	394	924	81,210	80,789	45,333	80,601	16,504	1,666	14,835	4,356	497,384
	1892	26,721	2,044	1,715	394	924	80,884	80,463	45,345	80,345	16,511	1,672	14,839	4,347	497,343
	1893	27,675	2,018	1,863	60	739	81,232	80,549	45,343	80,458	16,511	1,672	14,839	4,352	497,710
ANGLA :	1884	12,832	856	759	965	1,148	10,810	10,526	20,064	4,003	3,977	8,096	14,448	4,228	155,468
	1885	12,659	848	737	965	1,148	10,810	10,526	20,064	4,003	3,977	8,096	14,448	4,228	155,468
	1886	12,659	848	737	965	1,148	10,810	10,526	20,064	4,003	3,977	8,096	14,448	4,228	155,468
	1887	12,659	848	737	965	1,148	10,810	10,526	20,064	4,003	3,977	8,096	14,448	4,228	155,468
	1888	12,659	848	737	965	1,148	10,810	10,526	20,064	4,003	3,977	8,096	14,448	4,228	155,468
	1889	23,827	1,601	1,488	278	3,425	30,809	30,638	39,383	7,052	7,044	3,376	35,838	8,149	498,779
	1890	24,091	1,601	1,488	318	3,447	30,809	30,638	39,383	7,052	7,044	3,376	35,838	8,149	498,779
	1891	24,091	1,601	1,488	318	3,447	30,809	30,638	39,383	7,052	7,044	3,376	35,838	8,149	498,779
	1892	24,091	1,601	1,488	318	3,447	30,809	30,638	39,383	7,052	7,044	3,376	35,838	8,149	498,779
	1893	24,091	1,601	1,488	318	3,447	30,809	30,638	39,383	7,052	7,044	3,376	35,838	8,149	498,779
CARLOW :	1884	3,029	1,161	892	372	5,772	29,814	11,533	10,389	46,711	24,308	2,322	11,894	3,195	171,608
	1885	3,029	1,161	892	372	5,772	29,814	11,533	10,389	46,711	24,308	2,322	11,894	3,195	171,608
	1886	3,029	1,161	892	372	5,772	29,814	11,533	10,389	46,711	24,308	2,322	11,894	3,195	171,608
	1887	3,029	1,161	892	372	5,772	29,814	11,533	10,389	46,711	24,308	2,322	11,894	3,195	171,608
	1888	3,029	1,161	892	372	5,772	29,814	11,533	10,389	46,711	24,308	2,322	11,894	3,195	171,608
	1889	3,029	1,161	892	372	5,772	29,814	11,533	10,389	46,711	24,308	2,322	11,894	3,195	171,608
	1890	3,029	1,161	892	372	5,772	29,814	11,533	10,389	46,711	24,308	2,322	11,894	3,195	171,608
	1891	3,029	1,161	892	372	5,772	29,814	11,533	10,389	46,711	24,308	2,322	11,894	3,195	171,608
	1892	3,029	1,161	892	372	5,772	29,814	11,533	10,389	46,711	24,308	2,322	11,894	3,195	171,608
	1893	3,029	1,161	892	372	5,772	29,814	11,533	10,389	46,711	24,308	2,322	11,894	3,195	171,608
CATH :	1884	6,180	978	1,339	1,322	6,080	67,295	31,772	6,258	5,492	7,637	33,093	18,891	42,161	188,000
	1885	6,180	978	1,339	1,322	6,080	67,295	31,772	6,258	5,492	7,637	33,093	18,891	42,161	188,000
	1886	6,180	978	1,339	1,322	6,080	67,295	31,772	6,258	5,492	7,637	33,093	18,891	42,161	188,000
	1887	6,180	978	1,339	1,322	6,080	67,295	31,772	6,258	5,492	7,637	33,093	18,891	42,161	188,000
	1888	6,180	978	1,339	1,322	6,080	67,295	31,772	6,258	5,492	7,637	33,093	18,891	42,161	188,000
	1889	6,180	978	1,339	1,322	6,080	67,295	31,772	6,258	5,492	7,637	33,093	18,891	42,161	188,000
	1890	6,180	978	1,339	1,322	6,080	67,295	31,772	6,258	5,492	7,637	33,093	18,891	42,161	188,000
	1891	6,180	978	1,339	1,322	6,080	67,295	31,772	6,258	5,492	7,637	33,093	18,891	42,161	188,000
	1892	6,180	978	1,339	1,322	6,080	67,295	31,772	6,258	5,492	7,637	33,093	18,891	42,161	188,000
	1893	6,180	978	1,339	1,322	6,080	67,295	31,772	6,258	5,492	7,637	33,093	18,891	42,161	188,000
CLARE :	1884	11,473	3,538	3,779	716	3,222	44,996	29,428	49,228	69,773	43,888	7,001	30,101	12,015	263,514
	1885	11,473	3,538	3,779	716	3,222	44,996	29,428	49,228	69,773	43,888	7,001	30,101	12,015	263,514
	1886	11,473	3,538	3,779	716	3,222	44,996	29,428	49,228	69,773	43,888	7,001	30,101	12,015	263,514
	1887	11,473	3,538	3,779	716	3,222	44,996	29,428	49,228	69,773	43,888	7,001	30,101	12,015	263,514
	1888	11,473	3,538	3,779	716	3,222	44,996	29,428	49,228	69,773	43,888	7,001	30,101	12,015	263,514
	1889	11,473	3,538	3,779	716	3,222	44,996	29,428	49,228	69,773	43,888	7,001	30,101	12,015	263,514
	1890	11,473	3,538	3,779	716	3,222	44,996	29,428	49,228	69,773	43,888	7,001	30,101	12,015	263,514
	1891	11,473	3,538	3,779	716	3,222	44,996	29,428	49,228	69,773	43,888	7,001	30,101	12,015	263,514
	1892	11,473	3,538	3,779	716	3,222	44,996	29,428	49,228	69,773	43,888	7,001	30,101	12,015	263,514
	1893	11,473	3,538	3,779	716	3,222	44,996	29,428	49,228	69,773	43,888	7,001	30,101	12,015	263,514
COCK :	1884	33,584	2,801	2,648	1,843	11,135	67,615	71,217	108,317	121,038	121,038	22,632	128,748	18,542	545,799
	1885	33,584	2,801	2,648	1,843	11,135	67,615	71,217	108,317	121,038	121,038	22,632	128,748	18,542	545,799
	1886	33,584	2,801	2,648	1,843	11,135	67,615	71,217	108,317	121,038	121,038	22,632	128,748	18,542	545,799
	1887	33,584	2,801	2,648	1,843	11,135	67,615	71,217	108,317	121,038	121,038	22,632	128,748	18,542	545,799
	1888	33,584	2,801	2,648	1,843	11,135	67,615	71,217	108,317	121,038	121,038	22,632	128,748	18,542	545,799
	1889	33,584	2,801	2,648	1,843	11,135	67,615	71,217	108,317	121,038	121,038	22,632	128,748	18,542	545,799
	1890	33,584	2,801	2,648	1,843	11,135	67,615	71,217	108,317	121,038	121,038	22,632	128,748	18,542	545,799
	1891	33,584	2,801	2,648	1,843	11,135	67,615	71,217	108,317	121,038	121,038	22,632	128,748	18,542	545,799
	1892	33,584	2,801	2,648	1,843	11,135	67,615	71,217	108,317	121,038	121,038	22,632	128,748	18,542	545,799
	1893	33,584	2,801	2,648	1,843	11,135	67,615	71,217	108,317	121,038	121,038	22,632	128,748	18,542	545,799
DUBLIN :	1884	15,254	1,250	1,175	41	3,808	89,399	87,111	88,944	43,771	47,015	4,994	36,273	3,664	594,817
	1885	15,254	1,250	1,175	41	3,808	89,399	87,111	88,944	43,771	47,015	4,994	36,273	3,664	594,817
	1886	15,254	1,250	1,175	41	3,808	89,399	87,111	88,944	43,771	47,015	4,994	36,273	3,664	594,817
	1887	15,254	1,250	1,175	41	3,808	89,399	87,111	88,944	43,771	47,015	4,994	36,273	3,664	594,817
	1888	15,254	1,250	1,175	41	3,808	89,399	87,111	88,944	43,771	47,015	4,994	36,273	3,664	594,817
	1889	15,254	1,250	1,175	41	3,808	89,399	87,111	88,944	43,771	47,015	4,994	36,273	3,664	594,817
	1890	15,254	1,250	1,175	41	3,808	89,399	87,111	88,944	43,771	47,015	4,994	36,273	3,664	594,817
	1891	15,254	1,250	1,175	41	3,808	89,399	87,111	88,944	43,771	47,015	4,994	36,273	3,664	594,817
DOWN :	1884	22,338	1,218	1,097	85	1,106	70,798	68,877	37,770	58,260	31,888	8,362	45,887	11,299	613,821
	1885	22,712	1,200	1,100	116	1,088	70,298	68,377	38,021	58,260	32,293	8,362	45,887	11,299	613,821
	1886	22,712	1,200	1,100	116	1,088	70,298	68,377	38,021	58,260	32,293	8,362	45,887	11,299	613,821
	1887	22,712	1,200	1,100	116	1,088	70,298	68,377	38,021	58,260	32,293	8,362	45,887	11,299	613,821
	1888	22,712	1,200	1,100	116	1,									

TABLE 12.—SHOWING THE QUANTITY OF LIVE STOCK IN EACH YEAR FROM 1884 TO 1893, BY COUNTIES AND PROVINCES—continued.

COUNTIES.	Year.	No. of Horses.			Mules and Asses.		No. of Cattle.			No. of Pigs.		No. of Goats.	No. of Poultry.
		Two years and under.	Over two years and under three.	Over three years.	No. of Males.	No. of Females.	Two years and under.	Over two years and under three.	Over three years.	Two years and under.	Over two years.		
Dorset:	1884	19,567	561	355	294	2,637	44,316	12,288	8,431	24,558	12,673	1,625	18,091
	1885	18,902	1,135	739	247	1,435	42,916	10,529	8,136	24,353	25,431	1,722	16,074
	1886	18,137	1,462	744	234	1,517	44,851	11,778	7,344	24,671	17,297	1,674	16,148
	1887	20,199	1,532	884	269	1,676	45,359	10,708	7,487	24,359	15,851	1,532	16,174
	1888	19,217	1,355	787	339	1,345	43,776	11,081	6,993	24,819	13,329	1,552	15,984
	1889	18,454	1,337	721	325	1,305	43,342	10,948	7,321	24,642	15,841	1,499	15,348
	1890	18,528	1,255	701	301	1,254	44,503	11,085	8,217	24,830	15,899	1,511	15,293
	1891	20,725	1,175	844	332	1,353	45,755	12,048	8,735	24,591	15,852	1,525	15,473
	1892	20,725	1,322	854	352	1,353	45,755	12,048	8,735	24,591	15,852	1,525	15,473
	1893	20,719	1,254	825	326	1,353	47,308	12,155	8,774	24,731	15,493	1,527	15,493
Durham:	1884	5,727	396	418	326	2,981	51,238	12,735	58,897	3,823	2,557	2,461	15,855
	1885	5,579	467	478	342	3,045	54,751	12,771	57,595	4,441	2,559	2,461	15,855
	1886	5,719	468	474	342	3,045	54,751	12,771	57,595	4,441	2,559	2,461	15,855
	1887	5,719	468	474	342	3,045	54,751	12,771	57,595	4,441	2,559	2,461	15,855
	1888	5,719	468	474	342	3,045	54,751	12,771	57,595	4,441	2,559	2,461	15,855
	1889	5,719	468	474	342	3,045	54,751	12,771	57,595	4,441	2,559	2,461	15,855
	1890	5,719	468	474	342	3,045	54,751	12,771	57,595	4,441	2,559	2,461	15,855
	1891	5,719	468	474	342	3,045	54,751	12,771	57,595	4,441	2,559	2,461	15,855
	1892	5,719	468	474	342	3,045	54,751	12,771	57,595	4,441	2,559	2,461	15,855
	1893	5,719	468	474	342	3,045	54,751	12,771	57,595	4,441	2,559	2,461	15,855
East of Kent:	1884	13,739	4,279	5,263	2,695	15,063	102,469	43,842	26,769	334,123	173,285	5,435	83,746
	1885	13,739	4,279	5,263	2,695	15,063	102,469	43,842	26,769	334,123	173,285	5,435	83,746
	1886	13,739	4,279	5,263	2,695	15,063	102,469	43,842	26,769	334,123	173,285	5,435	83,746
	1887	13,739	4,279	5,263	2,695	15,063	102,469	43,842	26,769	334,123	173,285	5,435	83,746
	1888	13,739	4,279	5,263	2,695	15,063	102,469	43,842	26,769	334,123	173,285	5,435	83,746
	1889	13,739	4,279	5,263	2,695	15,063	102,469	43,842	26,769	334,123	173,285	5,435	83,746
	1890	13,739	4,279	5,263	2,695	15,063	102,469	43,842	26,769	334,123	173,285	5,435	83,746
	1891	13,739	4,279	5,263	2,695	15,063	102,469	43,842	26,769	334,123	173,285	5,435	83,746
	1892	13,739	4,279	5,263	2,695	15,063	102,469	43,842	26,769	334,123	173,285	5,435	83,746
	1893	13,739	4,279	5,263	2,695	15,063	102,469	43,842	26,769	334,123	173,285	5,435	83,746
Essex:	1884	11,202	1,594	1,884	2,411	9,288	121,642	55,759	38,825	30,889	20,315	7,768	29,545
	1885	11,202	1,594	1,884	2,411	9,288	121,642	55,759	38,825	30,889	20,315	7,768	29,545
	1886	11,202	1,594	1,884	2,411	9,288	121,642	55,759	38,825	30,889	20,315	7,768	29,545
	1887	11,202	1,594	1,884	2,411	9,288	121,642	55,759	38,825	30,889	20,315	7,768	29,545
	1888	11,202	1,594	1,884	2,411	9,288	121,642	55,759	38,825	30,889	20,315	7,768	29,545
	1889	11,202	1,594	1,884	2,411	9,288	121,642	55,759	38,825	30,889	20,315	7,768	29,545
	1890	11,202	1,594	1,884	2,411	9,288	121,642	55,759	38,825	30,889	20,315	7,768	29,545
	1891	11,202	1,594	1,884	2,411	9,288	121,642	55,759	38,825	30,889	20,315	7,768	29,545
	1892	11,202	1,594	1,884	2,411	9,288	121,642	55,759	38,825	30,889	20,315	7,768	29,545
	1893	11,202	1,594	1,884	2,411	9,288	121,642	55,759	38,825	30,889	20,315	7,768	29,545
Gloucester:	1884	1,178	1,049	1,184	2,085	2,085	12,011	33,661	68,773	17,347	43,154	8,431	58,873
	1885	1,178	1,049	1,184	2,085	2,085	12,011	33,661	68,773	17,347	43,154	8,431	58,873
	1886	1,178	1,049	1,184	2,085	2,085	12,011	33,661	68,773	17,347	43,154	8,431	58,873
	1887	1,178	1,049	1,184	2,085	2,085	12,011	33,661	68,773	17,347	43,154	8,431	58,873
	1888	1,178	1,049	1,184	2,085	2,085	12,011	33,661	68,773	17,347	43,154	8,431	58,873
	1889	1,178	1,049	1,184	2,085	2,085	12,011	33,661	68,773	17,347	43,154	8,431	58,873
	1890	1,178	1,049	1,184	2,085	2,085	12,011	33,661	68,773	17,347	43,154	8,431	58,873
	1891	1,178	1,049	1,184	2,085	2,085	12,011	33,661	68,773	17,347	43,154	8,431	58,873
	1892	1,178	1,049	1,184	2,085	2,085	12,011	33,661	68,773	17,347	43,154	8,431	58,873
	1893	1,178	1,049	1,184	2,085	2,085	12,011	33,661	68,773	17,347	43,154	8,431	58,873
Hampshire:	1884	5,475	1,374	1,896	528	4,212	38,628	23,751	15,915	72,984	41,290	1,596	18,277
	1885	5,475	1,374	1,896	528	4,212	38,628	23,751	15,915	72,984	41,290	1,596	18,277
	1886	5,475	1,374	1,896	528	4,212	38,628	23,751	15,915	72,984	41,290	1,596	18,277
	1887	5,475	1,374	1,896	528	4,212	38,628	23,751	15,915	72,984	41,290	1,596	18,277
	1888	5,475	1,374	1,896	528	4,212	38,628	23,751	15,915	72,984	41,290	1,596	18,277
	1889	5,475	1,374	1,896	528	4,212	38,628	23,751	15,915	72,984	41,290	1,596	18,277
	1890	5,475	1,374	1,896	528	4,212	38,628	23,751	15,915	72,984	41,290	1,596	18,277
	1891	5,475	1,374	1,896	528	4,212	38,628	23,751	15,915	72,984	41,290	1,596	18,277
	1892	5,475	1,374	1,896	528	4,212	38,628	23,751	15,915	72,984	41,290	1,596	18,277
	1893	5,475	1,374	1,896	528	4,212	38,628	23,751	15,915	72,984	41,290	1,596	18,277
Hants:	1884	12,257	3,032	3,756	1,147	8,861	59,636	31,021	29,155	44,636	44,719	5,534	43,544
	1885	12,257	3,032	3,756	1,147	8,861	59,636	31,021	29,155	44,636	44,719	5,534	43,544
	1886	12,257	3,032	3,756	1,147	8,861	59,636	31,021	29,155	44,636	44,719	5,534	43,544
	1887	12,257	3,032	3,756	1,147	8,861	59,636	31,021	29,155	44,636	44,719	5,534	43,544
	1888	12,257	3,032	3,756	1,147	8,861	59,636	31,021	29,155	44,636	44,719	5,534	43,544
	1889	12,257	3,032	3,756	1,147	8,861	59,636	31,021	29,155	44,636	44,719	5,534	43,544
	1890	12,257	3,032	3,756	1,147	8,861	59,636	31,021	29,155	44,636	44,719	5,534	43,544
	1891	12,257	3,032	3,756	1,147	8,861	59,636	31,021	29,155	44,636	44,719	5,534	43,544
	1892	12,257	3,032	3,756	1,147	8,861	59,636	31,021	29,155	44,636	44,719	5,534	43,544
	1893	12,257	3,032	3,756	1,147	8,861	59,636	31,021	29,155	44,636	44,719	5,534	43,544
Herts:	1884	8,621	2,199	2,523	1,396	6,829	42,244	16,917	12,254	31,288	20,592	2,636	22,400
	1885	8,621	2,199	2,523	1,396	6,829	42,244	16,917	12,254	31,288	20,592	2,636	22,400
	1886	8,621	2,199	2,523	1,396	6,829	42,244	16,917	12,254	31,288	20,592	2,636	22,400
	1887	8,621	2,199	2,523	1,396	6,829	42,244	16,917	12,254	31,288	20,592	2,636	22,400
	1888	8,621	2,199	2,523	1,396	6,829	42,244	16,917	12,254	31,288	20,592	2,636	22,400
	1889	8,621	2,199	2,523	1,396	6,829	42,244	16,917	12,254	31,288	20,592	2,636	22,400
	1890	8,621	2,199	2,523	1,396	6,829	42,244	16,917	12,254	31,288	20,592	2,636	22,400
	1891	8,621	2,199	2,523	1,396	6,829	42,244	16,917	12,254	31,288	20,592	2,636	22,400
	1892	8,621	2,199	2,523	1,396	6,829	42,244	16,917	12,254	31,288	20,592	2,636	22,400
	1893	8,621	2,199	2,523	1,396	6,829	42,244	16,917	12,254	31,288	20,592	2,636	22,400
Hereford:	1884	12,115	3,225	3,877	1,073	5,769	53,384	25,887	20,895	40,306	21,130	5,454	36,575
	1885	12,115	3,225	3,877	1,073	5,769	53,384	25,887	20,895	40,306	21,130	5,454	36,575
	1886	12,115	3,225	3,877	1,073	5							

TABLE 13.—SHOWING THE QUANTITY OF LIVE STOCK IN EACH YEAR FROM 1854 TO 1893, BY COUNTIES AND PROVINCES—continued.

COUNTY.	Year.	No. of HORSES.			MEAN AND ANNUAL.		No. of CATTLE.			No. of SHEEP.		No. of PIGS.		No. of GOATS.	No. of BEEHIVES.
		Two years and upwards.	Under two years.	Under one year.	No. of Horses.	No. of Acres.	Two years and upwards.	One year and upwards.	Under one year.	Two years and upwards.	Under one year.	One year and upwards.	Under one year.		
ROXBOROUGH :	1854	5,017	2,047	1,416	1,384	8,707	58,229	27,119	21,144	37,040	55,038	4,170	31,394	15,016	421,144
	1855	5,773	1,543	1,519	1,561	8,202	58,187	25,842	23,011	37,139	55,719	4,065	30,920	16,129	427,778
	1856	5,071	1,719	1,555	1,544	8,408	58,243	26,756	22,551	34,359	51,737	3,376	30,251	11,206	472,000
	1857	6,043	2,107	1,814	1,782	8,104	61,371	30,695	23,584	36,900	55,879	3,414	34,796	11,648	480,980
	1858	5,570	2,084	1,540	1,681	16,377	60,304	30,315	23,305	36,116	57,348	4,311	36,385	12,508	480,367
	1860	8,108	2,248	2,008	1,761	10,379	60,694	31,659	24,387	344,034	68,058	3,707	36,067	14,480	501,486
	1861	6,881	2,210	2,009	1,743	10,378	60,862	30,273	24,510	112,461	72,785	4,147	36,283	16,237	517,125
	1863	6,860	2,630	2,174	1,674	10,369	64,347	33,619	26,393	119,411	77,994	3,650	33,587	18,737	500,083
	1865	6,002	2,515	2,168	1,507	10,441	64,005	31,365	25,816	120,450	78,530	3,501	36,485	15,454	511,307
	1868	5,515	2,774	1,861	1,801	10,353	61,442	29,360	23,516	115,211	79,354	4,012	36,040	14,927	521,340
SALISBURY :	1854	5,705	1,502	1,105	887	8,471	48,636	18,656	21,256	33,467	25,887	3,488	23,516	4,745	300,593
	1855	5,794	1,435	1,259	946	9,034	48,993	20,226	23,835	40,204	27,401	3,137	20,885	4,094	326,774
	1856	5,542	1,763	1,686	1,219	8,807	49,292	18,135	24,969	39,513	31,316	4,054	20,873	4,071	317,965
	1857	5,830	1,958	1,517	708	9,799	48,474	19,416	22,816	44,599	30,538	4,126	24,769	5,181	348,700
	1858	5,737	1,928	1,613	898	9,795	50,007	19,594	23,181	42,780	30,900	4,080	26,862	5,266	362,162
	1863	5,751	1,817	1,501	708	9,448	48,840	20,699	22,977	50,004	37,566	3,675	26,718	5,704	366,164
	1864	5,941	1,661	1,318	745	9,445	48,758	19,473	22,877	50,004	37,566	3,675	26,718	5,704	366,164
	1865	5,494	1,806	1,350	684	9,538	48,432	20,748	24,496	50,162	35,318	2,915	26,835	5,594	355,344
	1867	5,078	1,984	1,389	689	9,600	50,373	21,163	23,777	54,008	40,408	2,005	28,665	7,361	368,155
	1868	5,167	1,820	1,359	560	9,769	50,817	21,498	23,283	48,304	32,703	2,263	28,728	6,657	369,970
TIPPERARY :	1854	15,388	3,254	3,134	2,131	13,123	134,867	55,625	53,424	129,187	81,298	10,848	74,250	15,131	628,385
	1855	16,372	4,557	3,798	2,153	13,039	135,368	62,163	62,163	121,188	87,610	10,406	76,474	16,011	611,521
	1856	15,219	4,449	3,487	2,117	13,869	130,067	60,695	56,313	115,772	79,089	10,294	74,385	15,216	674,394
	1857	16,101	4,720	3,901	2,218	13,738	136,737	57,667	56,641	111,384	89,648	11,199	75,692	15,643	637,780
	1858	15,126	4,590	3,369	2,248	14,649	128,081	56,631	56,631	117,670	86,624	10,368	72,817	15,034	654,630
	1860	18,990	4,198	4,122	2,186	14,180	132,654	65,864	65,819	118,477	95,890	10,574	76,628	15,060	677,300
	1861	20,328	4,210	4,171	2,077	14,964	140,998	66,184	66,184	155,983	102,174	12,172	80,758	15,060	681,661
	1862	20,277	4,550	3,662	2,066	15,801	145,545	65,813	65,813	160,702	110,585	16,402	77,553	15,716	681,895
	1863	20,450	7,167	5,051	2,044	15,154	143,616	64,188	64,188	161,622	118,116	15,238	82,882	15,611	667,473
	1868	21,247	7,589	5,021	2,299	15,393	146,619	61,692	61,692	166,119	100,116	16,076	80,380	15,532	716,747
TIPPERARY :	1854	20,744	1,697	1,200	60	988	85,503	31,296	46,013	25,987	16,426	4,736	30,488	5,544	790,776
	1855	20,808	812	1,365	48	921	86,681	30,741	47,000	26,326	15,104	4,668	30,325	5,544	737,854
	1856	20,696	961	1,404	84	1,009	85,076	30,627	47,573	27,186	16,502	4,461	30,885	5,448	775,742
	1857	21,361	1,120	1,303	109	1,144	86,221	32,254	48,616	27,483	23,511	5,068	41,680	5,607	807,873
	1858	20,808	1,261	1,461	88	1,111	87,103	30,941	47,512	30,467	24,906	7,263	47,925	5,637	836,514
	1860	21,600	1,467	1,731	89	1,240	85,640	31,076	48,278	36,464	28,376	5,681	46,441	6,022	848,963
	1861	22,552	1,437	1,688	95	1,214	85,067	30,805	48,185	44,470	29,991	5,894	47,725	10,092	836,066
	1862	22,333	1,617	1,674	92	1,262	87,738	30,856	51,365	46,793	36,108	5,031	42,316	11,081	836,868
	1863	20,600	1,705	1,501	88	1,608	86,064	47,430	50,705	45,642	37,038	4,138	34,974	9,446	836,516
	1868	21,209	1,835	1,707	68	1,188	90,742	35,871	47,522	54,098	35,360	4,881	42,516	5,446	864,626
WATKINS :	1854	9,261	1,791	1,318	843	4,218	53,379	21,660	26,158	32,769	24,063	5,034	41,274	5,358	540,818
	1855	9,579	1,501	1,569	895	4,511	53,804	24,668	24,621	30,719	27,436	4,861	37,392	5,412	530,881
	1856	9,129	2,006	1,605	943	4,318	57,941	10,267	30,448	29,434	25,520	5,223	39,101	5,240	520,068
	1857	10,547	2,348	1,901	1,074	4,566	57,736	25,678	31,435	33,485	28,384	6,176	45,304	5,631	570,779
	1858	9,691	2,011	1,363	1,023	4,536	51,712	26,661	21,154	39,566	24,445	4,587	46,108	5,186	561,881
	1860	9,379	2,067	1,540	889	4,431	49,098	18,319	23,078	30,556	35,005	4,698	37,881	6,029	527,646
	1861	9,591	2,053	1,796	1,016	4,708	53,008	20,923	25,127	30,451	36,699	4,679	43,675	6,102	527,646
	1862	9,436	2,161	2,244	1,016	5,168	57,336	24,438	26,013	47,268	37,776	4,661	46,194	6,196	527,646
	1863	9,497	2,410	1,961	885	4,688	51,064	20,387	26,684	47,425	36,066	3,671	39,309	6,035	528,180
	1868	9,598	2,796	1,845	1,397	5,418	52,664	24,238	24,241	41,944	39,323	4,118	39,446	7,182	593,435
WATKINS :	1854	7,041	2,626	1,843	627	4,630	61,335	26,823	15,178	70,548	47,692	1,407	35,607	6,514	540,779
	1855	8,108	2,475	1,808	666	4,495	62,064	27,286	15,468	81,096	46,678	1,328	37,554	6,495	563,965
	1856	8,320	2,687	2,067	689	4,890	61,721	25,868	15,521	74,136	44,266	1,619	35,822	6,511	565,739
	1857	9,148	2,524	2,303	620	4,496	61,082	26,848	15,368	74,436	46,989	1,476	37,587	6,778	581,691
	1858	8,171	2,645	2,071	666	4,411	60,136	26,076	15,469	70,332	46,638	1,379	37,420	7,285	560,970
	1860	8,546	2,517	2,113	669	4,867	66,586	26,630	15,366	79,619	51,424	1,387	38,871	7,723	599,387
	1861	8,167	2,646	2,019	686	4,708	69,262	26,746	16,004	80,386	52,914	1,609	39,149	7,794	588,038
	1862	8,334	2,712	2,176	681	4,746	69,892	30,245	16,463	80,066	50,426	1,064	38,303	7,717	574,350
	1863	8,578	2,713	2,018	619	4,818	64,457	33,696	16,107	80,686	50,202	1,117	34,460	7,762	595,445
	1868	8,441	3,041	2,007	689	4,337	64,700	27,392	16,317	80,923	52,600	964	35,302	7,600	584,065
WATKINS :	1854	30,396	1,226	1,658	1,618	7,386	67,789	30,407	29,549	77,002	90,004	8,756	42,810	8,097	647,891
	1855	32,267	8,745	3,194	1,903	8,004	68,581	31,357	30,182	66,633	91,016	8,266	46,396	8,097	647,891
	1856	30,764	4,219	3,157	1,743	8,851	68,293	32,800	28,114	74,899	47,507	7,962	46,426	8,097	647,891
	1857	30,683	4,332	3,255	1,949	7,894	62,480	29,914	27,384	70,156	50,007	8,436	46,803	8,786	685,080
	1858	12,679	4,788	3,834	1,773	7,730	61,812	30,328	24,446	74,701	54,118	8,553	46,674	7,600	670,811
	1860	18,394	3,246	3,584	1,789	8,787	67,130	37,897	34,928	73,476	67,784	8,066	51,489	7,838	690,819
	1861	19,799	3,462	3,415	1,723	9,131	67,898	37,895	35,369	87,010	70,882	10,666	74,445	7,913	625,226
	1862	18,717	3,616	3,682	1,792	9,011	68,042	33,427	35,589	115,416	87,882	9,938	71,896	8,254	680,860
	1863	20,542	3,946	3,608	1,817	9,785	68,647	33,785	33,785	124,696	94,619	10,325	55,316	8,945	615,174
	1868	20,639	3,070	4,668	1,929	9,340	72,476	33,642	27,370	120,596	90,467	7,969	69,361	8,241	674,605
WAT															

TABLE 13.—SHOWING THE QUANTITY OF LIVE STOCK IN EACH YEAR FROM 1884 TO 1893, BY COUNTIES AND PROVINCES—continued.

PROVINCES.															
PROVINCES.	Year.	No. of Horses.			Mules and Asses.		No. of Cattle.			No. of Sheep.		No. of Pigs.		No. of Goats.	No. of Poultry.
		Percentage of total population.	Total population.	Under 16 years.	Under 16 years.	No. of Males.	No. of Females.	Percentage of total population.	Total population.	Under 16 years.	Under 16 years.	Under 16 years.	Under 16 years.		
LEINSTER.	1884	108,547	22,338	18,793	8,408	48,710	622,635	258,879	188,549	708,263	418,337	38,310	294,483	63,237	5,187,570
	1885	125,961	23,553	20,592	9,735	49,468	644,309	265,948	193,542	724,501	426,744	34,862	291,239	64,741	5,332,595
	1886	125,487	26,865	20,749	8,845	48,405	648,548	247,089	177,808	783,016	408,919	34,581	294,492	64,998	5,379,135
	1887	127,757	27,758	21,781	9,845	49,198	647,334	243,261	126,365	829,461	432,177	34,461	295,206	66,728	5,466,419
	1888	126,626	26,583	20,708	9,612	50,425	618,515	258,158	170,881	763,119	434,720	35,038	274,444	70,793	5,560,434
	1889	128,361	26,849	21,658	8,115	48,005	602,688	264,749	189,274	738,208	471,145	35,274	293,788	70,860	5,646,142
	1890	127,781	26,856	22,236	8,538	51,307	602,919	247,928	184,130	726,316	461,772	35,257	293,718	70,476	5,730,056
	1891	128,041	26,816	22,943	8,265	50,945	618,309	274,789	186,056	747,427	468,468	35,338	298,463	69,980	5,690,220
	1892	126,445	25,486	20,048	8,076	50,019	675,452	281,422	184,731	691,113	396,185	31,005	248,814	69,980	5,702,379
	1893	125,536	27,349	20,826	8,707	52,457	686,316	304,581	179,034	811,686	362,720	31,681	259,534	70,862	5,860,881
MUNSTER.	1884	89,966	15,942	15,608	10,718	66,830	719,548	348,128	503,378	478,378	376,378	21,400	163,561	70,759	1,098,863
	1885	91,047	16,482	16,173	10,984	68,111	730,260	344,268	564,268	497,027	388,026	21,719	160,320	71,474	1,094,547
	1886	100,047	19,941	18,121	10,682	68,202	710,084	350,267	508,267	454,617	350,468	21,471	164,479	70,908	1,097,238
	1887	91,719	20,919	19,245	10,768	68,234	746,515	357,681	541,681	401,405	346,164	21,378	161,163	69,007	1,048,126
	1888	89,661	21,207	20,426	11,486	69,980	727,334	367,898	524,164	464,294	366,468	21,398	166,664	70,994	1,098,751
	1889	101,736	20,496	19,498	11,432	69,588	710,210	346,892	553,892	466,956	361,692	22,561	169,480	69,463	1,090,898
	1890	100,000	20,533	19,524	11,283	68,334	740,702	358,334	568,334	488,012	440,722	22,628	168,077	70,908	1,097,238
	1891	103,419	20,644	19,245	11,207	66,114	783,281	366,146	498,264	544,248	433,474	22,671	161,286	70,908	1,097,238
	1892	104,175	20,683	19,611	11,207	67,944	716,438	387,166	571,531	552,022	479,486	22,671	161,286	70,908	1,097,238
	1893	105,081	20,683	19,611	11,207	67,944	716,438	387,166	571,531	552,022	479,486	22,671	161,286	70,908	1,097,238
ULSTER.	1884	144,372	6,006	5,111	5,410	53,078	661,486	398,373	595,708	594,187	183,758	45,890	201,061	72,594	4,267,228
	1885	145,028	6,262	5,173	5,276	53,544	674,481	340,735	596,981	596,268	184,758	46,890	201,061	72,594	4,267,228
	1886	146,062	6,526	5,173	5,481	54,337	667,322	342,896	595,487	596,616	177,708	46,890	201,061	72,594	4,267,228
	1887	147,334	6,782	5,173	5,481	54,337	667,322	342,896	595,487	596,616	177,708	46,890	201,061	72,594	4,267,228
	1888	148,444	6,782	5,173	5,481	54,337	667,322	342,896	595,487	596,616	177,708	46,890	201,061	72,594	4,267,228
	1889	151,476	6,947	5,444	5,265	54,335	667,322	342,896	595,487	596,616	177,708	46,890	201,061	72,594	4,267,228
	1890	151,486	6,947	5,444	5,265	54,335	667,322	342,896	595,487	596,616	177,708	46,890	201,061	72,594	4,267,228
	1891	151,486	6,947	5,444	5,265	54,335	667,322	342,896	595,487	596,616	177,708	46,890	201,061	72,594	4,267,228
	1892	150,458	6,947	5,444	5,265	54,335	667,322	342,896	595,487	596,616	177,708	46,890	201,061	72,594	4,267,228
	1893	151,486	6,947	5,444	5,265	54,335	667,322	342,896	595,487	596,616	177,708	46,890	201,061	72,594	4,267,228
CONNAUGHT.	1884	45,468	16,150	11,728	6,084	61,515	354,492	141,501	221,804	637,678	541,851	36,210	138,681	39,462	2,095,728
	1885	46,019	16,869	11,823	7,369	64,457	369,869	145,736	224,134	644,897	547,262	36,210	138,681	39,462	2,095,728
	1886	46,066	17,761	11,823	7,419	64,398	367,431	146,691	224,134	644,897	547,262	36,210	138,681	39,462	2,095,728
	1887	46,028	17,761	11,823	7,419	64,398	367,431	146,691	224,134	644,897	547,262	36,210	138,681	39,462	2,095,728
	1888	46,066	17,761	11,823	7,419	64,398	367,431	146,691	224,134	644,897	547,262	36,210	138,681	39,462	2,095,728
	1889	46,066	17,761	11,823	7,419	64,398	367,431	146,691	224,134	644,897	547,262	36,210	138,681	39,462	2,095,728
	1890	46,066	17,761	11,823	7,419	64,398	367,431	146,691	224,134	644,897	547,262	36,210	138,681	39,462	2,095,728
	1891	46,066	17,761	11,823	7,419	64,398	367,431	146,691	224,134	644,897	547,262	36,210	138,681	39,462	2,095,728
	1892	46,066	17,761	11,823	7,419	64,398	367,431	146,691	224,134	644,897	547,262	36,210	138,681	39,462	2,095,728
	1893	46,066	17,761	11,823	7,419	64,398	367,431	146,691	224,134	644,897	547,262	36,210	138,681	39,462	2,095,728

TOTAL OF IRELAND.

IRELAND.	Year.	No. of Horses.			Mules and Asses.		No. of Cattle.			No. of Sheep.		No. of Pigs.		No. of Goats.	No. of Poultry.
		Percentage of total and ag. wealth.	Owning the total and ag. wealth.	Under 16 years.	No. of Males.	No. of Females.	Percentage of total and ag. wealth.	Owning the total and ag. wealth.	Under 16 years.	Percentage of total and ag. wealth.	Under 16 years.	Percentage of total and ag. wealth.	Under 16 years.		
Total of Ireland:	1884	454,971	18,446	16,368	57,812	117,380	1,771,547	890,544	1,642,778	5,308,364	3,181,915	187,861	1,336,896	364,673	12,574,680
	1885	458,700	19,009	16,837	59,260	117,700	1,806,183	892,268	1,650,116	5,319,808	3,198,468	189,593	1,349,404	366,877	12,680,895
	1886	470,284	19,498	16,881	60,266	118,548	1,829,786	898,268	1,658,466	5,374,166	3,209,696	191,893	1,359,892	370,178	12,805,493
	1887	466,581	19,941	16,881	60,266	118,548	1,829,786	898,268	1,658,466	5,374,166	3,209,696	191,893	1,359,892	370,178	12,805,493
	1888	466,581	19,941	16,881	60,266	118,548	1,829,786	898,268	1,658,466	5,374,166	3,209,696	191,893	1,359,892	370,178	12,805,493
	1889	470,284	19,941	16,881	60,266	118,548	1,829,786	898,268	1,658,466	5,374,166	3,209,696	191,893	1,359,892	370,178	12,805,493
	1890	470,284	19,941	16,881	60,266	118,548	1,829,786	898,268	1,658,466	5,374,166	3,209,696	191,893	1,359,892	370,178	12,805,493
	1891	470,284	19,941	16,881	60,266	118,548	1,829,786	898,268	1,658,466	5,374,166	3,209,696	191,893	1,359,892	370,178	12,805,493
	1892	470,284	19,941	16,881	60,266	118,548	1,829,786	898,268	1,658,466	5,374,166	3,209,696	191,893	1,359,892	370,178	12,805,493
	1893	470,284	19,941	16,881	60,266	118,548	1,829,786	898,268	1,658,466	5,374,166	3,209,696	191,893	1,359,892	370,178	12,805,493

TABLE 14.—SHOWING, by COUNTIES and PROVINCES, the Total Area under POTATOES in 1893, and the Extent in Statute Acres under each description of that crop.

COUNTIES.	Total extent under Potatoes in Statute Acres.	GENERAL NAMES OF THE DIFFERENT KINDS OF POTATOES PLANTED.																Total.	
		Champion.		Foreign.		Marian.		Irish.		Early.		White.		Tongue.		Scott.			
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.			
ARMAGH, . . .	40,328	20,249	407	1,262	5,619	3,648	300	144	153	224	610	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,017	
ANGLISH, . . .	24,837	13,334	1,716	163	11	1,389	303	23	34	341	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	321	
CARLOW, . . .	1,353	7,916	477	12	—	28	91	135	145	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	
CAYNE, . . .	23,341	21,859	2,756	462	19	520	313	125	146	185	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	323	
CLARE, . . .	20,324	15,619	3,241	4	—	273	1,228	193	990	3	—	—	2	237	—	—	—	343	
COKE, . . .	24,781	40,302	2,924	—	—	187	325	227	126	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	440	
DONNELLY, . . .	40,221	20,304	2,396	746	2,353	866	1,868	892	441	222	4	840	—	—	—	43	96	3,961	
DOW, . . .	46,519	20,537	1,654	10,456	24	2,763	242	220	229	469	1,550	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,114	
DUBLIN, . . .	7,662	4,545	309	16	—	13	121	1,625	114	5	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	269	
FARMINGHAM, . . .	14,863	11,839	1,892	70	285	843	329	81	70	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	110	
GALWAY, . . .	29,413	24,215	3,416	—	—	379	589	130	323	7	—	—	—	9	135	—	—	725	
KILK, . . .	26,746	22,875	1,716	—	—	117	360	47	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	621	
KILK, . . .	1,619	5,740	612	2	—	47	87	245	73	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	
KILK, . . .	16,619	13,442	1,396	1	—	15	50	62	130	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	
KING'S, . . .	16,773	11,739	1,357	2	—	91	120	260	262	88	—	—	8	1	16	—	—	126	
LATHAM, . . .	16,559	13,134	1,577	70	—	196	154	50	23	116	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	214	
LATHAM, . . .	16,962	14,729	1,669	—	—	64	154	47	55	—	—	—	—	26	—	—	—	67	
LATHAM, . . .	36,712	14,180	1,594	2,419	2,029	1,221	791	129	128	222	104	173	—	—	—	64	—	1,260	
LATHAM, . . .	16,622	8,695	1,673	25	—	196	89	72	96	159	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	161	
LATHAM and THUNDERBOLT, County of Town.	16,941	7,896	749	340	—	145	172	319	66	42	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	37	
MAYO, . . .	44,166	10,215	2,436	1	2	119	460	45	26	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,459	
MAYO, . . .	13,796	9,635	962	37	—	72	126	266	106	63	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	169	
MUNSTER, . . .	25,810	19,632	2,163	23	—	497	122	64	56	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	271	
QUEEN'S, . . .	14,387	12,486	1,633	22	—	28	129	154	266	152	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	219	
RODSON, . . .	21,261	19,343	2,322	9	12	87	163	80	79	92	—	—	—	—	—	45	—	286	
SLIGO, . . .	27,346	14,627	4,691	13	—	158	120	36	71	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	249	
TYRONE, . . .	29,228	24,660	2,632	4	—	91	380	223	96	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	71	
TYRONE, . . .	40,746	26,161	8,197	423	4,730	1,632	681	347	212	136	19	166	—	—	—	—	—	1,100	
WATERFORD, . . .	72,862	11,799	892	—	—	46	92	32	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	
WATERFORD, . . .	9,136	7,843	946	15	—	35	126	76	147	59	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37	
WEXFORD, . . .	31,597	19,406	1,226	13	—	60	141	337	456	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	161	
WICKLOW, . . .	9,547	5,226	883	24	—	14	44	229	26	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	77	
PROVINCES.																			
LEINSTER, . . .	133,751	138,135	16,346	354	—	956	1,346	1,404	1,928	671	—	—	9	8	18	3	—	1,188	
MUNSTER, . . .	108,716	133,687	15,686	9	36	736	2,467	948	673	83	—	—	2	294	—	4	3	2,302	
ULSTER, . . .	986,264	397,268	17,779	16,866	16,187	15,786	5,223	1,373	1,864	2,045	2,430	1,298	—	—	—	306	96	15,296	
CONNAUGHT, . . .	127,664	116,785	19,177	29	14	710	1,461	815	464	243	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	5,147	
Total of Ireland, 1893,	722,734	675,885	53,239	15,850	16,233	16,231	16,487	8,368	4,867	2,263	2,423	1,213	593	264	114	64	16,073		
Per-centage in 1893,	216.6	72.1	7.4	2.5	2.2	2.2	3.4	6.6	0.7	3.6									
Total of Ireland, 1892,	704,025	581,396	26,636	15,966	15,822	16,146	11,361	7,126	5,023	2,701	2,614	1,625	485	247	126	256	16,262		
Per-centage in 1892,	190.6	29.2	7.6	2.4	1.9	2.6	1.6	1.9	0.6	2.9									

TABLE 16.—SHOWING, by COUNTY, the average rate of Produce per acre of the principal descriptions of POTATOES planted in Ireland in 1893.

COUNTY.	GENERAL NAMES OF THE DIFFERENT KINDS OF POTATOES PLANTED IN EACH COUNTY.															
	Champion	Freedom	Magnum Bonum	Irish Wonder	Early Rose	White Rose	Beaumont	Black Diamond	American Wonder	Craven	Irish Wonder	Early Rose	White Rose	Beaumont	Black Diamond	American Wonder
ARLUND, . . .	37	32	34	36	39	34	36	35	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36
ARMAGH, . . .	35	31	30	31	30	31	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
CARLOW, . . .	300	70	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
CASHER, . . .	30	60	65	•	72	34	30	65	35	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
CLARE, . . .	34	60	•	•	73	65	72	66	73	•	•	73	•	•	•	•
COKE, . . .	31	77	•	•	35	70	36	62	75	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
DONALD, . . .	105	38	30	305	34	30	30	36	117	74	100	•	•	•	146	36
DOW, . . .	36	70	35	•	35	65	72	31	60	35	•	•	•	•	•	•
DUBLIN, . . .	118	34	77	•	38	236	168	127	38	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
FERRISBURGH, . .	74	35	31	30	60	65	65	37	60	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
GALWAY, . . .	39	77	•	•	70	70	35	74	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
KERRY, . . .	39	30	•	145	32	304	•	30	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
KILMURRAY, . . .	39	72	•	•	45	74	70	70	69	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
KILMURRAY, . . .	31	70	•	•	69	30	67	60	73	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
KING'S, . . .	30	30	•	•	•	71	73	70	65	•	•	•	165	•	•	•
LEITH, . . .	72	33	72	•	72	34	30	30	30	•	•	•	•	•	133	•
LIMERICK, . . .	30	30	•	•	34	77	30	70	•	•	•	30	•	•	•	•
LONDONDERRY, . .	160	30	107	105	30	30	100	106	31	30	120	•	•	•	•	•
LONDONDERRY, . .	30	30	30	•	44	40	44	30	30	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
LOUTH and DOWN, County of Town.	184	30	37	•	34	71	70	30	•	•	40	•	•	•	•	•
MAYO, . . .	30	37	34	•	30	30	100	70	71	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
MIDLTH, . . .	30	31	70	•	32	107	34	72	65	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
MONTAGHAN, . . .	71	30	61	•	30	69	43	•	30	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
QUEEN'S, . . .	109	30	•	•	111	34	30	30	30	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
ROSCOMMON, . . .	75	60	30	•	60	30	37	72	70	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
SLEIGH, . . .	112	30	70	•	109	107	37	30	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
TIPPERARY, . . .	36	70	34	•	37	70	63	63	30	•	•	30	•	•	63	•
TIPPERARY, . . .	30	31	100	30	30	30	30	34	77	•	120	•	•	•	•	•
WATERFORD, . . .	30	70	•	•	30	70	34	130	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
WATERFORD, . . .	30	77	70	•	30	63	30	70	30	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
WEXFORD, . . .	37	33	30	•	60	30	67	63	30	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
WICKLOW, . . .	30	71	160	•	•	30	30	70	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•

OBSERVATIONS

OF THE

DISTRICT INSPECTORS OF THE ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY AND OF
THE SERGEANTS OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE,

WHO ACTED AS SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS;

IN REPLY TO A CIRCULAR DATED 9TH OCTOBER, 1893, ON THE PROBABLE CAUSE TO WHICH THE GOOD
OR BAD YIELD OF THE VARIOUS CROPS IN EACH OF THEIR DISTRICTS MAY BE ATTRIBUTED.

PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.

PARTHOMAS OF
LANSKING

CARLOW COUNTY. *Supercrostown D.*—The crop would rate as follows:—Wheat.—None sown. Oats.—A good crop, though short in straw owing to want of moisture. Barley.—A good sward crop, above the average, straw short. Beans, Rye, Beans, Peas.—None sown. Potatoes.—A good crop, and owing to the absence of blight, the yield has been quite up to the average. Turnips.—This was a variable crop, as in some places the return was bad, while in others there was an excellent crop. Mangold Wurzel.—An average crop all round. Hay.—Generally a light crop, though well sward. The crops have not been injured to any extent by insects or fungi. *Carlow D.*—Potatoes are excellent everywhere. The yield both in quality and quantity is much above the average, and there is no disease. This is due to the unusual dryness of the season. Oats.—A very good heavy crop, well sward. Barley.—A good average crop, very well sward. Wheat.—Very little grown. A good yield up to average. The straw of all the grain crops is light owing to the drought. Turnips and Mangolds.—Fair on the whole. Roots rather small owing to drought. Cabbage.—Good in parts. In some places affected in quantity by drought. Hay.—A very light crop owing to drought, but good in quality, and well and cheaply sward. No special injury has been done by insects or fungi.

DUBLIN COUNTY. *Ballinaggs D.*—The crops are unusually good and productive; the want of rain during the year caused wheat and the hay crop to be much less than the average, and also affected the grass on grazing lands. Green crops and oats are very good, and altogether the year has been most prosperous for farmers and fruit-growers. The potatoes in the district are a good crop, but have not escaped blight, though the ravages of the disease have not been serious. *Clenash D.*—With the exception of the hay crop, all the others are this year more than an average. Potato crop is abundant, and of good quality. Grain crops are in most places over an average, although I have heard complaints as to the quality, as the ear had not filled owing to the dry weather. The green crops, except in very light soil, look very flourishing. In the early part of the year these crops promised to be a failure, but they revived when rain fell in August. The hay crop was deficient in quantity owing to the exceptionally dry weather experienced this year, but it was well sward, and the quality is very good. The cabbage crop in this district is very good, and promises a great yield. I have heard some complaints from farmers in the neighbourhood of Rahway, complaining of their potatoes being injured by wire-worm. In no other part of the district has there been any complaint of a similar nature, as in general all the farms are very highly cultivated, and kept free from weeds and fungi. *Chesney Lane D.*—The worst yield was not quite so good as last year owing to the damage done to the young sprouts by the "blue fly" on account of the summer

being so warm. The cabbage did not give as good a return owing to same cause. The potatoes were somewhat better crop, and a great deal better as an article of food—the principal cause was warm weather in July. Turnips and Mangold-wurzel were not as good as last year owing to very dry weather. *Kings-town D.*—The yield of crops is above the average of previous years; this increase may be attributed to the unusually dry season. There is no special injury to crops from insects or fungi. *Rathfriland D.*—The farmers and others state that their crops are of a fair average character this year. Oats was not so heavy a crop this season owing to the very dry summer. Rye sown here. Potatoes are about the same as last year. Hay is said to be lighter owing to the long drought, but not much lighter than other seasons. Other crops are about the same average this year as last year. *Dundrum D.*—All crops were up to the average, except turnips and hay. The remarkably dry summer caused the former crop to be stunted in growth, and was also the reason why the hay crop, especially the old meadows, was not heavy. I have noticed also that the leaves of the turnips were affected by insects, which gave them a faded white appearance, but I do not think the roots were affected by them. Of course pasture land suffered also from the continued dry season, but, on the whole, complaints in general are few. *Lucan D.*—With the one exception of hay the yield of crops has been considerably above the average. There has not been such a return of wheat for many years. This is attributed to the dry weather during the season. The early hay crop was short owing to want of rain, and the present yield was therefore under the average. There was no injury from insects or fungi.

KILDARE COUNTY. *Athy D.*—The yield of all crops was above the average, with the exception of the hay and grass. The dry spring was very favourable to the various corn and root crops, but very unfavourable to the hay and grass. No crops seem to have suffered from the long continued drought except grass. All cereals were well and quickly harvested owing to the fine weather. There was a good deal of mallow to turnips owing to the drought which prevented growth, but on the whole the crop is good. I have not heard of any special injury to crops from insects or fungi. Hay is scarce and dear, as much as £4 10s. per ton being paid in Athy market, which is considerably above the average. There was a good deal of hay made out of clover seeds and aftergrass, more than I have seen previously. This second crop was very fair, and did a great service to the farmers. *Arklow D.*—The crops have been in general good, owing to fine season. No injury from insects or fungi, except that in a few places turnips were attacked by fly, but not to any extent. *Nass D.*—The good yield of the various crops (hay excepted) is due to the exceptionally favourable season; the weather was in most

places too dry for hay, but it was as a rule well sowed. The potatoes and other root crops were as a rule exactly suited by the weather. *Robertstown D.*—The good yield of crops may be attributed to the good weather in spring and summer, and also to the good harvest weather. The want of rain of course made the meadows short. But every other crop is good. The hay crop in the district was very little below the average, it was exceptionally well sowed, and is being exported and sent to Dublin, and the Curragh, etc., in large quantities. Tarely crop a very good one.

KILBERRY CO. Callan D.—The various crops have yielded about average produce, and thus need no special remarks. There has been no special injury to crops from insects or fungi. *Castlemore D.*—Wheat is not extensively cultivated here, and farmers say that what was sown was affected less or more with "smut," and from this cause the yield was not as good as it might have been. *Oats.*—This was a very good crop, owing to the dryness of the season—which dryness continued until the crop was gathered into the haggards. *Barley.*—This crop is cultivated in a good many electoral divisions, and the yield has been very good, owing to the favourable season. *Ber, Rye, Broom, Pease.*—not cultivated. *Potatoes.*—The dry season favoured this crop also. The yield has been good, and the flavour of them is, this year, excellent, but farmers complain that after the crop had ripened, a kind of rot set in, and a good many of the tubers matted away. This rot is attributed to the dryness of the autumn. *Turnips, mangel-wurzel, and cabbage.*—these crops are very good owing to the favourable season. *Green vetches, rape, and flax.*—not cultivated. *Hay.*—New meadows were rather light owing to the dry hot summer, but old meadows were in general up to the average. It may be observed that the average rates of produce of the various crops in the electoral divisions of Ticefin, Rathcoole, and Shankill are in general low, but this is owing to the inferior quality of the soil—the district is bleak and hilly. No special injury has been caused to crops by insects or fungi. *Johnstown D.*—The crops in general have been very good this year, owing principally to the weather being generally favourable, and also to the using of good seed, &c. New hay was a rather light crop, owing to want of rain in the early growth. No special injury to crops from insects or fungi reported. *Kilbenny D.*—All the crops were good this year, chiefly owing to the favourable season. The first crop of hay was somewhat light, owing to the drought in the early summer, but the hay of the old meadows is well up to the standard of former years. There has been no special injury done to any of the crops by insects or fungi during the year. *Piltown D.*—The yield appears to have been somewhat above the average of previous years. Potatoes, however, in some parts have suffered a rather severe check through blight, but on the whole the yield was better than in former seasons, and the quality was also improved. In the lowland portion of the district the return of meadow new and old is good, but in the uplands a perceptible falling off is shown, due wholly to the very dry summer. This latter has principally affected most of the crops. No sign of any injury from insects or fungi. *Thornstown D.*—The good yield of crops is attributable to the fine summer, with a certain amount of rain fall, larger than in neighbouring counties, I believe. There were no special injuries to crops from insects or fungi during the past season.

KIRK CO. Carrigrohane D.—This year the crops have been very fair all round. Hay plentiful, but in some instances light. Oats, barley and turnips good. In some instances the latter crop have a dry rot, but on the whole farmers are very pleased with the yield. Mangolds are a very good crop. There is very little wheat grown in this district, but what there is of it is good. Potatoes have been ex-

ceptionally good in yield, and are a healthy crop. There has been no damage by insects or fungi. *Edinbeggy D.*—Hay this year was a very fair crop. In low-lying lands it was heavy; in hilly lands light, owing to dry season. Oats was fair, but affected by drought in some way as hay. Barley was fair. Wheat a fairly good crop; not much sown. Rye same as wheat. Potatoes a very good crop; in a few places where there was a heavy clay soil, more than the average quantity was rotten. Turnips a fair crop. Mangolds good. Other green crops were about the average. In a few places the turnip crop was diseased; the heart of the turnip turned black. Very little trouble was experienced from weeds owing to dry season. There was no attempt made to deal with fungi by artificial means. The surface of the district is nearly level, and the dry weather did not appear to affect it unfavourably to any great extent. *Parsonstown D.*—There was no appreciable injury to any crops from insects or fungi during the past season. All the crops were very fair owing to the very favourable weather that prevailed, and farmers generally appear very well satisfied with results. *Slieve D.*—Although the yield this year was not beyond that of last year, the crops have been much better sowed and are of better quality. Owing to the severe drought of the early summer hay was lighter in the average yield, but was of far better quality. Turnips and mangolds also suffered at first from the drought, but afterwards grew well, and consequently are up to the average. Having instituted inquiry through the district concerning any injury to crops from insects or fungi, I find that they have not suffered in any way therefrom. *Fallomon D.*—The yield of crops has been generally good. The turnip crop, on account of the dry weather, has not been as good as was expected. The hay, for same reason, was not a heavy crop, but the quality was good. There was no injury done to any crops from insects or fungi.

LOSWICK CO. Rathmole D.—The lightning in the months of July and August had a very damaging effect on the potato crop, which would otherwise have been far above the average, owing principally to the dry season, which has had a remarkably good effect on this locality, both as to the crops themselves and the manner in which they have been sowed. The above is the only point requiring observation. The other crops generally are up to if not over the average. *Ground D.*—Although the weather appeared to favour the potato crop the yield is not so good this year as it was last season, owing, it is alleged, to the blight coming over the crop at an unusually early period. The oats, owing to the favourable weather, is a very good crop generally, so are turnips, and the hay crop has been fair notwithstanding the dry weather. There has been no special injury to crops from insects or fungi. *Longford D.*—The potato crop is considered not to be so good as in other years, the blight having injured it earlier in the season than usual; what remains is good for use owing to dry season. Hay is not as good as in other years, owing to the dry season, but is considered a very fair crop, being well sowed. Grass is very good on some lands having good soil, but in dry sandy lands owing to the drought it was not so good. The various green crops (excepting those mentioned) were considered above the average; the dry season is attributed to the reason. No injury has been done by fungi nor by weeds during the season.

LOUTH CO. Ardee D.—The yield of the various crops sown has been much in advance of that of any of the preceding years for a considerable time back. The cause to which this is attributed was the remarkably good seasons in spring and autumn. There have been no complaints of any injury to crops from insects or fungi during the past season. *Culm D.*—Oats has been a fair crop, and is the

PRODUCE OF
LOSWICK.

POWASSON
DISTRICT.

principal one. Barley is not much sown, but what was sown suffered from a sort of blight about the time it commenced to ripen, and did not fill properly. Potatoes have been all round a good crop. Turnips looked well in the beginning of the season, but at the end of the season a second growth appeared and they are not so sound in consequence. Mangold wurzel was a fairly good crop the season seeming to suit it. Cabbages have been a very good crop, and hay a very fair average; the first crop being light owing to the dryness of the season, but the second was very good. *Droghda D.*—The cereal crops consisting of barley, oats, and wheat have yielded a fair return of grain, but deficient straw owing to the very dry and hot weather all through. The dry season has been favourable to the potato crop but injurious to turnips, which latter will not come up to the average yield. Some remarks apply to mangolds and celeriacs. Early meadows were good, and though the quantity of hay is not so large as usual all was saved in excellent condition, and in many cases there was a good second crop. I have heard of complaints of injury to crops from insects or fungi. *Dundalk D.*—I cannot find that any injury has been done to crops this year. The yield generally is much above the average owing to the favourable season. No trace of insects or fungi has been noticed.

MEATH COUNTY. *Abbeey D.*—The abundant yield which almost all crops have produced this year, is, in my opinion, due to the fine season, and the absence from injury by insects, weeds, &c., which in former years have proved so destructive to farm crops. Except in rare instances of early sown turnips I have not heard of any complaint being made of injury to crops by insects. *Dunshaughlin D.*—All the crops here are good—many very good—but the turnip crop though a very good one, causes some anxiety as the roots are getting bad, for which no reason can be given; they rot at the heart. *Kells D.*—The good yield of the various crops is attributed to the goodness of the past season. The crops suffered no injury from insects or fungi during the past season. *Nasco D.*—The yield for the various crops (except hay) was good, owing to the dry season and absence of blight, except in some few instances where it was light. The dry season somewhat injured the hay crop. There was no special injury to crops in this district from insects or fungi during the past season. It has been a very good season for the farmers. *Slane D.*—Nearly all the crops are well above the average this year, which is principally due to the exceptionally fine season. There are exceptions in the case of (1) hay which in new meadows was light owing to the long dry weather; (2) barley, which ripened too quickly; and (3) cabbages. The wireworm appeared here and there but had no appreciable effect. There are no complaints of any other injury from insects, fungi, &c. *Trillick D.*—With the exception of hay, crops have been very fairly good owing to the weather. The hay crop was short as the necessary damp did not come.

QUEEN'S COUNTY. *Abbeyleix D.*—The injury to crops has been exceptionally small this year from insects and fungi; in fact I hear of no injury from the latter at all, and I ascribe the state of things to the exceptionally dry and warm summer which has been unfavourable to their growth and development. *Ballyman D.*—All the crops sown have yielded very satisfactorily. Wheat is very little sown, and barley were very good crops. Potatoes above the average, though a considerable number of partially diseased tubers were found in most places. Mangolds were a good crop. Turnips were an indifferent crop. In a great many cases the leaves were covered with mildew, probably owing to the drought. Hay of both descriptions, meadow and new, was very good in quality but rather short in quantity owing to the dry

weather. Grass is now abundant. No insects, say fungi were observed except the mildew above referred to. *Moylborough D.*—The crops have returned a fair average yield. The chief factor with regard to them has been the great dryness and warmth of the season. Potatoes have done well, the tubers being large and free from disease. Hay is good and well saved, though the earlier crop was rather light. Barley and oats were rather a poor crop, the yield being scarcely up to the average, and the grain small from want of moisture to swell it. Turnips have not done very well. No special injury has been observed from fungi or insects, and the land is generally well tilled and kept free from weeds. *Mountash D.*—Hay—First and second crop much under average, say 30 per cent., but excellent quality and cheaply saved; old meadow hay also under average, but not more than 10 to 15 per cent., and owing to the protracted period of fine weather many very late meadows have been sown, which in previous years have invariably been lost, so that there is a fairly abundant crop of old meadow hay. Oats—A good crop, average in yield and quality. Barley—A very good crop as regards quality, but barely up to average in yield. Turnips—A splendid crop, best for several years past. Mangolds also a good crop. Potatoes—Undoubtedly a good crop, especially in quality, and somewhat over average in yield, no blight. It does not appear that any of the aforementioned crops were injured by noxious insects, &c. In this district all crops except hay benefited greatly by the unprecedentedly fine and dry weather, especially as, although abnormally warm and dry, rain fell on several occasions over district when I am aware there was no rainfall in or about Dublin.

COUNTY WESTMEATH. *Ballymacarraig D.*—In general, there was a fair average yield all round, and in the case of failures in any particular crops no special cause can be mentioned. The turnip crop suffered much in its early growth from the ravages of the "fy." *Carrigrohane D.*—I would attribute the generally good yield of the different crops to the reasonable weather both in spring and summer in this county. I am not aware that any special injury to crops was caused from insects or fungi. *Delaun D.*—The crops have been exceptionally good for the season just closed owing to the favourable and open weather which prevailed. Early meadows were somewhat light in some places owing to dryness of season, but the general hay crop was abundant and well saved. No injuries from insects or fungi have been reported. *Kilbeggan D.*—The various crops are excellent. This is attributable to the fact that the dry, fine season has admirably suited the low-lying, and often marshy, nature of the soil. I do not think there is a single exception but that all crops are over average this year, though in a few localities where dry lands prevail the potatoes are small owing to the continued drought. Even in these places there is a good average crop. *Moate D.*—The good yield of the past season may be attributed to the fine dry season, which seems to suit this locality, the absence of rain being compensated by copious dews. I have not heard any special complaints of insects, but I never observed weevils and the caterpillar of the white butterfly were numerous. As for weeds, no attempt is made to eradicate them. *Malbeggar D.*—The rates of produce of the several crops are exceptionally good this year. The good yield may be attributed to the dry and warm season. Some of the crops have been injured by insects or fungi.

WEXFORD COUNTY. *Enniscorthy D.*—The hay crop which opened scarce became rather plentiful later on. It is a large crop in this part of the county. Though oats are very fair in quantity the straw will be scarce. Rain came too late to greatly affect turnips, and that crop may be said to be a failure. There has been no special injury from insects. *Gorey D.*—The

poor hay crop was of course due to absence of rain in the early part of the season. *New Ross D.*—The crops, taken all round, are unusually good, owing to the very fine season we have had. The hay crop is light owing to so little rain during the summer, but is better than was expected. *Finglen D.*—The crops in general are very light, owing to the unusually dry season, more especially hay and straw, which are very scarce, and a considerable amount of the potato crops are very much diseased. There are no complaints in district as to injury from insects, &c. *Wexford D.*—Owing to the continuous dry season which prevailed in this district the quantity of hay was not up to the average, the main cause may be ascribed to gross crops. Grain fairly good, but straw was short. Potatoes were well up to the average of former years. There have been no complaints of injury done to the crops by fungi, insects, or weeds.

WICKLOW COUNTY. *Ardsley D.*—The crops generally this year are somewhere near the average, except hay, which is much below the average in consequence of the dry spring and early summer, but what hay there is is of better quality than usual, being well cured. Corn, although short in the straw, has borne good grain. Oats is the principal corn crop; wheat and barley are not much grown here. Potatoes are above the average, the dry spring and summer seems to have

served them well. It is noticed that lands artificially manured have been particularly productive this year. No special injury has been done by insect or fungi. *Bray D.*—The general crops for this year have been excellent, particularly potatoes, owing to the favourable dry season since April last, which was favourable for them in this part of the country, the hay crop being the exception, particularly in light soil, and in the hilly and mountainous parts where the continued drought impeded growth, and consequently in most places a light crop was the result; on the other hand what was there to cut was easily saved, and so loss resulted, and such has been stacked and ricked under favourable circumstances, and in the markets brings a highly remunerative price to the farmer. *Dundrum D.*—The crops generally this season are good, and above the average yield. Owing to the exceptionally dry season, in some few instances the hay and oat crops are light. There is no injury reported as being caused to crops by insects. *Wicklow D.*—By far the worst crop this year was hay, which only yielded about half, owing to the prolonged drought. The same cause injured the turnips very much, and I look on them as the second worst this season. Oats and wheat are below the average, the same reason being assigned. Mangold in some places is up to the average, but taken all round is inferior to last year. The dry season favoured the potatoes which were abundant, but they are now considerably injured by blight.

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CLARE COUNTY. *Ballyvaughan D.*—The hay crop was rather short, but this has been compensated for by the plentiful growth of alfalfa, due to the rainfall of the last two months. *Corrofin D.*—Hay and all grain crops have been light here, owing to the long drought in the early summer and the nature of the soil, which is limestone, and requires much manure. Potatoes have not been so good as last year's crop for the same reasons. Turnips and other root crops are good, owing to the heavy rainfall which occurred in autumn. There has been no injury to crops in this district from fungi or insects. *Ennis D.*—In moory and boggy lands the yield of potatoes was better, and in dry lands not quite so good as last year. The corn crop in some cases was deficient, all owing to the very dry season. The crops did not suffer from insects, weeds, or fungi. *Ennistown D.*—The produce of the several crops was exceptionally good. The oats crop was not so abundant as last year, owing to the dryness of the weather at the end of spring. The crops did not suffer here from insects or fungi during the past season. *Kiladangan D.*—The rates of the potato crop hardly need comment, as the year was a favourable one, and there was little blight. The turnip and mangold crops seem to have suffered by wire-worm to a noticeable extent, and the oat crop in some places appears also to have been affected when coming over the ground. The cabbage crop was also injured by caterpillars, of which there were great numbers this year. *Kilballea D.*—Crops of all kinds are very good this year, in fact some of them are above the average of previous years. For instance, turnips and mangolds are, in my opinion, above the average of other years. The season has been very favourable to which I attribute the good yield of the various crops. I have heard no complaints of any special injury to crops from insects or fungi. *Kilrush D.*—I think the good potato crop is attributable to good seed having been used, and the dry season. The oat crop was short, owing to want of rain. No particular injury occurred to any crop from insects or fungi, except to carrots, which between the great drought and insects failed. *Stimulabridge D.*—On the whole there in this season a fair average yield of the several crops. There has been no special injury to crops, arising from insects or

fungi. *Tulla D.*—In consequence of the very dry season, the hay and oat crops were not so good as in the previous year, the hay was lighter and the straw shorter. The potatoes, when planted was early, were good, but in some of late planting, the crop suffered from blight a good deal before coming to maturity. The season turned out favourable to the turnip crop, which was good. Insects caused no special injury in this district to the crops.

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CORK COUNTY, E.R. *Ballycotton D.*—Owing to the very dry summer the hay crop is said to have been short in produce. In low and limestone lands this remark also applies to all crops in general, but in hilly lands the crops, with the exception of the hay crop, are said to have been above the average yield this season. *Charleville D.*—The various crops grown have produced a fair average yield this year—except that on high dry lands hay was rather light; and in similar localities the oat crop was rather short in straw, and the grain not very well developed. This is attributable to the dry season. As far as can be ascertained no special injury has been caused by insects or fungi. *Cork South D.*—The crops have been well up to the average of former years. The grain crop was fairly good but might have been heavier had more rain fallen. The root crops, especially turnips, were very good, having got a fair quantity of rain in latter end of season. On the whole, the season was fair, which caused the good yield. No injury done so far as I can learn from insects, fungi, or weeds. *Cork South D.*—All grain crops have produced a good yield this year except barley which was somewhat light owing to the continued dry season. The old and new hay crops were also light, the result of dry weather. All root crops are very good, and no injury has been done there by insects, fungi, or weeds. Your special report of 29th October, 1892, has proved most useful when instituting inquiries. *Ferney D.*—(1.) The good yield of the various crops is chiefly due to the dry season. (2.) No injury was done to the crops by insects, &c., during the past season. *Annahugh D.*—The various crops have yielded average crops

potatoes or
barley.

this year, except hay and oats, which are something below the average of former years, in consequence of the drought early in the season. This dry weather favoured the potato crop, which is above the average. Turnips were looked upon as a failure almost early in the season, but later on derived much benefit from occasional showers, and are now considered a fair crop. No complaint was received of any injury to crops from insects or fungi. *Alnwick D.*—I believe the average produce on the whole is better than last year, this is owing to the very favourable season; the grain crop is much better in quality, also, than it was last year, owing to same cause. Hay was a light crop, but the quality was good, and it was well saved; this is owing to the commencement of the season being very dry. There was no special injury to crops in this district from insects or fungi during the past season. *Mallow D.*—There was a good average yield of all kinds of crops this year, and farmers are well satisfied with the harvest returns. The potato crop has been unusually good, and there has been little or no damage done by insects. The cause of the excellence in this crop is believed to be the long dry weather, and its freedom from insects and disease is due to the dry weather and change of seed, as well as early sowing. The hay crop was light owing to the long period of dry weather, but for the same cause it followed that it was well saved, and the quality is very good. The farmers realized large prices for their hay in the months of July and August, as owing to the scarcity of storage in England the price of hay was unusually high. Turnips and mangolds were a good crop. The only crop which was below the average is wheat. *Middleton D.*—With the exception of hay the crops generally were above the average yield, and were well saved. The drought of summer was not so continuous in this district as in many other parts of the country. Rain came several times during the summer, which did vast good. The weather was more or less fine from the end of February to the middle of September. The yield of hay has been about two-thirds the average yield, and sells now at 25 a ton, though quantities have been pressed and shipped to England. From inquiry made insects and fungi don't seem to be doing any serious damage. Potato crops suffer from the same seed being used year after year. *Middleton D.*—The good potato crop is attributable to the dry season, and the absence of disease (potato blight) until the crop had fully matured. The cause of the hay crop being under the average is the long drought, but the quality is excellent owing to the fine harvest. All the other crops are good, and call for no special remarks. None of them have suffered any special injury from insects or fungi. *Newmarket D.*—All crops sown have produced a good yield. The turnip crop, which suffered early in the season from the want of rain has made very fair progress, and an average good crop is expected. The oat grain is small and fine. There have been no complaints respecting any crop, so the result is favourable. *Queenston D.*—In this district the yield of wheat oats and barley has been above the average—the potato crop though abundant, is not as dry as that of last year, and hay, as a rule, is a thinner crop, but better saved than last year. Turnips good. There has been no injury to crops from insects or fungi. *Teuphal D.*—It appears that with the exception of hay, turnips, and mangolds, the crops generally this year are above the average. This is due to the fine weather during spring and summer, and as the harvest season was fine crops are well saved. The hay crop and roots generally are below the average owing to want of rain. As far as I can ascertain no special damage has been done to crops by insects, fungi, or injurious weeds.

QUEEN COUNTY, W.B. *Banish D.*—All the crops this season are good, with the exception of hay, which

is high dry land was light. All the other crops are good, potatoes particularly so. The corn crop was light in dry sandy land in consequence of the dry spring, and it was injured in some places by the wire-worm. Mangolds and turnips are a fairly good crop, although the seed had to be put in twice, and suffered from the fly and drought in the early part of the season. I have not heard of any serious damage done by either insects or fungi. *Bantry D.*—The generally favourable yield of the crops for present season is owing to an unprecedentedly dry summer. The land here is as a rule wet, and the weather not sufficiently dry, so that several of those conditions favour these parts of Ireland. No special injury has been done to the crops by insects or fungi. *Castletown Bess D.*—So far as I can ascertain, the crops generally are below the average of preceding years, owing to the prolonged drought of summer. And to some extent is attributed the absence of insects or fungi (also weeds, which have only appeared to a very small extent this season). *Clonabally D.*—The harvest on the whole has been good, excepting hay which is rather light, owing to the dry season. Barley, either below or average crop, having been affected by the rains late in the season. Oats, a fair crop. Potatoes, a very good crop, owing to the favourable season, and the sulphate of copper and lime mixture having been used extensively in this district to prevent disease. Turnips, a good crop. Wheat, very little grown here, fair. No special injury done by insects or fungi. *Dunsmessy D.*—The yield of the several crops was good this year, sown, I should say, by having had so fine a season. No special injury to crops from insects or fungi. *Macroom D.*—From personal observation as well as from inquiries made, the following are the causes to which may be attributed the good or bad yield of the various crops:—Potatoes, the staple crop, were a good yield, and much over the average of previous years, owing to the absence of cold and rain, and the prevalence of sunshine from time of planting the sets until full maturity. Hay was rather a light crop, owing to the absence of moisture, but what it lacked in quantity was made up for its excellent quality, being in nearly every instance saved without rain. Turnips and mangolds were a fair crop, especially those planted early, the seeds having well stood root before drought set in. The various other crops were a good average, being favourably influenced by the absence of the weather. Careful inquiry amongst the farmers does not disclose any instance of special injury to crops from insects or fungi. *Millstreet D.*—The dry season suited the crops of the various kinds in this mountainous district. The potatoes are generally good. The oat crop suffered in the early part of the season from a "wire-worm," which cut the young blades of the oats. The crops did not suffer from weeds or fungi. *Skibberen D.*—With the exception perhaps of the oat crop, all the crops have been equal to, and in most cases over the average. It is years since there has been such a fine yield in all descriptions of root crops. There may have been a slight decrease in the hay crop, but the farmers have been fully compensated by the very high price obtained, which was at least £1 per ton more than last year. The good yield is no doubt attributable to the very fine weather in the early part of the season, and the light rain later on. *Shall D.*—The good crop of potatoes is attributable to the unusual dryness of the past season, and the almost phenomenal amount of sunshine. The hay crop was of good quality, but light in yield, owing to same cause. The other crops were fairly good in quality and quantity, but did not exhibit such a divergence from the average yield as to call for special remark. No special injury to crops was noticed from insects or fungi.

KERRY COUNTY. *Castletown D.*—The bad yield of the several green crops may be attributable to the bad tillage and indifferent manuring, not sowing these crops in time, and their after cultivation being

usually neglected (generally speaking). Potatoes were a good average yield in this district, better than former years, this is attributable to the dry summer, and the blight had little or no effect in consequence, neither had insects or fungi. Weeds were most injurious to the potatoes and other green crops in this district, as the farmers (with very few exceptions) will not go to the bother or trouble of weeding green crops. Their neglect in this respect is most observable, as when passing through the various localities in the harvesting time I saw the farmers endeavouring to clear away the weeds (when it is too late) to enable them to get out the potatoes and other crops. Oats, hay, cabbages, were a fair average crop in this locality, the best suffered very much from the caterpillars, but fungi or other insects did not do much harm to the crops. This is attributable to the exceptionally dry season, that this maize district has been favoured with. If the farmers of this district could be induced to sow their crops by rotation, and procure strange seeds from time to time from other places, better results in the average returns would follow. However, grazing and haymaking is the chief industry of the inhabitants of this district. *Castlefield D.*—There is a good yield in the various crops, except the turnips. Owing to the very dry season the potato crop is exceptionally good. The hay crop is something under the average yield of last year, but is of a superior quality. The good yield in each case is attributable to the dry season we have had. So far as can be ascertained there has not been any special injury to the crops from insects or fungi. *Dingle D.*—The excellent yield of potatoes is to be attributed solely to the long continuance of dry weather. To this cause also must be attributed a somewhat short hay crop and dearth of straw. In some cases the turnip crop has been much ravaged by insects, in some instances to such an extent as to necessitate a re-sowing. Little damage seems to have been done by fungi. *Kenmare D.*—The yield of the various crops is considered good, and is attributed to the dry, warm, season. There was no special injury to crops from insects or fungi during the season. *Kilfarney D.*—The potato crop is much above the average. The yield is good and is to be attributed to the fine dry season. The hay and oat crops for a similar reason are much under the average, and I may say the same as regards turnips and mangolds. There is no wheat or barley grown in this district. There has been no damage done to any crops by insects or fungi. *Killybegs D.*—All crops are good this season. No special injury to any of the crops this year has been done by insects, fungi, or weeds. *Lisnashel D.*—In general the various crops are good, on account of the very good season. *Trillick D.*—The crops were not injured this season by fungi, &c. Wheat, oats, and barley—The yield in these crops was a good deal under the average of former years owing to the very dry summer. Potatoes—The yield in the potato crop was excellent and far beyond the average for many years past, owing to the favourable spring for early setting, and escaping frost and blight. Turnips—With very few exceptions there was a fairly good yield of turnips, even where they failed at first the second sowing will give a fair return. Mangolds—To this crop the same remarks apply as above. Cabbages—generally speaking, was a good crop. Hay—The early hay was not as heavy as usual owing to the very dry season, but there was a fair average crop on the old meadows. These are the only crops sown in this district to any extent.

LEINSTER COUNTY. *Abbeyside D.*—The land is very wet and boggy, the good yield is owing to dry season. A dry season is invariably favourable to crops here. No damage done by insects or fungi. *Adare D.*—No special injury has been done to crops from insects, fungi, or weeds. The cabbage crop was a good deal ravaged by the caterpillars. There was a fair all

round yield from the other crops. *Bruff D.*—There is not much tillage in this district. The greater portion of the land is grass land. There was a very fair yield of wheat and oats. Very little barley, bere or rye was sown. The potatoes are, as a rule, sound, which I believe is chiefly attributable to the dry season; the yield is fair, in one portion of the district they suffered from a sort of dry rot, especially in low land. Hay is a light crop owing to the dry season, and cabbages have been affected from same cause. In one locality cabbages were injured by caterpillars. Turnips and mangolds yielded well. The late rains improved the grass in pasture lands. This should lead to a considerable saving of hay. No special injury from insects or fungi except as stated. *Kilfinane D.*—All the crops in this district were good, except turnips and mangolds, which suffered from the dry season. The hay also suffered from the same cause, but the quality is excellent owing to the exceptionally fine weather they had in sowing it. *Lisnivet D.*—The crops have been about the average, except hay, which did not produce the usual yield owing to the exceptionally dry season. Oats fairly good, but straw scarce owing to same reason as hay. Turnips and mangolds, good average crops. Potatoes also good, and up to present have escaped disease. Very little wheat grown, and barley about an average. Cabbages good. Beans and peas not grown in any quantity. No complaints of injury by insects or fungi. *Nonancost D.*—The yield of all grain crops is this year much above average, the weather having been throughout favourable to these crops. Straw, however, is short. Green crops, owing to the same cause, are exceptionally good. Potatoes were an abundant crop, everywhere plentiful and dry. No instance of special injury from insects or fungi has come under notice. *Reynoldstown D.*—With the exception of hay and potatoes the crops were a fair average yield. The bad yield of hay and potatoes is attributable to the very dry summer which, in the case of hay, parched the land before the crop had come to maturity. Potatoes grown on light land suffered from a like cause, but where the soil was deep and rich, as well as in cold mountainous land, the warm summer proved beneficial to this crop. As far as I can learn there was no special injury to crops in this district from insects or fungi during the past season. *Reynoldstown D.*—The wheat crop is considered good owing to favourable weather received when ripening. Oats and barley considered a fairly good produce. Straw short, particularly the oat straw, in consequence of dry weather in the early part of the season. Hay has been a fairly good average crop. The potato crop is considered a fairly good average yield, owing to good weather. Turnips, mangold wassel, and cabbages, a fairly good yield. From inquiry I have made I have been informed that there has been no special injury done to crops by insects, fungi, or weeds injurious to farm crops.

TIPPERARY COUNTY, N.B. *Borrisokane D.*—The decrease in the hay crop was due to the great drought which continued so long. However, what hay there was, was well sowed, and none of it lost through bad weather. Corn and root crops were generally very good as the weather was suitable for them. Straw was short, and though the grain was rather deficient in quantity, the quality was very superior. The seasonable showers which have prevailed since August had have done great service to turnips and other root crops. There was absolutely no damage whatever from insects or fungi, and potatoes are of good quality, and quite free from disease. *Nonagh D.*—Crops generally have been good, but light, owing to the long and continued drought. No insects or fungi appear to have injuriously affected any crop, with the exception of oats in the Portroe sub-district, where a worm called the "red worm" appears to have done damage to that crop. The blight attacked the potato crop, but

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too late to seriously injure it. Turnip and other root crops were sound and good, though light from want of rain. Barley is exceptionally good this season. *Newport D.*—The crops this year were good average crops, with the exception of hay, which owing to the long continued dry season was very light, except in low-lying lands. The dry weather favoured other crops. *Roscrea D.*—All the crops are exceptionally good, except the hay crop, which is slightly below the average, which may be attributed to the very dry season. There has been no appearance this year of insects or fungi, and weeds did not appear to affect the crops to such an extent as in former years. *Templemore D.*—The good yield of each crop is entirely due to the very fine weather which prevailed throughout the whole year. There has been no special injuries to any crop from either insects or fungi. *Thurles D.*—The yield of most crops shows but small change from last year. Exceptions:—Fence grass hay is below the average owing to the dryness of the summer. In the Electoral Divisions of Two-Mile-Borris, Moyratty, Ballymoregreen, and Littleton, there has been an increase of about two barrels per statute acre in the oat crop. There have been no injuries done to crops by insects, fungi, or weeds.

TIPPERARY COUNTY, S.R. *Coker D.*—Wheat has been a fair crop, but not quite average, owing to the exceptionally dry weather. The same remark applies to oats. The grain did not fill properly, and straw is somewhat short. Barley is not much sown, and is barely up to the average as the grain did not fill properly for want of rain. Beans and rye only sown in small patches here and there, and fairly good. Beans and peas only sown in private gardens—yield good. Potatoes are a very good crop, yielding well, and of good quality, owing to absence of blight, except in a few places. Turnips, a good crop. Mangold wurzel, a very good crop, above the average. Cabbage is a good crop. Vetches and rape not much sown, but fairly good where they are. Carrots are an exceptionally good crop. Meadowing generally was very light, owing to the continuance of dry weather. First crop hay was very light, but of good quality. Rain came in time to improve old meadows, but, on the whole, the hay crop is below the average, and is realising high prices. There are now good pastures owing to the recent rain. No complaints have been heard of injury to crops from insects or fungi. *Cappagh D.*—No very material injury was caused to crops by insects or fungi, and, on the whole, the past season must be looked on as a very healthy one for crops, not only in the rich moist lowlands, but on the wet mountain sides. The only injuries which can be ascertained are those caused to turnips in a few spots by large excruciations or fungi growing on the bulb, and sometimes exceeding it in size; and, in a few cases, the oat crop was injured by being attacked in the early spring by the "red worm" or wire worm. But, yet, turnips, mangold wurzel, and oats must be put down as very good crops. Potatoes are of medium size, healthy, and very dry. The "Champion" is especially dry. The "Early Furze" variety yielded a magnificent crop, as also did the "Beauty

of Hebron," but little of these varieties were grown. Carrots, red variety, were in many cases split, either from the weather or the nature of the soil. The white carrots were large and healthy. Parsnips are a fair crop. Cabbages in some fields suffered much, especially in sheltered places, from the attacks of caterpillars. *Corribon-Suir D.*—The good yield of crops is due to an exceptionally fine season. To some extent, injury was done from want of moisture. No special injury was caused from insects or fungi, and weeds, owing to dry season, were fewer than usual. *Cashel D.*—The grain crops were good, the season being favourable for ripening. Root crops are also good, having got rid in the proper time. Meadowing was light in consequence of the dry season. *Clonmel D.*—Owing to the extreme dryness of the season, cereals, as a rule, were a poor crop. The land did not fill properly, and straw was short. Potatoes, fair crop, but there is a good deal of disease. Hay, a very light crop for want of early rains, but of good quality. Beets, except in dry lands, a fair crop. *Kilmauale D.*—All crops have been very good, and this applies specially to potatoes, which are, in quality, far better than they have been for many years past. The hay crop, owing to the dry season, has been a rather light one—but, owing to the same cause, the quality is so good that it more than compensates for any loss sustained in the yield. There has been no injury done to crops by insects or fungi in this district this season. *Tipperary D.*—I attribute the good yield in crops to the favourable weather of the past summer. I have not heard of any special injury to crops.

WATERFORD COUNTY. *Cappagh D.*—The produce of the several crops was very favourable. The corn crop was, generally speaking, good, and the yield in straw was of a fair average, except in high light ground, where the straw was very short. The hay crop was rather light, but otherwise very good. The potato crop has been fairly good, but there would be a better crop if the ground was kept clean from weeds, etc., which is not usually attended to. All the other green crops which were sown in proper time are fairly good. I have had no reports of insects or fungi having injured the crops this season. *Dungarvan D.*—The good yield of the various crops (except hay) is attributable to the dry spring and summer, as well as the favourable harvest weather that ensued. The bad yield of hay is attributed to the drought. There was no special injury to crops by insects or fungi in this district. *Poulnac D.*—All the crops are good with the exception of hay, which is of good quality, but light in consequence of the dry spring. The first sowing of turnips failed in many places, in consequence of the dry, but the second sowing did well. *Waterford D.*—The crop appear to be up to the average of recent years, with the exception of the hay crop, which is much under the average, owing to the unusually dry summer. The same cause operated in rendering the straw of oats and wheat very short. The turnip crop also suffered, to some extent, from the great drought. Potatoes are good, both in quality and quantity, but about one sixth of the crop is reported to be lost through disease. No injury was done by insects or fungi.

PROVINCE OF ULSTER.

Province of
Ulster.

ANTRIM COUNTY. *Antrim D.*—There has been an excellent yield of all crops in the past season. This was due to the particularly favourable season. The only crop which was at all light was first crop hay, and this was due to the fact that the early part of the season was very dry, and the rain did not come in time to benefit it much. *Ballymena D.*—The produce of all kinds of crops is good, which is attributable to the fine dry summer we have had, and also to the

harvest weather having been so favourable for the sowing of the crops. There is no special injury to crops by insects or fungi. *Ballymoney D.*—The very dry season tended in a great measure to the yield of nearly all the crops being very good this year, especially oats and potatoes, while flax, which was somewhat injuriously affected by the dry weather, as regards quantity is yielding well. The long period of dry weather was very injurious to meadows and hay, which

consequence, is dear. Potatoes are a splendid crop, and the quality excellent. *Belfast North D.*—From careful inquiry, I have learned from the farmers the reason why crops in general are good this season. They say it is chiefly owing to the dry and warm summer, and total absence of noxious insects. The special report of October, 1890 has given general satisfaction, and is much prized by the farmers. *Belfast South D.*—There is a consensus of opinion to the following effect:—The potato crop has been a signal success, owing to the dry spring and very warm summer, which suits the locality, possessing, as it does, a cold and stiff sub-soil. All the other crops are fairly good. The incessant drought affected them, but more particularly the hay, and in some cases the oat crop. There has been no special injury done by either insects or fungi. The special report on insects, fungi, and weeds, proved useful in instilling inquiries on this subject. *Belfast West D.*—There is very little tillage in this district—a few acres, also a few acres of meadow and grassland. The meadow being "bottom" land, was fairly good, and was not much affected by the very dry season. Potatoes were very good, Clonopsis being most productive. There was no special injury to crops from insects or fungi. *Larne D.*—The average yield of the several crops is considered good, and this is largely accounted for by the past dry season. The oat crop is, however, considered to have been somewhat light in maritime districts, caused by the dry season and light soil. No special injury has been caused to any crop (as far as can be observed) from insects or fungi during the past season. *Lisburn D.*—The yield of potatoes was better than last year, owing to the fine dry weather. The oat and wheat crop was somewhat lighter, owing to the prolonged drought; the grain was good, but straw, &c., light. *Tarbridge, &c.*—The yield was unsatisfactory, owing to dry weather. No special injury was done to crops by insects, fungi, &c. *Loughs D.*—The oat crop was a good yield, and may be attributed to the dry season, though the "cut-worm" made its appearance in the beginning of the season, but the damage done by it was of no consequence. The good yield of potatoes was caused by the dry season. The turnip crop which turned out fairly well was much interfered with by the "fy," and in some cases the drought caused this crop to make very little growth after sowing. Hay, which yielded well, was benefited much during the time of sowing, by dry weather, but would have been much better had there been more rain in the early part of the season. Up-land showed particularly the want of rain in the early part of the year. There has not been any case of special injury from insects or fungi, except as stated in the case of oats and turnips, which was, on the whole, slight.

ARMAGH COUNTY.—*Armagh D.*—The crops of all kinds have been good. This is to be attributed entirely to the dry season. In some instances the hay crop has been light, particularly owing to want of rain in early part of season. However, in the mountainous area extending from Keady to Newtownhamilton, and thence round to near Armagh, the dry weather was most beneficial. Potatoes, turnips, and roots are over an average. Corn, a good average. Hay, though in some instances light, is everywhere well saved. Flax has not been very much cultivated, and was injured less than in former years. There has been no injury to crops from insects or fungi, the dry season not being in favour of such. *Newry D.*—The rates of produce were on the whole, greater than last year, except upland hay, this crop was rather light, owing to the prolonged drought. The season was favourable for the other crops. On some dry sandy hills the potato crop was light, but of a good quality. There was no complaint about weeds, fungi, &c. *Peristown D.*—The good yield of the various

crops is, so far as I can learn, attributable to the good season. There was no injury to the crops from fungi or insects.

CAVAN COUNTY.—*Balleedore D.*—The crops generally were, as far as I can ascertain, very good, though the potato crop, I believe, is not so good as last year. This is attributable to the exceptionally dry season. I have no reason to think that the crops suffered from insects or fungi. In high light land they suffered less or more from the long drought. *Cavan D.*—The several crops have yielded a fair average generally, and have not been injured by insects or fungi to any considerable extent. *Glenties D.*—The crops were on the whole much above the average, which is attributable to the very dry season. The heavy dews at night during the summer supplied the place of rain. The potato crop was not up to the average of former years in this district, owing to a kind of blight which struck it. All the other crops were above the average, generally speaking. *Swanlinbar D.*—The various crops have been very good, and much over the average of recent years. The probable cause of this year's good yield is on account of the very dry season which so much benefited the cold, damp land in this side of the country. There has been no special injury to crops in this district this year from insects or fungi, and this is also attributed to the good dry season. *Virginia D.*—The yield of the several crops has been good this season, which may be attributed to the favourable season. There has been no special injury reported from insects or fungi. There is a general carelessness regarding weeds by the farmers. I have observed in many cases crops, especially the potato, from which weeds were never removed.

DONNELLY COUNTY.—*Andara D.*—The crops have been all good in consequence of the fine summer. Such a summer is always favourable to the peaty soil of this district. Cabbage in sheltered gardens suffered from caterpillars, but escaped in the open fields. Weeds are the great bane of the farming, such as it is. The meadow land is grazed for into the season. The crop is short in consequence, and left to grow till about the beginning of October, when the weather is generally unfavourable. It is cut close, and there is no after-growth to protect the roots from the frost. The growth is late next year, and so on. *Ballynascorney D.*—The very good crops of potatoes, corn, roots, hay, and after-grass were undoubtedly caused by the unusually favourable season. No special injury to crops from insects or fungi or other cause came under notice during past season. *Buncrana D.*—The yield was somewhat over the yield of past years in the various crops, and attributable to the good seasonable weather in the spring and autumn. Some crops suffered a little from drought in the summer season. It was not observed that any crops suffered from insects or fungi. *Dunfinghy D.*—Potatoes, oats, and hay are the principal crops grown, and all in my opinion are well above the average this year. Potatoes were never better—very large crop—and free from blight. In dry, light soil, oats and hay did not do so well in consequence of the drought, but as so much of this district is mountainous and boggy, the dry summer suited all crops, hay and oats especially. *Dunglow D.*—The crops are exceptionally good this season—the potato crop especially has not been so good for many years past, and I believe to the favourable weather in the early part of the season. Cabbages have suffered slightly from caterpillars, especially where planted too thickly, and in some cases turnips on raising to the surface of the ground were damaged by insects. *Letterkenny D.*—The yield of the several crops is above the average—this is attributed to the very favourable weather. The County Donegal being a cold and wet county, this year being dry and warm, the yield of the crops is much

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PROVINCE OF
DUBLIN.

better than in former years. No injury to crops in this district has occurred from insects or fungi. *Merrill D.*—The good yield of all crops may be attributed to the dry season. There was no injury to crops due to insects or fungi. *Rapley D.*—The crops are all good, but the grass crops may be somewhat (but not much) below the average, owing to the long-continued dry weather. *Stimmesfield D.*—The crops in general are good. This is due principally to the early spring, dry summer, and timely harvest, all the crops having been safely gathered. The oat crop, meadow, and pasture grass suffered, however, a little from the drought during the summer. The same applies to the turnip crop, cabbage and vetches. *Potatoes*—This crop is very good throughout this district. The same given in all cases being the early spring and dry summer. Flax is a very fair crop, and the same remarks apply as in the case of the oat crop. The other crops in this district are grown in such small quantities that their good or bad yield cannot be attributed to any general cause. No special injury was done (so far as can be ascertained) to crops from insects of any kind.

DOWS COUNTY. *Banbridge D.*—The yield of all crops is very good—hay excepted—owing to the exceptionally fine summer and autumn. Hay crop is light owing to want of rain. No injury done by insects or fungi. *Downpatrick D.*—The crops are up to the average of former years with exception of hay and straw, which are light owing to the dry season. The quality of the grain is superior to that of previous years. Turnips suffered a good deal from the dry in early part of the season, but fungi have done very little injury in this locality of recent years. *Newtownards D.*—There has been a bad yield of corn, hay and flax owing to the season being too dry. The hay crop is principally second-growth, and was out and win before the rain came, hence a bad light crop. Mangel-wurzel and turnips have given a good yield, as they are a late crop, and got the rain in the latter part of the season. So far as I can ascertain crops do not suffer from insects or fungi. *Rathfriland D.*—The harvest was, speaking generally, most satisfactory. To particularise, root crops are good in quality and most abundant. Cereals were thoroughly sound, though a little short in straw owing to the continued dry weather. Flax was a splendid crop, and prices far in excess of those obtainable during recent years. On the whole the farmer has every reason to feel satisfied. There has been no injury caused by insects, fungi, &c.

FREMINGTON COUNTY. *Downpauilly D.*—No special injury from insects or fungi is reported. Crops generally were very good and plentiful, especially oats and hay. The cause of this was that light-dropping rains fell just when wanted, and though the season was very dry for this neighbourhood, where the rainfall is generally excessive, there was nothing like a drought, as in other parts. *Enniskillen D.*—The crops are very good, which is attributed to the dry season. There has been no injury of much importance from insects, &c. *Kesh D.*—I attribute the good yield in most of the various crops this season to the exceptionally fine weather experienced during the spring, summer, and early harvest. No special injury resulted to any crop from insects or fungi during the past season. The special Report on Insects, Fungi and Weeds received in October, '90, is very useful and interesting. *Lisnaskea D.*—The crops all round were excellent and plentiful this year, due to exceptionally fine weather. No injuries to crops from destructive insects came under my observation, nor was any such reported to me. In two cases I observed "*Exp. Beridolus*" used on potatoes, I believe with good effect, to stop disease.

LONDONDERRY COUNTY. *Coleraine D.*—The crops generally are a good yield, which is attributed to the dry spring and favourable summer. There has been no special injury to crops from insects or fungi. *Lisnawilly D.*—Generally speaking, this has been a most favourable year for farmers. The oat, flax, and potato crops have been both excellent in quality and above the average yield of late years. The hay crop, though of good quality, was short and light, owing to the extremely dry spring and summer. Straw is also a little shorter than usual for the same reason. The turnip and mangold crop has been abundant. No complaints have been made of any injury to crops from insects or fungi during the past season. *Londonderry D.*—The rates of produce have been much above the average this year, and the good yield of the various crops is attributed to the very favourable season. In some instances I find that Aberdeen turnips were attacked by insects, the leaves fell off and the crop was rendered useless. This, however, was not general, and it is attributed in most cases to early sowing. *Mishamorehill D.*—A very abundant harvest in this extensive district has been all secured. Flax has seldom been so abundant in fibre as this season. Potatoes are very good and are almost free from disease. Meadow, or hay, has been, perhaps, not so much in bulk as usual, but in material, and having been particularly well sowed, make up for this, and may be said to be a good crop. Green crops are very promising. All round, this harvest's crops will go a long way to recruit farmers and put them in a much better position financially than heretofore. In my opinion, the abundant harvest is entirely owing to the great amount of sunshine we have had this summer and the absence of frosts at night in May.

MONAGHAN COUNTY. *Carrickmacross D.*—All crops have been good; no doubt the cause is due to the exceptionally good season and good weather. I have heard of no injury to crops in the district from insects or fungi during the past season. The land throughout is generally good. *Glenties D.*—Crops of all kinds have been above the average, except late-sown turnips, which were affected by insects in the dry season, and forest grass and meadow on dry, sandy land was also affected by the dry season. *Monaghan D.*—I beg to report that the various crops have been very good, which are as follows:—Wheat, not much sown—it is a good crop; oats, a good crop; barley, a good crop, but very little sown in district; bere, some in district; rye, a good crop, but very little; beans, a good crop—very little in district; peas, none; potatoes, a good crop of all kinds; turnips, a good crop; mangel-wurzel, a good crop; cabbages, a good crop—very little in district; cabbage, a good crop, which is generally planted in the side of the potato ridges; vetches, a good crop—very little sown; rape, a good crop—very little in district; flax, a very good crop this year; hay, a light crop, owing to the dry season. The springtime was very favourable in getting in all kinds of crops, which continued, and there was no frost in May, like other seasons, which injured the potato crop. The harvest weather was very good this year, which benefited the ripening and gathering into the barns of all kinds of crops, and with much less trouble and expense than other years. I have received no reports from the sub-districts relative to the crops in any case having been injured by insects or fungi.

TYRONE COUNTY. *Asghinacady D.*—In nearly all cases the yield is above the average, which is attributed to the favourable weather in spring and throughout the whole season. The hay crop was somewhat light owing to the dry weather. No special injury from insects or fungi has been reported. *Coolkeeragh D.*—The crops have been very much above the usual

average. This is mainly attributable to the very dry season. There have not been any cases of injury to crops from insects. *Dungannon D.*—Wheat is but little sown. There is, however, a fair crop in isolated instances. Oats—This crop is above the average, the yield has been very good in wet mountainous districts. Potatoes—The early crops did not do very well, but the later crops were good. The "Irish whites" seen best suited for this locality. Turnips and mangel wurzel are good crops above the average. Cabbage—This crop has been fairly good. Flax—This has been a good crop, better than any crop for the last few years. It commands a high price, owing to failure of continental crop. Rye is little grown, but is a fairly good crop. Hay—This crop is not up to the average. The quality is also bad. On the whole the crops are better than usual. Chemical treatment has been found useful in preventing the potato blight. It has been resorted to in a couple of cases. *Newcomerstown D.*—All

crops were up to the average. Flax, turnips, and potatoes were above the average owing to the suitable weather. Hay was not good—having suffered from the long drought. None of the crops were injured by insects, fungi, or weeds. *Onagh D.*—The crops generally were very good owing to the fine summer and mild autumn. The farmers generally were well pleased with the yield of farm produce. There was no special injury to crops. *Stedens D.*—The crops generally throughout this district have been very good this year. The season on the whole has been very favourable to the farmer. In corn crops the acre was somewhat short, owing to the dry season, but the yield of grain is excellent. In my experience I have never seen such fine root crops, turnips being particularly good. Potatoes are above the average, cabbages also. Flax was a splendid crop. I have heard of no injury having been done by insects or fungi.

THE LANCET OF
GALWAY.

PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.

GALWAY COUNTY. Athenry D.—The average rate of produce of all crops is considered fair, save oats and hay, which crops were light owing to the dry summer. The land too is of a light description, hence only a fair yield could be expected. I can find no complaints as to insects. *Ballinacree D.*—The crops, generally, have been exceptionally good during past season owing to its extraordinary warmth. No special injury seems to have occurred from insects or fungi. *Chifden D.*—The crops are above the average. There has been no sign of insects, fungi, or injurious weeds. Potatoes are a good crop, there being very little blackness among them. The grain crop is good enough, the straw is a little short owing to the dry weather. The turnips, &c., are good. The good yield is due to the dry season. In this district a very little rain suffices the crops. *Clonsilla D.*—The potato crop is good, there is little disease, probably owing to the dry season; other crops are good for the same reason. *Dunmore D.*—I find the crops, generally, have been a good average yield. It is considered, on account of the dry season, very little injury, if any, has been done by insects, fungi, or weeds. To the dry season also is attributed the good crop of potatoes, oats, &c., in fact all the crops are good this year. The rain cause a little late for the hay, but on old meadow land the yield is very good. *Galway D.*—The good yield of the various crops may be attributed to the favourable season. I am not aware of any special injury to the crops from insects or fungi during the past season. *Gort D.*—The crops are fair. The grain crops and meadows were much affected by the long drought. The potatoes are a good crop. The green crops, turnips, mangolds (although having to be sown twice in some instances) are a fairly good crop, as is also cabbage. There are no complaints of any special injury to any of the crops by insects, fungi, &c. *Longford D.*—Wheat, a good return obtained, the season being exceptionally favourable; oats, not so good, owing, it is believed, to want of moisture, straw short, and grain did not fill properly, but, on the whole, the farmers are well satisfied; barley, here, rye, beans, peas, not sown; potatoes, this crop has done remarkably well, giving a return much above the average, attributable to the dry harvest and absence of blight; turnips, a fair average crop, but in light limestone and sandy soils the dry season materially interfered with the growth; mangolds, same remarks as on turnip crop apply; carrots, mangel warts; cabbage, a good crop, chiefly confined to rich garden soils, and cultivated carefully; vetches, none sown; rape, good crop, the rain in August and September having improved it; hay, clover, &c., average not so good as in previous years, owing to the very dry spring and summer; insects, fungi, &c., had no material effect on the crops.

Maynough D.—The crops have been good, which is attributable, in my opinion, to the favourable season. The yield of potatoes was good, but the oat crop was light owing to the dry weather. Hay is a fairly good crop, and turnips a very good one. No special injury has been caused by either insects or fungi. *Quehler D.*—The crops all for no special mention. They are a very fair crop all round. There has been no special injury from insects or fungi. *Perinacree D.*—The yield all round of the various crops is good. The potato crop is very good. There is no special injury to crops from insects or fungi during the past season. *Roundstone D.*—Regarding the crops there is little to say. The main crops are potatoes, grain, and hay. Potatoes are very good owing to the dry weather. Grain crops not very good, especially on light land, from the same cause, and, similarly hay on light land has been short, but later cut meadows have given a fair yield. Turnips have been generally poor enough owing to dry weather. In one part of the district it is reported that this crop was injured by insects in the dry weather, the name of the insect is not known. *Spiddal D.*—On the whole the crops were very good, though, of course, light, owing to the excessively dry season. There is very little depth of soil, and consequently the ground requires a great deal of moisture. *Thorn D.*—All the crops grown are well up to the average produce of former years, the oat crop excepted being light and under the average yield in consequence of the dry season. *Woodford D.*—The wheat crop was good this year owing to the dry weather. The oat crop was also fairly good, but straw rather short for same reason. Potatoes are rather an uneven crop. Crops set early turned out very well, but others withered rather soon, and the tubers had scarcely sufficient time to come to proper maturity. There are few bad potatoes. Turnips looked bad at end of June, but since then they have done splendidly and are an excellent crop. There was some rain early in July, and the end of the season being so favourable were probably the causes of the improvement. Hay cut early was light, but late meadows turned out very fairly, there was so much late growth.

PROVINCE OF
CONNAUGHT.

LITTIMORE COUNTY. Ballinacree D.—The yield of the various crops grown in this district is fair. Oats is about the average; and would be better but for the dry season. Wheat, barley, here, rye, beans and peas, not sown. Potatoes are a fairly good crop, would be well above the average had the blight not set in somewhat early. Turnips and mangold wurzel middling. Carrots, not sown. Very little cabbage grown; what is, appears fair. Vetches, rape, and flax, not cultivated. Hay, good in quality; but a

PERCENT OF
CROPS DESTROYED.

light crop, owing to prolonged drought. Pasture, hardly up to the average. No special injury to crops from insects or fungi. *Corriedale-Mannion D.*—In my judgment, all crops have been good this year, the hay crop has been a larger crop than last year, and it has all been exceptionally well sowed, and secured in ricks in good weather, and very early in the season. The oat crop was also exceptionally good. I have never known the harvest in these parts so early as this year. The crop was cut, saved, and secured very early, and there is positively no inferior oats this year. The straw is also exceptionally sound and good; no other cerea crop is grown in any quantity in the district. All green crops are good. Mangolds, particularly so, those, with turnips and cabbages, are the only crops of this class grown. Grass was good this year, and for many years I have not seen cattle in such forward condition. Potatoes are a fully average crop, and fairly sound. In new ground, such as upland loe, where the crop was sown early, the potatoes are extremely good. The blight set in earlier than usual this year, and on this account, the potatoes are in late sown lands not quite so big as they might be. The crops generally round here did not suffer any special injury from weeds or fungi, though I must say the people are very careless about eradicating weeds, and do not till the land sufficiently well, both before putting in the crop and during its growth, where practicable. The furrows of turnips and mangolds are not sufficiently grubbed, and potatoes are not sufficiently weeded. They are also too sparing of manure, and have very little idea of the suitability of the manure they use to some soil, often using the same kind of manure for heavy, strong upland, that they use for light moor ground; and they do not pay sufficient attention to changing their seed oats and seed potatoes, sowing the land with the produce of the previous year instead of using imported seed. They are also too fond of sowing potatoes too frequently in the same ground. The cabbage crop suffered somewhat from the ravages of caterpillars, but the growth was so good that the plants could not be checked so as to materially damage them. *Drumalair D.*—The good yield of the different crops is attributed to the exceptionally fine weather which prevailed during the spring and summer. Perhaps more damage than usual was done by caterpillars to cabbage plants, &c., this year, but further, there is nothing special to mention with regard to insects, fungi, &c. *Manorhamilton D.*—The good yield of the various crops is attributed to the dryness of the season, as the soil is of a sterile, cold nature. No injury has been caused to crops from insects or fungi during the past season in this district. *Mohill D.*—The potato crop in some cases is not good, but this is owing to late sowing, and having been cut away by the blight much earlier this year than years past.

MATO COUNTY. *Ballykeedavern D.*—The crops raised are good. The potato crop was not so good for many years past. Oats are also good, but the straw is shorter than in former years, owing to the dry season. Hay is fairly good and well saved, but the yield is not so good as in former years owing to the dry summer. The other crops raised in this district, viz.—Turnips, cabbages, clover, rye, and mangold wurtzel are fairly good, none of the crops have suffered from insects or fungi. *Ballina D.*—The prevailing crops are potatoes, oats, turnips, and mangolds, all of which are, owing to the dry season, a high average this year. The land about here is for the most part cold and damp, and a dry season suits it particularly well. There has not been such a satisfactory harvest all round for many years, with the result that farmers are well satisfied with the quality and quantity of their crops. Hay was rather light, but of good quality, and where a low average appears it is owing to bad

cultivation, and too much reliance being placed upon artificial manures. The dry season prevented much injury from weeds or fungi, on the whole this may be regarded as an exceptionally favorable season. *Ballyroide D.*—There appears to have been no special injury done to crops by insects or fungi. The yield of the several crops, which is good, is I believe to be attributed to the exceptionally fine season and the absence of disease. *Belanahut D.*—There were no special features worth reporting, except that from the situation of the district, we enjoyed a more humid summer than other parts of Ireland. *Cushleagh D.*—The yield of the several crops is (with the exception of the hay crop) somewhat better than in the past few years, and this is attributed to a dry season, and absence of frost last spring, but the drought had a severe effect on the hay crop, which caused the yield to be lower than in former years. There has been no injury done to crops in this district by either insects, fungi, or weeds during the past season. *Claremorris D.*—All the crops are up to the average, owing to the good summer. The hay and straw crops are short as the season was so dry. There has been no injury to crops from insects or fungi during this season. *Georgetown D.*—Owing to the very dry summer we had, the crops this year were excellent all round. The potato crop was the best for years, also hay. Even in Achill there was a wonderfully good yield allround. *Swinsford D.*—All the crops were excellent, and matured a month in advance of other years, which may be accounted for by the exceptionally dry spring and summer. I have not heard that any of the crops suffered from insects or fungi. *Westport D.*—In general the crops are good, and above the average, owing, it is believed to the very dry season, which suits this locality. The potato crop especially is very abundant, and good for food. In some localities, however, the tubers are diseased through them with dark spots, and sometimes rings which renders them unfit for human food. The farmers cannot account for this, as they never saw them similarly affected before. The crops have not been injured to any extent by insects or fungi, except the cabbage which suffered very much from the caterpillar, especially in close kitchen gardens. The ravages of these insects were due to the very dry summer.

ROSCOMMON COUNTY. *Athlone D.*—The good yield of the various crops may be attributed to the excellent weather we have had during the season. There was no injury done to the crops by insects, fungi, or weeds injurious to farm crops. *Boyle D.*—The crops have been very good and generally above the average, which is attributable to the exceptionally good season. No special injury to crops in this district has been caused from insects or fungi. It is a very weedy district, and farmers take no trouble to destroy weeds. *Cashleagh D.*—The yield of crops was good, this is attributed to the good dry season we had throughout. There has been no complaint of any special injury to crops from insects or fungi during past season. *Roscommon D.*—There is no doubt but that the good yield of all crops, which I believe there was in this district this year, is due to the exceptionally fine and dry season we had. *Strokestown D.*—All round the average is very fair. In some instances the potato crop has been much injured by the early blight, but with these exceptions the yield is fair, and in a few cases owing to suitability of soil, &c., this crop is very good. Cereals are also a very fair crop, except in light and hilly soils, where the yield was not good owing to dry season. Good in rich low-lying lands. Very little, if any, injury has been caused by insects or fungi.

SLEIGH COUNTY. *Ballynate D.*—There is no particular cause to which the good or bad yield of the

traps in this district may be attributed. Heavy lumpy land produced the best yield; light dry land did not do so well, the season being dry. There has been no special injury to the crops in this district. *Collesney D.*—The several crops grown are much above the average of past years. This pleasing fact is almost in all cases attributed to the beautiful spring, summer, and harvest we have had this year. The potato crop was put in much earlier this year than any year for a long time past, and as a consequence they were full-grown and healthy before the blight set in, except in some rare cases of bad farming. In some dry upland the meadows were somewhat light in consequence of continued fine weather; but what the hay lost in quantity in such cases, it has gained in quality, being much superior to past years. Oats in some few cases suffered from similar causes, but the grain is generally very sound in all cases. All the other crops did very well. With regard to any special injury done to crops from insects or fungi, I have to

inform you that if any injury has occurred it has been very small, as no farmers have complained, which has not been the case in previous years; and in some manner as regards the potato crop. The farmers believe that the fine dry season has had the effect of keeping away such unwelcome visitors from their farms, a blessing which they ardently hope for in the future also. *Early D.*—The crops are generally good, owing to the dry season being favourable to the nature of the soil, except oats, the yield of which is rather under the average, and the straw short. As far as I can ascertain there are no complaints of injury to crops from insects. *Sligo D.*—The generally good average produce of the several crops sown is due entirely to the fine seasons. This district being close to the coast suffered much in past years from excessive rain. There was no special injury to crops from insects or fungi. *Toberry D.*—I consider the generally good average of crops this year due to the warm summer and favourable harvest weather.

PROCEEDING OF
COMMISSIONERS.

ENSILAGE.

The names and addresses have been inserted in those cases where permission has been given to include them.

LEINSTER

| Number of days elapsed in time since it was laid back. | Materials put in this or back.

 | Temperature. | | Quantity of Excrement in the given or stable per day. | The whole description of cattle, if so known state sex, and how much. | Remarks. |
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 | Optimal Heat. | Average Heat for 24 or 32 days. | | | |
| — | Grass.

 | — | — | — | To state cattle lay (bedding) on the grass this summer, and also to young stock. | There has been a good deal of waste this year on any of the stacks which I attribute to the grass being too dry. I find I can keep more stock on the same amount than with hay, but I don't think I can keep the cattle in as good condition. Also find that wool-makers had hay make several stacks. |
| 1 day. | Second crop of hay, not some reduction.

 | 340 degrees, F. | 110 degrees, F. | From 20 to 25 lbs. | Cattle from 4 months old to 4 years. | I found that if given to calves as soon as they were able to suckle, they did better on it than on hay. |
| 1 day. | Second crop of hay, not some reduction.

 | 340 degrees, F. | Not taken. | 3 to 4 stones. | To dairy cows (in and) and young calves not given to horses. | The use of cuttings of this hay has been continued for experimental purposes. Last year (1891) was not a good time to try, as the cattle were not in good condition. I found the "cuttings system" useful, mainly for saving labour in the amount of difficulty during wet weather, and for preserving and improving things that would otherwise be wasted. |
| 1 day (1891). | Grass cut on waste land and mixed with straw.

 | Not taken. | Not taken. | 24 lbs. in two loads. | Small calves; none given to the cows. | I had the stack-feds well on the stacks, with an allowance of straw, which I thought was not. Some profit in 11 to 12 days in the months of March and April, when hay is getting dry. |
| — | Ordinary meadow grass cut into the stack.

 | — | — | From 20 to 25 lbs. per day to put the stack together, 2 years old, from 1st February to 1st March, the cattle were not given to the stack. | Not given to sheep or horses. | — |
| 1871 days in 1891, and 1892 days in 1893. | All the grass grown in the field, the second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, nineteenth, twentieth, twenty-first, twenty-second, twenty-third, twenty-fourth, twenty-fifth, twenty-sixth, twenty-seventh, twenty-eighth, twenty-ninth, thirtieth, thirty-first, thirty-second, thirty-third, thirty-fourth, thirty-fifth, thirty-sixth, thirty-seventh, thirty-eighth, thirty-ninth, fortieth, forty-first, forty-second, forty-third, forty-fourth, forty-fifth, forty-sixth, forty-seventh, forty-eighth, forty-ninth, fiftieth, fifty-first, fifty-second, fifty-third, fifty-fourth, fifty-fifth, fifty-sixth, fifty-seventh, fifty-eighth, fifty-ninth, sixtieth, sixty-first, sixty-second, sixty-third, sixty-fourth, sixty-fifth, sixty-sixth, sixty-seventh, sixty-eighth, sixty-ninth, seventieth, seventy-first, seventy-second, seventy-third, 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Name and Residence.	No. of Sites.	No. of Sheds.	Dimensions of Sites—Length, breadth, depth.	Materials of Sites.			Whether Drained or not.	Direction of Flow of Surface Drainage.	Has Fresh Water taken within a Mile and how?
				Walls.	Floors.	Roofs.			
MILFORD DISTRICT.									
John G. Webb, Esq., Food Mill, Wexham, Midd.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	In a stack, 10 feet by 12 feet, 12 feet high, with a wooden frame, and the roof built of straw, covered with straw, and the sides covered with straw. The roof is covered with straw, and the sides are covered with straw. The roof is covered with straw, and the sides are covered with straw.
Mr W. Harvey, Land Agent and Manager for Mrs E. J. J. Harvey, M.D.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	In a stack, 10 feet by 12 feet. Once the roof is up, it is built of straw, and the sides are covered with straw. The roof is covered with straw, and the sides are covered with straw.
Michael Davis, Esq., Orchard, Lavenham, Suffolk.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	In a stack, 10 feet by 12 feet. It is built of straw, and the sides are covered with straw. The roof is covered with straw, and the sides are covered with straw.
William Spence, Esq., The Mill, Lavenham, Suffolk.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes, in a stack, 10 feet by 12 feet. It is built of straw, and the sides are covered with straw. The roof is covered with straw, and the sides are covered with straw.
William Spence, Esq., The Mill, Lavenham, Suffolk.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes, in a stack, 10 feet by 12 feet. It is built of straw, and the sides are covered with straw. The roof is covered with straw, and the sides are covered with straw.
Miss, General John H. Galt, J.R. Mill, Lavenham, Suffolk.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Without a site, in a stack, 10 feet by 12 feet. It is built of straw, and the sides are covered with straw. The roof is covered with straw, and the sides are covered with straw.
KING'S COUNTY.									
Alfred Vernon, Esq., The Mill, Wexham, Midd.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	By building an oblong stack, 12 feet by 12 feet, 12 feet high.
The Right Hon. the Earl of Rivers, Esq., The Mill, Wexham, Midd.	1	-	0.5 40 feet by 12 feet, 12 feet deep. 0.5 12 feet by 12 feet, 12 feet deep.	Brick, cemented roof.	Timber.	Corrugated iron.	Not.	Partly below.	No.
Jonathan G. Dyer, Esq., J.R. Mill, Lavenham, Suffolk.	1	-	40 feet by 12 feet, 12 feet deep. 40 feet by 12 feet, 12 feet deep. 40 feet by 12 feet, 12 feet deep.	Brick, cemented roof.	Timber and corrugated iron.	Corrugated iron.	Not.	Partly below.	No.
George J. Minch, Esq., The Mill, Wexham, Midd.	1	-	40 feet by 12 feet, 12 feet deep.	Brick and cemented roof.	Timber.	Corrugated iron.	Not noted.	Partly below.	Not less than 1000.
Anthony F. Roberts, Esq., The Mill, Wexham, Midd.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	On a stack, 12 feet by 12 feet, 12 feet high.
E. Taylor, Esq., J.R. Mill, Wexham, Midd.	1	-	0.5 12 feet by 12 feet, 12 feet deep. 0.5 12 feet by 12 feet, 12 feet deep. 0.5 12 feet by 12 feet, 12 feet deep.	Concrete.	Concrete.	Corrugated iron.	No.	Partly below.	No.

LEINSTER—continued.

Number of days occupied in filling the silo or stack.	Materials put in silo or stack.	Temperature.		Quantity of ensilage in the silo, given to cattle per diem.	To what description of cattle, if to horses or pigs, and how much.	Remarks.
		Outside Heat.	Average Heat for first 10 days.			
10 days.	Old grass cut off the stalks where stock was grazing in the middle of July.	I never tested the heat.		40 lbs. per day, with 100 lb. of green feed.	Two-year-old cows.	I never tested the temperature of it, but kept good progress, covering it eight or nine days after the first two days. Grass should be cut while green, and put in every day as it is cut.
Not restricted to time.	All grass of the best quality.	Have growing clover and timothy.	Looking well.	All each beast will eat.	All sorts of cattle, but do not improve it in the first cattle. Horses will eat it with relish, and heavy horses give a bite, but do not get so much of it as regular work, as it is too rich.	Never try to hurry to finish off your stock; if you take three months it is not the slightest advantage, but build your stock to last high feed good, and then when it falls bring it to some degree every 10 days till all grass is up, then clear on top. Will go further in particulars if you wish. I am glad to say I never had any bad ensilage, and I have made it in houses and with leverage, but find my best of all.
8 days.	Cowen grass.	Not recorded.		Not given regularly; 4 or 5 lbs. each.	With cows, and a half-year-old yearling, and calves.	The silage with me this year is very good, and I have to say that I had not half enough of it, and was not able to give it every day, but it helped with hay to bring the cattle over the winter. I think it more strengthening than good hay.
12 days.	Grass in two, and timothy, weeds, &c. in the third.	Not tested.		About 10 lbs.	Two and three-year-old milking calves and heifers.	The cattle get hay with the silage, and thrive well.
About 10 days.	Cowen grass.	Not taken.		About 10 lbs.	Three-year-old milking heifers.	The cattle get hay also, and have improved.
One week.	Inferior stuff, cut wood, &c.	Cannot answer this, not having gone to the silo for several days.		About 1 stone (14 lbs.)	To two-year-old stone cattle.	I gave it to horses one year, and then they very well ate it, but then one of them got a cold which made me afraid of it, and I discontinued giving it to horses.
The time not noted—about 20 days.	Grass of land, and a small under apple trees.	About 100°.	Not recorded.	Not weighed (about 20 lbs. in each).	One and a-half and two-year-olds, heifers and calves.	The quality this year (1880) is not so good as in 1879, owing to the dry state of the grass when building it; but in 1880, with some treatment, being very drying wet weather, and cramped by cattle to test working. They eat it without relish one week per day, and repeat with hay. It was most satisfactory, being a yellowish strong colour and juicy, being the best I have had for the six years during which I have been building them. At first we used weighing with about two tons of hay steam, but find feeding with workless better every way, being easier of application and more efficient.
10 days each also.	Upland old meadow in No. 1, and No. 2.	1st degree.	12th degree.	To store 10 lbs. to cows at 10.	Two-year-old cattle and dairy cows.	To have good ensilage good material must be put in. It is a mistake to think, as is general, that grass from under trees or water about all ensilage will produce good food. Ensilage gives much better results when fed to cattle than are housed like to store in the field during winter and spring.
Average 10 days.	Old meadow grass.	Not tested.	This year.	Average 20 lbs. or more, according to stage.	Dairy cattle and pigs on all sorts.	Last season made less silage; quality extremely good, little or no water. Silage is especially valuable in a dry spring, keeping dairy cattle in the field.
4 days with an interval between each, so as to let it sprout.	Grass.	Not ascertained.		Not ascertained.	Stone cattle.	I have made ensilage the past ten years, and like it every year better.
8 days.	Clover and old meadow.	Not ascertained, but much better than last year's.		About 10 lbs. or more.	Two and a-half year heifers, calves to horses.	The stock took it in 4 days in milk, and when finished improved with it before day of milk.
About 10 weeks.	Old meadow grass.	Not taken.		Not known; it is given to cows and pigs on the grass.	Stone cattle.	Owing to the splendid hay weather I only fed two of the silage. (See this season, and give to the present) have only opened one. The ensilage seems sweeter than usual, the grass having been watered when put in. I put a quantity of clover and timothy in the bottom of one silo, but have not yet reached there.

LEINSTER—continued.

Number of days elapsed in silage and ensilage.	Materials put in silo or stack.	Temperature.		Quantity of Forage in lbs. given to cattle per day.	To what description of cattle, if to known state as, and how much.	Remarks.
		Greatest Heat.	Average Heat for first 15 days.			
12 days.	Cowen grass and thistles.	Not tested.	Did not heat properly, some of the grass being too dry.	Half feed given morning and night, with a quantity of hay.	Both young cattle and calves, all ages, including cows and heifers, all sorts, sufficient hay and mangels were put and all day mixed.	Had not opened the stack till 1st April, so I did not expect any good result, as I was in expectation, the season being so late for silaging. Forage made from cuttings of daisies, trefoils, and thistles, and grass cut from pastures, the cattle eat it well; but, say, it takes less on other.
12 days.	Grass.	Had no accurate means of testing.	About 15 lbs. to 20 lbs. of dry matter or less, according to age.	Harmed, about.	Harmed, about.	We give each alternate feed of forage the other of hay to cattle, and they do remarkably well on it, particularly young cattle and cows. Feed on good ensilage in the winter and young cattle never kept in poor condition, making a fine soft disposition, and they run well in the year in the summer afterwards. Find that good grass makes good ensilage and vice versa.
15 days.	Yarrow and oat.	—	—	at 10. with moist earth and straw.	To cattle of all ages, calves and horses, as they would eat.	I have a preference for rough ensilage, with green matter the best very much. It is not better for food than green ensilage.
12 days.	Old meadow grass, and clover and thistles.	Never took temperature.	At 10.	At 10.	Every description of cattle, young horses and young mares.	I should find it hard to be without ensilage, and have been making it constantly the last 4 years or more.
15 days.	(1) 10 weeks on and off (2) 1 day.	Never took temperature.	As much as they will eat.	Only to feed cattle and horses.	Only to feed cattle and horses.	Could be getting better, especially as it can be made from rough grass that would make bad hay or better hay in the winter.
7 days.	Second crop clover and grass.	Not taken.	—	—	—	Have not used it yet.
4 days.	Old meadow and rough pasture.	Not taken.	Not ascertained.	Not taken.	Not taken.	—
12 days.	Grass and trefoil and a few weeds in the middle of the field where the cattle are kept. The grass is green and the weeds are dry.	122 degrees in 54 days, the average point of put in was 100 degrees. It was applied in the middle of the field, the grass is green and the weeds are dry.	Not a few dry grass leaves while the green was cut.	14 lbs. to 16 lbs. in the field. There are some hay mares fed to them.	The cattle are fed, all sorts, including calves and horses, all sorts, sufficient hay and mangels were put and all day mixed.	Well-silaged with ensilage and the other feed, given them with greater satisfaction than they otherwise would, and they eat it. The stack has no advantage over the silage in giving the cattle of the same much more, making ensilage a mistake. The great objection of waste on the silage might perhaps be avoided by working in steep covering paper on the stack it being laid.
15 days.	Grass.	Not taken.	From 1 to 2 acres, with hay.	At 10.	At 10.	At 10.
12 days.	Old meadow grass.	Not kept.	Not weighed.	At 10.	At 10.	At 10.

Name and Residence.	No. of Sites.	No. of Sheds.	Dimensions of Site—Length, Breadth, Depth.	Materials of Sides.			Whether Enclosed or not.	Shading. "Below." "Partly Below" or "Above" Surface.	The Enclosures have made within a Site, and how?
				Walls.	Floor.	Roof.			
WEAVER COUNTY— continued.									
E. F. Farnell, Esq., J. P., Maysville.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Made only one shed this year, of about 2 ft. x 10 ft. in a round round, conical shape.
W. A. Farnes, Esq., Westland, Ky.	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes, in two sheds, of about 2 ft. x 10 ft. in a round round, conical shape.
J. A. Nason, Esq., J. P., Leopoldville, Ohio.	1	1	40 feet by 20 feet, 18 feet deep.	Bottom half stone, upper half brick, chartered with cement.	Natural.	Wood shingles also nailed on wood planks, 40 feet long, at top of wall.	Not.	25 feet below and 1 foot above.	Yes, in stack to top of shed, 1 foot high, pressed by "Redden Press," but having been a round, but much more stable.
A. N. Roberts, Esq., J. P., Durhamtown, Ky.	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes, in a stack, 10 feet by 10 feet, 10 feet high.
W. Newman Walker, Esq., J. P., Adams- town, Ky.	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes, two round sheds were made, one a hole 20 feet in diameter and the other about 10 feet. In each case the construction was shaped like a tier, and designed, to a height of about 4 feet, and after an interval of two or three days a lot of straw was added. The addition was made six times, until the stack reached the height of 14 feet, when it was left for a couple of days to settle, and then the top was covered with clay to a depth of 2 feet. The walls have turned out extremely good.
Mr. John F. Dillon, Esq., J. P., Lanes- ville, Ky.	2	-	(1) 40 feet by 20 feet, 20 feet deep. (2) 40 feet by 20 feet, 20 feet deep.	Concrete.	Gravel.	Corrugated iron.	Not.	Partly below.	Yes, in a round heap covered with clay, dug out of a nearby road heap.
Master-Gen. John Coghlin, Esq., 214 Bridge, Danville.	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	In stacks; one 10 feet by 20 feet, 12 feet high; the other 20 feet by 10 feet, 12 feet high; well shored and tamped by hand, then covered with clay to the depth of 1 foot 4 inches.
Forbes Booth, Esq., Farms, Adams, Co., Ky.	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	All in round stacks, 10 feet high; one 10 feet diameter, 10 feet high; one 12 feet diameter, 10 feet high; and covered with about 4 feet 4 inches of clay from a nearby road heap.

LEINSTER—continued.

Senior of dare not put in silage or making stack.	Materials put in silo or stack.	Temperature.		Quantity of Residue in the grass in Cattle per acre.	To what description of cattle it is known to be used, and how much.	Remarks.
		Highest Heat.	Average Heat for first 10 days.			
4 or 5 days.	Clover silage.	Not taken.	—	10 to 12 lbs.	Store cattle.	Owing to the very dry year made nearly all hay. I have been making two-thirds silage lately, and think that is improving with keeping.
—	No. 1 stack, not spoiled, as it was No. 1, although of old material.	Temperatures not taken.	—	About 3 stones to a thousand, well-dried, and a little hay.	To all sorts of cattle, except calves.	My experience is that store cattle were getting a little hay during the winter along with silage, (before there is a good deal of cut grass in the field) do better than those getting silage only.
—	Old meadow grass.	—	—	—	Store cattle.	—
11 days.	Grass.	—	—	14 lbs.	Store.	—
—	Old meadow grass.	—	—	—	Polled Friesians, and a few of the best.	—
As crops were in.	Old meadow grass, cut in silage.	—	—	—	Milk cows, calves, and store cattle.	Have used very little but silage since 1881 for any cattle or farm or dairy.
7 days each.	Trichomanes, grass, cut in No. 1, grass in No. 1.	No. 1, 14°; No. 2, 10°.	No. 1, 14°; No. 2, 10°.	Not weighed, but given according to grass with some hay every second day.	Put to cattle of all ages, dairy cows included.	All stock fed on the above was in good health and gave (more or less) throughout the season, and the silage was in the best of the very best of silage hay.
Each of the hay, was very dry, and of the best of the silage.	In 1882, the grass of an old meadow, which contained a little more, than the grass of a similar field, contained a little more, and in the other 1883 and 1884, the grass was very dry, and of the best of the silage.	I did not take the temperature.	—	About 12 lbs.	I fed it to my cattle and calves and sheep.	—

Name and Residence.	No. of Stock.	No. of Animals.	Dimensions of Box—Length, Breadth, Depth.	Materials of Sides.			Whether Divided or not.	Situation—Below, Above, or Between Surface.	How Stocking was made within the box and how.
				Walls.	Floor.	Roof.			
MEATH COUNTY.									
Thos. M. Curry, Esq., Kilmoren, Kinnegad.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Made on the level surface of the field, in a rack or stall about 12 feet wide. I entered the box with my sheep, and the stock was packed. There was little or no damage done on the floor, but around the sides of the stall there was a considerable quantity damaged. At least 12 inches all round. I have a second stand of sheep, the position of which is indicated. It was made at the same time as the first one. I used to work sheep in the stall, leaving the stock a day or two in the stall. I don't think the stall is very good, but it will give the stock time to work down itself. It was built yesterday (18th March) last. I opened the second stall, so that I could tell the situation.
Robert Fowler, Esq., D.L., Rahinstown, Enfield, on March.	1	1	about 12 feet by 12 feet deep.	Stone and mortar concrete.	and with plaster.	Gravel.	Carrington & iron.	No.	Box is on side of hill, partly above and partly below surface.
Mr. John Foyles, Esq., Kilmoren, Kinnegad, on March.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Box is on side of hill, partly above and partly below surface.
QUEEN'S COUNTY.									
William Foyles, Esq., D.L., Breda Park, Breda Park.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Box is on side of hill, partly above and partly below surface.
Charles C. Murphy, Esq., Kilmoren, Kinnegad, on March.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Box is on side of hill, partly above and partly below surface.
Thomas W. Walsby, Esq., D.L., Kinnegad, Kinnegad.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Box is on side of hill, partly above and partly below surface.

LEINSTER—continued.

Number of days occupied in filling and making stack.	Material put in box or stack.	Temperature.		Quantity of Stocking in the grass in Chills per acre.	To what description of cattle, if to horses also so, and how much.	Remarks.
		Quickest Heat.	Average Heat for 24 hours.			
about 14.	Grass (old meadow).	Only once tested—115 to 120 degrees Fahrenheit, 12 inches from surface.	Not weighed; as much as they would eat so close on side.	To stores of all ages.	When finished twenty-day round stack 1 foot from base, a foot wide 12 feet deep, lay put on stack. The weather going into the stack had making away; where the stack had finished making I would have about 1 foot 6 inches in height. There would be about 3 inches waste on top and six round sides. I probably have more or did make grass put on top of stack, even the day to keep out the rain. I never had a stack a failure, and several several which I had assumed were severe pronounced "spoilings," very good, dry. I consider well-made ensilage good for feeding for stock, two and three years old. They eat it readily, and grow it to lay, thrive well on it; but for younger stock I prefer hay, or some hay as well as ensilage. I have no experience of it as a food for horses.	
No account kept.	Plantation, bogland, & ditch, and what was not suitable for making hay.	No account kept.	No account kept.	Harmed cattle; not in house.	Am of opinion that hay is preferable to ensilage, and would not make ensilage if weather was suitable for hay. The waste on sides of waste was, but about 2 or 3 inches of top; the corner part of the always best.	
about 14.	Grass, newly ripe.	Not taken.	About 30 in the evening, and hay is the morning.	Well-kept sheep, horses, twenty-one months old.	On third or fourth day cut off outside edges and place them in stack. Fertilized on top, with straw to be in, in part of day from falling off sides. The day should be put on at least 10 inches deep, and done well for top-growing when ensilage is being made. The quantity of hay off which I have taken the grass is about 14 acres (1400), and I calculate I have double the amount of hay of them than if I had made some amount into hay.	
—	—	—	—	To store cattle put on the land.	I have made two silo stacks last season, although the weather was more suitable for hay-making and not put on outside for making ensilage, and as I get more value on ensilage as being a more profitable stuff for cattle food, I made two stacks in attending to them every morning when grass was mown. I have covered them with earth, and have now very good ensilage.	
Eight days.	Upland, old meadow.	Not ascertained.	as the.	Stack cattle of all ages.	Owing to the dry season ensilage did not burn out as much as an ensilage constant, and suffered more from dry season.	
About 14 days.	Old meadow grass.	Did not take temperature.	Have not given way to cattle yet this season, generally give about 20 lbs. per day.	Milking cows, springing, and young stock.	Having made sweet ensilage in stack now for six or seven years, my men have from experience how to have the proper temperature maintained. I find that from time to time it is required for every twenty tons put on the stack to add the right hand, this put on twenty tons more, and so on till stack is heaped, when it is pressed with Ram's lever press.	
5 days for No. 1.	—	Cannot say.	From 4 to 5 tons per acre per day.	From three-four of five to none to horses.	This is my fifth season for feeding on ensilage. When properly made I consider it as good as hay, for expense in the making, more of hay, and what makes it so valuable you get more than three times the quantity of food of an acre of land, or in other words 1 acre of rougher is equal to 3 acres of hay. I have at present 250 tons and 300 sheep eating almost all day, and very good of it and thrive well on it; but I give them 2 lbs. of cake with it. You see I am a great believer in ensilage when properly made.	

LUNSTER—continued.

Number of days required in filling the ensiling stack.	Materials put in silo or stack.	Temperature		Quantity of ensilage in tons given to cattle per day.	To what description of cattle; if to horses state so, and how much.	Remarks.
		Greatest Heat.	Average Heat for five days.			
about 10 days.	Good meadow grass.	Did not try the thermometer.	temperatures.	Twenty tons as they will eat.	None used.	The stacks are made at the butt of the hill, and the grass is cut on it by a power lawnmower. I don't cut away the grass-way as it is as good ensilage as the main stack. I weight it with clay and consider the quicker it is pressed the better.
about 10 days.	Ordinary meadow grass.	Not tested.		10 lbs.	Shorn, mixed and milch cows. Did not give any to horses, except some young ones in some food as the cattle, the horses took their share.	I did not make any ensilage in 1893, but in 1894 I made above and was very pleased with result. I consider the ordinary meadow grass good, but the same grass would have done if made into hay. The ensilage turned out very good, and cattle relished it.
10 or 12 days, still in the stack.	Grass.	Know nothing about temperature.	temperatures.	A big load of ensilage so it would.	None used.	Ensilage made in a stack in a meadow ground, some wet grass put in each day for so many days as you may wish will keep all winter on right, and then the milk is covered, better will they immediately afterwards.
about 8 days.	Ordinary meadow grass.	Did not test heat.		Can't exactly say anything with other feeding is enough.	To stop cattle of all ages, milch cows and calves.	My stacks were weighted, one with clay and the other with manure and straw, about the type of soil, but necessary to test each; if sufficient weight laid on all will be right. Good results are obtained by using in conjunction with other feed.
—	Grass of waste places.	Never tried.		10 lbs.	Shorn cattle and young.	In consequence of dryness of season and shortness of grass much less ensilage was made than in former years.
10 days.	Old meadow grass, and back slopes.	10 degrees.	10 degrees.	10 lbs.	Milk cows, shorn cattle and calves.	I give it to dairy cows, about 10 lbs. each per day, and also to a bull, and to calves, and also to some cattle, as well as to sheep in bad weather, and find they all do well with it. Wreaking with plants and weeds is found to be good. The second lot was not tried this year.
One or two days to fill the stack.	Old meadow grass.	Not taken.		Not weighed.	All descriptions of cattle, and to horses.	Description of our large silo made as before. When cattle kept on silage than on hay, calculated by the area made. As far as I can make out proportion is 1 to 1. Cattle do better on good hay than on silage. The quicker the silage is filled the better, I think. The amount of waste in a bulk silo with smooth walls is practically all. The waste in a stack is enormous.
10 days.	Old meadow grass.	Not taken.		10 lbs. to 14 lbs.	Fattening cattle.	The silage this year has not been of so good quality as heretofore, and there has been much more waste on the edges of the stack. I put this down to the dryness of the weather, and due to the great not being so much as in former years.

LUNSTER

about 10 days.	Grass from meadow land, and all coarse grasses, including clover, lucerne, etc.	Not tested.		About 8 silos per head per day.	Two and three-year old bullocks and horses.	My bullocks did remarkably well on the ensilage, and the above method of making has been provided for me years, the bullocks have a large quantity, and they watch for their food, which they eat up greedily, and are as eager for it as if it was turnips. I put this down to the dryness of the weather, and due to the great not being so much as in former years.
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Name and Residence.	No. of Sites.	No. of Buckets.	Dimensions of Sites—Length, Breadth, Depth.	Materials of Sites.			Weather Drained or Not.	Situation, Nature, & Force of Run—Is it above or below surface?	Has Sewage been made with this Run, and how?
				Walls.	Floor.	Roof.			
CLARE COUNTY— continued.									
James Bentley, Esq., Wexford, Ireland.	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Is a stack, 12 feet by 14 feet, 12 feet high.
Major-General Edward A. Gore, Downpatrick, Co. Down.	1	1	Exact dimensions not known.	Stone.	Concrete.	Galvanized iron.	No.	Above surface.	No.
COKE COUNTY George Toliver, Esq., I.P., Mullagh.	1	1	40 feet by 18 feet, 12 feet deep.	Brick masonry plastered with Portland cement.	Field covered with brush 1 foot high.	Timber.	No.	Partly over the land and partly under, which makes it very difficult to dig and to remove the soil.	Not made.
Charles Arthur Webb, Esq., Wexford, Ireland.	1	1	About 34 feet by 18 feet, 12 feet deep. Two sides of above dimensions under one roof.	Cemented.	Placed.	Shed.	No.	Above.	Not for use.
Miss Helena E. O'Grady, Appleton, Co. Wick.	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Is a stack, 12 feet by 14 feet, 12 feet high. Though shallow a stack as a storage ground, grass was put on it to feed the cows and the lambs, as it was a small stack of straw, which was used for bedding for the cows, and was used for the same purpose. It was a small stack of straw, which was used for bedding for the cows, and was used for the same purpose.
John B. Barry, Esq., Port Brown, Tipperary.	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Made without the use of bricks, a stack 12 feet by 14 feet, 12 feet high, containing 12 or 15 tons of straw, and was used for the same purpose.
KERRY COUNTY. Mr John B. O'Leary, Kilcolumbkille, Co. Kerry.	1	1	14 feet by 18 feet, 12 feet deep.	Ordinary masonry, labour and expense estimated with cement.	Concrete.	Corrugated iron.	No.	Partly below.	No.
George Brown, Esq., I.P., Scartown, Limerick.	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stephen Edward O'Connell, Esq., I.P., Fungah, Youghal, Kerry.	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
LIMERICK COUNTY. J. J. Kane, Esq., The Court de Balle, Longford, Limerick, Co. Limerick.	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Is a stack, 12 feet by 14 feet, 12 feet high, containing 12 or 15 tons of straw, and was used for the same purpose.

Name and Residence.	No. of Cows	No. of Bucks	Dimensions of Stalls—Length, breadth, depth.	Materials of Stalls			Whether drained or not.	Situation, "Below," "Level," or "Above" surface.	How the stalls have made water in the stall and how?
				Walls.	Floors.	Roofs.			
LIMESDALE COUNTY—continued.									
H. S. O'Brien, Esq., D.F., 17, St. James' Road, Limerick.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes. In a stack, one 20 feet by 10 feet, the other 20 feet by 10 feet, always built on level ground in field. The upper stack was made in very dry weather and watered to such extent of grass and weeds put up. It was not near so good and not so dry as the lower stack.
J. H. O'Brien, Esq., 18, St. James' Road, Limerick.	1	-	10 feet by 8 feet, 10 feet to bottom of stall.	Made in a field.	A field.	Covered with about 4 tons of straw. See remarks.	Required no drainage.	On surface.	By "water" a well to ground, I have seen it twice (as I have made in the case of Mr. H. O'Brien, at Limerick). In the stall, it is about the level of the ground, as the water (having been made, exposed) to the level of the stall.
J. H. O'Brien, Esq., 17, St. James' Road, Limerick.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	My cowshed was made in the stall, 10 feet by 10 feet, 10 feet high. The grass was put together daily in the morning, when the dew was on it, and we were dry and in other work. I used no pressure the year.
Major H. Parsons, 18, St. James' Road, Limerick.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	A slender stack, 10 feet in diameter, 10 feet high. Perfectly upright, and well bound round the sides. No pressure, except what was necessary to get the cows to eat. The cows were previously stacked in grass. When the cows were stacked the grass was then well down the sides. The cows were then piled on the sides to the top of the stall. A wooden and was then given by the cows over the stall. The cows were then stacked in the stall.
Gen. J. O'Brien, Esq., D.F., 18, St. James' Road, Limerick.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	A stack, 10 feet square and 10 feet high, which had in about 4 feet.
TIPPERARY COUNTY.									
W. S. French, Esq., D.F., 18, St. James' Road, Limerick.	1	1	10 feet by 10 feet; 10 feet deep.	Masonry, lined with cement.	Clay.	Coloured iron, about 4 feet square of side.	No.	Partly below.	In stack—dew with the grass on it. A wooden and was then given by the cows over the stall. The cows were then stacked in the stall.
			10 feet by 10 feet; 10 feet deep.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
W. R. O'Brien, Esq., D.F., 18, St. James' Road, Limerick.	1	1	10 feet by 10 feet; 10 feet deep.	Clay.	Clay.	Clay.	No.	Level with surface.	Yes, in a stack, 10 feet by 10 feet; 10 feet high.
Mr. M. O'Brien, Esq., D.F., 18, St. James' Road, Limerick.	1	-	10 feet by 10 feet; 10 feet deep.	Stone and masonry, cemented over.	Cement.	Wood.	No.	Partly below.	No.
Mr. J. O'Brien, Esq., D.F., 18, St. James' Road, Limerick.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Square stack, built in old quarry; 10 feet by 10 feet, 10 feet high.

MUNSTER—continued.

Number of silos or stacks examined.	Material put in the silos or stacks.	Temperature.		Quantity of silage in the silos or stacks put down.	To what description of cattle or to other stock, and how much.	Remarks.
		Greatest Heat.	Average Heat for 10 to 15 days.			
No. second crop.	Meadow hay.	No temperature taken.		As much as they will eat.	Forced milk and sheep, a good deal of cattle taken to get sheep to eat, but they now do so.	Made late in the year in wet weather, the latter was not wilted at all and is very green. No weeds on top save weeds and some damaged grass. I still had ensilage making in good condition and a saving of food. It was very dry and much better in wet weather when hay making is not of the question.
Of and as about a week.	Second crop clover and ryegrass.	Did not test it.		Goodly quantity of, as I did not weigh it.	Dairy cows and sheep did right well on it, as I said in my note on getting sheep to eat second feed.	Of course it is generally known, that in outside made ensilage stacks, after of some process will rot the edges of stack. To try and prevent this, I covered my stack of silage with straw, to the depth of about 4 feet (18 in. in 18 in. and above, I put, as a weight, a lot of straw). It was then proved satisfactory, the silage, being soft, and the straw being put to it some weeks after, a rotting between both resulted, and the same was a good place, as if the stack had not been covered, and on the sides, but some do not. I am now using it (made in October, 1881) with dairy cows and they are doing well (with a limited hay) entirely to my satisfaction.
Time extend- ed over a month or two weeks.	Meadowgrass, and what grew in the plantations.	Did not test the hay.		About 10 lbs.	Two year old cows, 6-11 lbs. and yearlings. The cows got none.	All the milk was fed alternately with ensilage and hay. I had a quantity of ensilage left from last year, it was of course the first used this winter and the cows ate it well.
4 days.	Grass and clover, over which was sprinkled a barrel of molasses.	100° Fahr.	Not ascer- tained.	Milk cows, about 10 lbs.	Dry and milk cows.	Stack was a good success, and an analysis of the milk proved quite rich (in solids) and a large percentage of better than that described on day. The dry was also good both for young and old born cattle; somewhat better preferable to the last day.
1 day: then left to work in silage down, and stacked 10 to 15 days more.	Grass.	Not ascer- tained.		Not ascertained.	Dairy cattle.	I have made stacks for 2 or 3 years, and am very well satisfied with the result.
—	Good grass.	—	—	I store in silage	cattle to the silage.	I am of the same opinion as already expressed in return for previous years.
10 days.	Old meadow.	100° Fahr. 7.	100° Fahr. 7.	10 lbs. per head per day.	Calves, heifers, and horses, 10 lbs. per day.	—
4 days.	Upland meadow grass.	Temperature not noted.		at 10 lbs.	Milk cows and non-milk cows.	—
1 day.	Old grass cut in 2 weeks and dried.	Not tested.		10 lbs. per head.	Dairy cattle and horses.	I commenced feeding stack in August and finished it in October, then weighted it with large stones. I had intended to do better than a grass in the open. When starting stack in February, I found the grass to turn out the same way as put in, and cattle and horses do well on it.

PROVINCE OF

Name and Residence.	No. of Sites.	No. of Stacks.	Dimensions of Sites—Length, Breadth, Depth.	Materials of Sites.			Whether Drained or not.	Position: "Below," or "Above" Surface.	Has Trench been made within a Site, and how?
				Walls.	Floor.	Roof.			
TIPPERARY									
COUNTY—continued.									
Mr. D. Smith, for Capt. J. King, near the Mary Dawson, D.A. Salsburgh, Tipperary.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	We "butter" method of making when there is built upon a hill, is very steep, and where the weight will press on it.
John White, Mary, Esq., J.P. Ballinacorney, Tipperary.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Stacks made in long, in feet, wide, and about 12 feet high. Stacks raised on day to about 1 foot, then raised for 4 or 5 days, until they were well up, then more straw was put on it.
WATERFORD									
COUNTY.									
Mr. William, Esq., for Mr. J. J. O'Sullivan, Tipperary.	1	—	10 feet by 12 feet; 10 feet more deep, deeper back than front, being on the slope of a hill.	Three sides formed by an old quarry in the hill side, the fourth is a thick wall of masonry.	The natural rock at quarry between drainage, and masonry.	Corrugated iron, and removable.	The stone in the rock bottom drained in partially.	Partly below and partly above level of ground, which passes in front.	No.
Mr. William, Esq., for Mr. J. J. O'Sullivan, Tipperary.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Square stacks on masonry, 10 feet by 10 feet. At first high, covered and raised with masonry.
Edward, Esq., for Mr. J. J. O'Sullivan, Tipperary.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Stack, 10 feet by 12 feet, 8 inches high, level of ground, covered over with rough grass, raised, do.

PROVINCE OF

ANTRIM COUNTY.									
Mr. J. McQuinn, Esq., for Mr. J. J. O'Sullivan, Tipperary.	1	—	10 feet by 12 feet; 10 feet deep.	Stone and lime.	Forest.	Slates.	Not.	Above.	—
Mr. James, Esq., for Mr. J. J. O'Sullivan, Tipperary.	1	—	10 feet by 7 feet 3 inches; 12 feet deep.	Stone and lime.	Cement.	Corrugated iron.	Drained.	Below.	—
Henry J. McQuinn, Esq., for Mr. J. J. O'Sullivan, Tipperary.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Simply a stack, made by the Johnson rule process; 10 feet by 12 feet; 12 feet high.
Francis, Esq., for Mr. J. J. O'Sullivan, Tipperary.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	In open field, similar to hay stacks, but by 12 feet, 12 feet high.
John, Esq., for Mr. J. J. O'Sullivan, Tipperary.	1	1	Each 10 feet by 8 feet; 12 feet deep.	Stack, raised with Portland cement.	Portland cement.	Wood, covered with lime, in divisions, like a greenhouse roof, as far as the hill to the top.	—	All above ground.	The second row stacks, and have now a third row all having been made. On afternoon of last afternoon and two preceding ones.
Mr. James H. McQuinn, Esq., for Mr. J. J. O'Sullivan, Tipperary.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	We have entirely discontinued making stacks. We make all in stacks on level ground.

MUNSTER—continued

Number of days elapsed in silage or making stack.	Materials put in silo or stack.	Temperatures.		Quantity of silage in lbs. given to cattle per day.	In what description of cattle; if to horses state so, and how much.	Remarks.
		Greatest Heat.	Average Heat for last 10 days.			
—	Second cut grass, river, and good meadow grass.	—	—	As much as they eat.	All sorts of cattle.	We make a silage stack in some of meadow soil, and approve of it very much.
Quintantell.	Good meadow grass.	Could not tell.	—	As much as they chose to eat.	Young steers and dairy cattle.	Last summer being too dry I only made one stack, as I have no experience how best dry grass might answer in silage. The stack should not be put down this time just the first day, and no more grass added until the heat was well up, otherwise it will waste in rotting of stack.
—	—	—	—	—	—	Owing to the country and dearth of hay we are able to provide more valuable than ever. I don't know what we should have done without it, with the means of converting it into silage. It is a blessed use of additional fodder, and has enabled us to get through the winter without materially reducing our stock.
10 days.	Open fit for hay.	Not taken.	—	Don't weigh the stack.	10-year-olds, 14-year-olds, 15-olds, and 11 yearlings.	The 10-year-olds and the 11-year-olds are fed on silage twice a day. They get no hay this season. The 14-year-olds get silage in the morning and hay in the evening. All are fed on the land, we don't house cattle in the winter, and don't weigh the stack, all the cattle eat it well. The above stack was opened on the 11th of January, all the above cattle are eating it alone, and will last a week more.
About 4 days.	Marsh grass, old meadow.	No observations taken.	—	About 11 to 20 lbs.	Young stock, 1 year, 2 years, and 3 years. These given to horses.	No stack cut, and I don't know if it is made waste on sides and ends; variable quality, from dark colored to light, but cattle ate all well, not tried with horses, though they were used to eat it, a little grain to mixing with horse, though they are used to eat it. No silage made last year. (Mr. Fildes's remarks refer to the year last.)

ULSTER.

About 10 days, at intervals.	Meadow grass.	Not taken.	—	From 1 to 2 cwt.	More cattle, of various ages.	—
1 day.	Meadow grass, and grass from marsh, &c.	—	—	About 10 lbs.	Dairy cows and young stock.	Stacks very good, little or no waste; weighted with earth, about 10 lbs. to the square foot.
30 consecutive days, weight about 10 lbs.	About 100 lbs. of green grass.	100 degrees.	100 degrees.	About 10 lbs.	70 young stock, 4-5, 6-7, 8-9.	The silage has been very good with me this year, my people are well, and the silage is very good, and I am better than at first. If I had no power to mix the cows, and another to feed them, it would really be of great use, but with one man feeding and milking, the milk gets lost. The young animals have done well on it.
—	After grass, and clover, and turnips.	100 degrees.	100 degrees.	100 lbs. of silage.	Cows and other cattle.	—
—	—	—	—	70 and 80 lbs.	—	The stacks, covered with old boards and weighted with clay, answer so well, that I consider building is needless saving.
About 30 days.	After grass.	Not taken.	—	About 10 lbs.	Milk cows and young stock.	We have no stack this year, 30 tons of 10 tons, weighted with stones, covered on top with hay, boards shaped like a roof, and thatched to keep out wet. Stacks excellent.

FLSTER—continued.

Number of days occupied in filling silo or making stock.	Materials put in silo or stock.	Temperature.		Quantity of ensilage in lbs. given to cattle per day.	To which description of cattle, if in horses made to, and how much.	Remarks.
		Grassland.	Average heat for first 10 days.			
1 day.	The grass is cut, and put up immediately.	—	—	A small cartload in 40 cattle.	To 1 year old cattle. In abundance for the ensilage.	We made a round stack, 10 feet in diameter. As hot as the weather machine could be the grass, the tops and when pulled in late the stack, and two men pushed it up on the heap, two men and large boys kept turning the grass and keeping it in shape. When all the grass was together, 4-5 feet deep, it was made all green, the stock, and the day finished on the top to keep pressure.
2 days.	Grass.	Did not take a thermometer.	—	Kept at the end some hay.	Young cattle.	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	Cows and calves. We have given it to keep in feed, but when used with a hay, took it nearly more especially the grass ensilage. Calves don't seem to like it, but even some calves.	Next I tried a wooden silo, built as above. If the chance could be subsequently put outside this would be a perfect silo, but inside the working of the stack just in the air which means a 10 to 15 inch ring of lower second stack. The material used is particularly grass—much sugar, one-eye grass. Once I had a layer of grass cut just in the middle of stack or silo. It came out a perfect ensilage. The cattle ate the whole readily, but did not relish the stack. I would silage in very much better for cattle than hay and for some reasons—I do not like to say, the cattle eat all the grass and then I have to say they have eaten much other than the hay to another, and that the hay, it would then up it if they, and they are more inclined after it has completed with hay in grass on the right grass. It is not a bad thing. They silage in more useful for some cattle, where there are young stock. The silage of there is not good for the silage, having a peculiar flavor. This kind of silage cannot be fed alone, but had a lot of this followed by half a lot of hay before will, even without any other feeding. Where there is used, more particularly older cattle, silage is shown a quantity, it takes for place of hay, or manure and hay. The best way to make silage is to a silo. I think a wooden one like the present, has been done this, it is the best means of exposure, water on each in a wooden, with the ends and sides laid up as to form a disk.
About 10 days.	1 stack ryegrass, the other mixture grass.	—	—	—	Milk, calf-feeding, and stores, and horses.	I have nothing to add to remarks of last year. Am now working my old Indian system to be run for ensilage in hay.
It was filled at intervals, and allowed to stand.	Good grass could not be made into hay.	No record.	—	From 1/2 a stone to a stone.	Fit for cattle, and young horses, and to horses.	We have now tried feedings for some years, and have found it seemed very well. The cattle are extremely good of it, and it agrees very well with them, and so far has been very well with milk cows.
2 days.	Second crop of meadow hay.	—	—	Not yet opened.	—	I have not yet commenced to feed silage in cattle, as I find it may be better for my stock in the winter period March and April, when horses are inferior.
From 10 to 15 days.	Second crop of meadow hay.	120 degrees.	10 to 20 days.	About 1/2 a stone.	Milk cows and young stock. No horses.	—
From 10 to 15 days.	Grass.	Not taken.	—	4 lbs.	At 1 year old cattle only.	This summer being very dry I put in several barrels of water over the grass when filling the silo, and the ensilage proved out very good.

PROVINCE OF

[illegible]

CONNAUGHT.

Number of days occupied in silage or ensilage	Material put in Silo or Stack	Temperature.		Quantity of Ensilage in ton, given to cattle per day.	To what description of cattle, if of known state as, and how much.	Remarks.
		General.	Average for 24 days.			
Stk about 10 days, much hay.	Grass.	Not tried.		About 10 lbs. to high cows, and about 10 lbs. to store cattle lying out.	Also to hood mares and young horses lying out.	The filling of silo was going on for about three weeks, but not continuously—only at intervals. The stock was made in five days, then allowed to feed for three or four days, and weighed with day.
10 days.	Old meadow grass.	—	—	—	Cows and store cattle.	I believe, in wet seasons, that ensilage should be made in preference to hay. It feeds more easily than hay, and does not require so much looking after, but I do not think that it can be made at all seasons, though hay can be made in good weather.
About 10 days.	Grass only.	No thermometer used.		Cows, in lbs. ensilage and 7 lbs. of hay; calves, in lbs. ensilage and 1 lb. of hay.	Calves and young horses.	The calves and young were fed in the green day and night, as well as sheltered dry land, and did very well.
Great quantity, being only worked in during wet weather.	Plantation grass and old meadow grass.	Not tried.		Not weighed; put them on such as they would eat.	Two-year-old bullocks and cows, and calves.	The cattle do well on the ensilage. It is a useful feeding stuff and very advantageous in a wet season when haymaking is almost impossible. Cows and plantation grass can be used which would be nearly equal to hay, except that the much used by such cattle, calves and horses of which much is required.
Eleven days.	—	—	—	—	—	For these silage stacks I used about 10 double acres of grass-land and one in March, beginning with a row of grass-plants, a row of hedges, and a row of poplars between. The crop weighed an average of 10 tons per acre more or less, being mostly dry. The lands of water was formed of the main and one, and the other portion of stacks was formed of meadow grass. The silage proved very good, and was eagerly eaten by cattle, horses and sheep, though it was of the same quantity of the high feeding quality of the crops.
10 days.	Fresh cut grass.	—	—	Not weighed.	To which cows, this year only.	My ensilage stack is a very rough affair and there has been considerable loss from decay of material, the interest, however, has proved satisfactory.
—	—	—	—	—	—	The summer of 1871 was so warm I was unable to make ensilage, without loss of the best during property.
Four weeks, at intervals of five days.	Native red grasses.	—	—	About 10 lbs. to high cows, and 10 lbs. to store cattle.	Worms, 1 lb. and 4 lbs. per acre, and sheep.	The season being so favorable for haymaking, I made less silage and more hay than usual. The stock is fed by 10 lbs. per acre of silage. It was then taken as high as it could be weighed with field stones about 10 stones per acre, and when weighed down fixed up again, after the first filling I did not consider much out of the, getting the double weight of silage or just as being good. This made a lot of trouble in not taking the silage out of the, merely transferring water. Again, I have found, while filling the present portion of the silage, by keeping the lightening has fully commenced putting round the walls, it means the whole body of silage is rotting down, besides the trouble of wet, and at the same time increasing speed and not so convenient in consequence.
About 10 days, at intervals.	Grass, lucerne and sedg.	Not observed.		About 10 lbs. each.	Eight cows only.	A system absolutely settled in the generally wet and overcast climate of this country. Last autumn during heavy rain, the silage was not so suitable, but in the ordinary seasons it is a good feed to supplement with the crops, as it is better in expense and provides much winter food.

Name and Residence.	No. of Sites.	No. of Pitches.	Dimensions of Pitches—Length, Breadth, Depth.	Materials of Bldg.			Whether Drained or not.	Situation—“Below” or “Above” Station.	Has Endings been made within a year, and how?
				Walls.	Floor.	Roof.			
KATO COUNTY—									
<i>continued.</i>									
R. W. Crane, Esq., J.P., Dunsmuir, California.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	In a stack, 15 feet by 18 feet, 15 feet high.
Mr. Wm. Hamilton, Manager to Mrs. K. Lyon City, British Columbia.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Endings made in a stack, 15 feet by 18 feet, 15 feet high, and covered by leaves.
G. E. Towne, Esq., Agent to Sir Robert Lyons House, Bart., K.P. Bldg. on Main.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	In a stack, 15 feet by 18 feet, 15 feet high, containing and getting heavy weights on top, covered by straw bales.
D. A. Weaver, Esq., J.P., Langley, Columbia.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	There are usually made a small stack, covered and about 4 feet diameter, sometimes on wheels and is a great nuisance in winter fairs.
E. Young, Esq., D.L., Kato, Kato.	1	-	10 feet by 12 feet; 10 feet deep.	Stone.	No.	Iron.	No.	Below.	—
Mr. E. F. Prince, for Mrs. Olive, Balfour.	1	1	(1) 14 feet by 4 feet; (2) 12 feet by 12 feet; (3) 12 feet deep.	Concrete.	Concrete.	Iron.	Drained.	4 feet below, 4 feet above, All above.	Stack out in field, in two by 12 foot ends of straw and ends of rough grass that was the owner's hay. About the stack was July, August, and September (or thereabouts) weighed, stacked up, and baled.
LOCHMERE									
COUNTY									
M. A. Lawrence, Esq., J.P., Dunsmuir, California.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	I always made it in the open, the larger the stack the better. It made in a dry old example of quality, it was baled.
Doc. A. G. Adams, Esq., Athens, Alabama.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	In a chamber stack, about 12 feet in diameter and 12 feet in depth.
E. Young, Esq., J.P., Kato, Kato.	1	1	10 feet by 12 feet; 10 feet deep.	Stone.	No.	Iron.	No.	Partly below.	One stack, 15 feet by 18 feet, 15 feet high, weighed with 12 bales of hay.
A. W. Sawyer, Esq., J.P., W. above, Balfour.	1	1	12 feet by 12 feet; 12 feet deep.	Four walls.	Parted.	House roof.	No.	House over station.	Open stack, 15 feet by 18 feet, 15 feet high.

CONNAUGHT--continued.

Number of days ensilage in silage and remaining fresh.	Material put in silo or block.	Temperature.		Quantity of ensilage in lbs. given to cattle per head.	To what description of cattle, & to how many, and how much.	Remarks.
		Greatest Heat.	Average Heat for last 10 days.			
3 days.	Old meadow grass.	Not registered.		10 lbs.	Milk cows and yearlings.	
10 days.	Old meadow grass.	Did not take any note of temperature.		10 lbs. and 10 lbs.	Dairy cows and milk calves.	The ensilage is very well preserved, with about 3 inches waste across the stack. Cattle eat it well and have kept in good condition without other food.
4 to 6 weeks.	Bottom bog.	Not taken.		About 10 lbs.	Harvest cattle.	Only about 100 tons made.
Started in at end of May.	Rough, and some moss.	Not taken.		No assessment kept.	Milk cows and some young cattle.	
4 days.	Good grass.	—	—	About 10 lbs.	Fresh cattle.	I am giving up breeding cattle, hence there are no more ensilage this year.
From 10 to 20 days.	Grass, ryegrass, and green.	17½ degrees.	11½ degrees.	About 10 lbs. with similar hay and straw, to 100 grown cattle.	All kinds of cattle and horses.	I fed calves with ryegrass, my half and half, cheviots, make good ensilage but would not be used from me; if very green, I find ryegrass do not make good ensilage, but if cut and laid on the straw to dry, then it is to be heavy, of course, if very hot and dry, not so long.
The quack is in full blossom.	—	Never noticed anything about temperature, but the more weight put on the level.		As much as they can eat.	Various cattle only.	I did not make any ensilage last summer, as the weather was so dry and suitable for making hay; but I think ensilage is more useful any of feeding stock, and a good source of labour and security of a few weeks. My neighbours, Thomas Stevens, Jas. Kilburn Jones, Andrew, making large quantities, and all had very good crops.
1 day.	Old meadow grass.	No record.		No record.	Store cattle.	
10 days.	Good grass.	—	—	10 lbs.	Store cattle.	
10 days.	Home silage, 2 acres of grass.	—	—	About 10 lbs. per day.	Store cattle all fed extremely well.	Cattle improved very well, and on any occasion in which the pasture left samples one day because dry, the cattle took it with much relish.

Name and Location.	No. of Silos.	No. of Stacks.	Description of Floor—Cement, Brick, or other.	Materials of Silos.			Whether Drained or not.	Situation: "Below," "Partly Below," or "Above" Surface.	Has Surface been made waterproof, and how?
				Walls.	Floor.	Roof.			
ROCKWELL COUNTY—continued.									
Mr. John T. Haskins, (and others) of R.R. Box, Lead Creek, S.E. Mole Park, Sulphur, Rockwell Co.	4	3	No. 1. 10 feet by 8 feet 6 inches; 12 feet deep. No. 2. 10 feet by 8 feet 6 inches; 12 feet deep. No. 3. 10 feet by 8 feet 6 inches; 12 feet deep. No. 4. 10 feet by 8 feet 6 inches; 12 feet deep.	Stuccoed, cement.	Cement.	Ordinary slate roof.	Not drained.	On level of ground.	Yes; two silos are made waterproof by being covered with a coat of lead, and the other two are made waterproof by being covered with a coat of lead.
ELSGO COUNTY.									
Mr. Charles W. Haskins, (and others) of R.R. Box, Lead Creek, S.E. Mole Park, Sulphur, Elsgo Co.	3	-	10 feet by 10 feet; 12 feet deep.	Masonry.	Cement.	Corrugated iron.	Drained.	Partly below.	Not this year.

CONNAUGHT—continued.

Number of cows cropped in silos or in other stack.	Material put in silo or stack.	Temperature.		Quantity of ensilage in silo, given in tables per acre.	To what description of cattle, if to be used as so, and how much.	Remarks.
		Closest down.	Average heat for 24 hours days.			
1 week and average 20 to 25 per acre or more a week.	Greenfeed ensilage.	1st degree.	Not regularly used for want of pro- per material.	Home-fed cul- lards, cows, about 20 per centum, with roots; and fed cattle and calves, as re- quired, kept.	Shall-fed cattle, which cows, and cattle con- sist of all ages. None fed this year to horses or sheep.	At the back of silo the ground is raised so that grass can be forked from the ground into No. 2 or 4 silo. When No. 2 is filled (acted as a platform to walk on to fill No. 3 and 4. After the filling, we keep removing them as long as long as we can get any grass into them. The weighing is done by putting them in inches deep of material each time, and then I did most expensive, and gained next year (1875) to weigh down with mature milk or less of material, out to breadth of pile, and fed over pile.
2 weeks.	Old meadow grass.	1st degree.	1st degree.	About 20 lbs.	Dairy cows and other milk.	We find when the milk cows are fed on sweet feedings they pro- duce more milk than when fed on roots or other food. The young stock have kept up their condition well on it.

THE WEATHER.

Abstract of Meteorological Observations registered at the Ordnance Survey Office (Height above the Sea 155.3 Feet) Phoenix Park, Dublin, during the year 1893:—

The barometer stood highest in 1893, on the 30th December, at 9 A.M., wind calm, when it was 30.718 inches; it was lowest at 9 A.M. on 18th December, when it was 29.553 inches. The highest temperature of the air during the year was 82.0 degrees of Fahrenheit on 15th August, and the lowest 13.6 degrees on 3rd January. The greatest quantity of rain which fell in a day (24 hours) was 1.120 inches on 12th July, with wind N.N.E. The point from which the wind chiefly prevailed was the W.; it blew from that direction on 149 days, at 9 A.M. The strongest wind was from the N. on the 18th November, when the pressure was 3.00 lbs. per square foot.

1898.	BAROMETER.										TEMPERATURE.									
	Corrected for Altitude and reduced to 32° F.										Self-Registering Thermometers.					Hygrometers.				
	Mean.										Mean.					6.5 A.M. Mean.				
	9.0 A.M.	5.0 P.M.	Mean.	Range.	Highest in Month.	Lowest in Month.	Range.	Highest in Month.	Lowest in Month.	Range.	Of all Records.	Of all Years.	Temp.	Range.	Dry Bulb.	Wet Bulb.	Dew Point.	Ratio of Sat. Vapor.	Humidity.	
January.	29.994	29.987	30.000	0.013	30.004	29.998	0.006	30.000	29.998	0.002	30.000	29.998	30.000	0.002	30.000	29.998	29.998	0.998	99.8	
February.	29.911	29.911	29.911	0.000	29.911	29.911	0.000	29.911	29.911	0.000	29.911	29.911	29.911	0.000	29.911	29.911	29.911	0.998	99.8	
March.	29.981	29.981	29.981	0.000	29.981	29.981	0.000	29.981	29.981	0.000	29.981	29.981	29.981	0.000	29.981	29.981	29.981	0.998	99.8	
April.	29.981	29.981	29.981	0.000	29.981	29.981	0.000	29.981	29.981	0.000	29.981	29.981	29.981	0.000	29.981	29.981	29.981	0.998	99.8	
May.	29.981	29.981	29.981	0.000	29.981	29.981	0.000	29.981	29.981	0.000	29.981	29.981	29.981	0.000	29.981	29.981	29.981	0.998	99.8	
June.	29.981	29.981	29.981	0.000	29.981	29.981	0.000	29.981	29.981	0.000	29.981	29.981	29.981	0.000	29.981	29.981	29.981	0.998	99.8	
July.	29.981	29.981	29.981	0.000	29.981	29.981	0.000	29.981	29.981	0.000	29.981	29.981	29.981	0.000	29.981	29.981	29.981	0.998	99.8	
August.	29.981	29.981	29.981	0.000	29.981	29.981	0.000	29.981	29.981	0.000	29.981	29.981	29.981	0.000	29.981	29.981	29.981	0.998	99.8	
September.	29.981	29.981	29.981	0.000	29.981	29.981	0.000	29.981	29.981	0.000	29.981	29.981	29.981	0.000	29.981	29.981	29.981	0.998	99.8	
October.	29.981	29.981	29.981	0.000	29.981	29.981	0.000	29.981	29.981	0.000	29.981	29.981	29.981	0.000	29.981	29.981	29.981	0.998	99.8	
November.	29.981	29.981	29.981	0.000	29.981	29.981	0.000	29.981	29.981	0.000	29.981	29.981	29.981	0.000	29.981	29.981	29.981	0.998	99.8	
December.	29.981	29.981	29.981	0.000	29.981	29.981	0.000	29.981	29.981	0.000	29.981	29.981	29.981	0.000	29.981	29.981	29.981	0.998	99.8	
Total.	29.981	29.981	29.981	0.000	29.981	29.981	0.000	29.981	29.981	0.000	29.981	29.981	29.981	0.000	29.981	29.981	29.981	0.998	99.8	
Mean.	29.981	29.981	29.981	0.000	29.981	29.981	0.000	29.981	29.981	0.000	29.981	29.981	29.981	0.000	29.981	29.981	29.981	0.998	99.8	

1898.	RAIN.		CLOUD.		WIND.												
	Standard.	Total.	Amount.	Direction.	Number of days & hours in which (Direction of 3.0 A.M. and the least pressure in the 24 hours).												
	of Rainfall.	in Inches.	in Inches.	in Degrees.	N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.	N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	
	in 24 hours.	in 24 hours.	in 24 hours.	in 24 hours.	Pressure.	Pressure.	Pressure.	Pressure.	Pressure.	Pressure.	Pressure.	Pressure.	Pressure.	Pressure.	Pressure.	Pressure.	Pressure.
January.	25	1.405	0.70	1.405	0.70	3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
February.	25	1.405	0.70	1.405	0.70	3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
March.	25	1.405	0.70	1.405	0.70	3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
April.	25	1.405	0.70	1.405	0.70	3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
May.	25	1.405	0.70	1.405	0.70	3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
June.	25	1.405	0.70	1.405	0.70	3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
July.	25	1.405	0.70	1.405	0.70	3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
August.	25	1.405	0.70	1.405	0.70	3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
September.	25	1.405	0.70	1.405	0.70	3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
October.	25	1.405	0.70	1.405	0.70	3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
November.	25	1.405	0.70	1.405	0.70	3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
December.	25	1.405	0.70	1.405	0.70	3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total.	25	1.405	0.70	1.405	0.70	3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mean.	25	1.405	0.70	1.405	0.70	3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

FOR EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1893.

By J. W. MOORE, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.P.I., F.R. MET. SOC.

(Extracted from the *Dublin Journal of Medical Science*.)

JANUARY.—The promise of a cold month offered by very severe weather during the first ten days or a fortnight was not fulfilled. So decided was the recovery of temperature after the 15th, that the mean temperature of the whole month scarcely fell below the average. The mean temperature of the 1st-14th, inclusive, was 35.9° ; that of the 15th-28th, inclusive, was 44.3° . Ireland escaped to a remarkable extent, the Siberian cold which prevailed on the Continent of Europe, and to a less degree in Great Britain throughout a large portion of the month. In Dublin the cloudiness of the sky was one of the chief features of the weather. Another interesting point was the singular mildness, which the northerly and north-westerly winds of an Atlantic anticyclone brought to Ireland in the period between the 15th and the 25th.

In Dublin the arithmetical mean temperature (40.8°) was slightly below the average (41.4°); the mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 40.1° . In the twenty-eight years ending with 1892, January was coldest in 1881 (M. T. = 32.2°), and warmest in 1875 (M. T. = 46.6°). In 1867 the M. T. was 35.7° , and in 1885 it was 37.8° . In 1871 and in 1886 the M. T. was 37.9° ; in 1879 (the "cold year") it was 35.3° . In 1888 the M. T. was 42.1° ; in 1889, 42.4° ; in 1890, 44.5° ; in 1891, 40.1° ; and in 1892, 39.8° . As a general rule, January in Dublin is not colder, but a shade warmer, than December. This is owing to the full development in January of a winter area of low pressure over the Atlantic, to the north-westward of the British Isles, and to a resulting prevalence of S.W. winds in their vicinity. January, 1893, proved an exception to this rule, the M. T. being 4.2° below that of December, 1881 (43.0°). But January, 1893, conformed to the rule, the M. T. being above that of December, 1892.

The mean height of the barometer was 30.033 inches, or 0.179 inch above the corrected average value for January—namely, 29.854 inches. The mercury rose to 30.359 inches at 7.30 a.m. of the 21st, and fell to 29.178 inches at 9 p.m. of the 28th. The observed range of atmospheric pressure was, therefore, as much as 1.181 inches—that is, a little less than one inch and four-tenths.

The mean temperature deduced from daily readings of the dry bulb thermometer at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 40.1° , or 1.2° above the value for December, 1892. Using the formula, Mean Temp. = min. + (max. - min. \times .32), the M. T. becomes 41.0° , compared with a twenty-five years' average of 41.5° . The arithmetical mean of the maximal and minimal readings was 40.8° , compared with a twenty-five years' average of 41.4° . On the 30th the thermometer in the screen rose to 54.9° —wind, W.S.W.; on the 3rd the temperature fell to 20.2° —wind, W.N.W. The minimum on the grass was 14.4° , also on the 3rd.

The rainfall was 2.239 inches, distributed over 19 days. The average rainfall for January in the twenty-five years, 1865-89, inclusive, was 2.200 inches, and the average number of rainy days was 17.9. The rainfall, therefore, was very slightly above the average, while the number of rainy days was more decidedly above it. In 1877 the rainfall in January was very large—4.312 inches on 25 days; in 1869, also, 4.298 inches fell—on, however, only 18 days. On the other hand, in 1874, only .406 of an inch was measured on but 9 days; and in 1880, the rainfall was only .583 of an inch on but 8 days. In January, 1886, only 2.244 inches of rain were measured on as many as 26 days; in 1887 ("the dry year"), 1.818 inches fell on 16 days; in 1888, 1.247 inches on 9 days; in 1889, 2.218 inches on 10 days; in 1890, 2.975 inches on 21 days; in 1891, only .672 of an inch on 14 days, and in 1892, 1.698 inches on 20 days.

Solar halos were seen on the 15th and 25th. A Lunar halo was seen on the 16th. The atmosphere was foggy on the 2nd, 4th, 12th and 29th. High winds were noted on not less than 18 days, reaching the force of a gale, however, on only 4 days—the 7th, 9th, 10th, and 28th. Hail fell on the 3rd, 7th, 14th, and 31st, and snow or sleet on the 1st, 2nd, 7th, and 14th. Temperature exceeded 50° in the screen on 7 days, compared with 6 days in 1892, only 3 days in 1891, 17 days in 1890, and 8 days in 1889; while it fell to or below 32° in the screen on only 4 nights, compared with 15 nights in 1892, 7 nights in 1891, and 1 night in 1890, and 3 nights in 1889. The minima on the grass were 32° , or less, on 16 nights, compared with 25 nights in 1892, 21 nights in 1891, 15 nights in 1890, and 16 nights in 1889.

The first week of 1893 will long be remembered for the intensity of the cold which prevailed in both Northern Hemisphere, and for the remarkable height reached by the barometer in Northern and Eastern Europe—31.25 inches at Archangel on Tuesday, the 3rd, 31.12 inches at Haparanda, on the Gulf of Bothnia, on Wednesday, and 31.27 inches at Moscow on Thursday. At 5 a.m. of Sunday, the 1st, the thermometer stood at various 27° Fahr. at Haparanda, or 69° below freezing point. During the ensuing night the minimal reading at this station was -40° , or 72° of frost. At the beginning of the month a vast anticyclone stretched from the extreme North of Europe to the westward of the British Islands. Strong S.E. winds blew in Ireland, and on Monday morning a fall of snow occurred in Dublin. This was followed by severe frost, the thermometer falling to 20.2° in the screen, and to 14.4° on the ground during Monday night, even in the heart of the city. On Wednesday the 4th, a decided change of weather set in over Ireland, where the sky became densely overcast, with freshening S.E. winds and rising temperature. In Great Britain at this time the frost only "stiffened," and fog prevailed. By the end of the week, however, strong S.E. or E. winds, with falls of cold rain and sleet or snow had become general, and the weather was most inclement in all parts. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 30.110 inches, pressure

ranging from 30.608 inches, at 9 a.m. of Wednesday (wind calm), to 29.763 inches at 9 p.m. of Saturday (wind, E., blowing a moderate gale). The corrected mean temperature was 33.2°. The mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 32.5°. The screened thermometers rose to 38.3° on Friday, having fallen to 29.2° on Tuesday. The rainfall amounted to .624 inch on five days, .373 inch being registered on Saturday. The precipitation consisted largely of snow or sleet and hail. The prevalent wind was S.E. A noteworthy feature was the relatively high temperature which accompanied this wind in the south-western parts of England and Ireland, and in Brittany.

Although the cold in Ireland and in Great Britain also was much less intense during the week ended Saturday, the 14th, than in the two previous weeks, the record is again one of wintery weather. At the beginning of the period a large area of low atmospheric pressure was found over the Atlantic south-westward of the British Isles. Strong E. and S.E. winds or gales were blowing in Ireland, where also cold rain or sleet fell heavily. During the next two days the depression made its way across the Bay of Biscay and France to Germany, bringing with it to those countries higher temperatures and a thaw. Meanwhile an area of high pressure formed in the far North, causing easterly to northerly winds, and cloudy, cold weather generally. This system subsequently retreated in a south-westerly direction, and disappeared off the S.W. of Ireland on Friday, when a series of depressions was preparing to travel southwards across the British Isles and North Sea. In front of these disturbances a transitory rise of temperature took place on Friday, and rain fell at night. On Saturday, however, rain gave place to frequent showers of sleet, snow, and hail, as the wind veered to N. and N.E. in the rear of the depressions, which continued their southerly course. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 30.090 inches, pressure ranging from 29.016 inches, at 2 p.m. of Sunday (wind, E.), to 30.440 inches, at 9 a.m. of Wednesday (wind, E.N.E.). From this high reading it receded to 29.764 inches, at 9 a.m. of Saturday (wind, W.N.W.). The corrected mean temperature was 38.8°. The mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 38.3°. On Friday the screened thermometers rose to 44.4°; on Saturday they fell to 33.0°. The rainfall was .368 inch on four days, .228 inch being measured on Sunday. The prevailing winds were—first easterly, then north-westerly.

The most marked characteristic feature in the weather of the week ended Saturday, the 21st, was a decided advance in temperature all over the British Islands, but especially in Ireland, Scotland, and the West of England (including Wales). In France and Germany, on the contrary, the cold "stiffened" daily until Friday, when warmer weather spread in from the Atlantic over the Continent also. A very interesting circumstance is that the milder weather came with N.W. and N. winds, which formed part of the circulation round an anticyclone found generally over the Atlantic to the westward or south-westward of Ireland. On Tuesday morning also a southerly wind carried cold weather from the frozen Continent to the S.E. of England, where the thermometer remained all day below the freezing point. Not for many years has such extreme cold been felt in Germany and France as during the greater part of this week—at Munich the minima have been—11°,—15°,—14°,—8°,—8°, +1°, and +13°; at Lyons the corresponding values have been +11°,—3°,—1°, (0), 0°, +3°, +4° (0), and +17°. During all this time temperatures as high as from 48° to 53° were being recorded on the Atlantic coasts of both the United Kingdom and France. In the interval between Wednesday and Friday a vast depression crossed the extreme northern parts of Scandinavia, bringing with it a thaw even to those high latitudes at a time when intense frost held as far south as Lyons and Munich. On Saturday cold weather was re-established in Scotland and Scandinavia. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 30.240 inches, pressure ranging from 29.616 inches at 2 p.m. of Monday (wind, N.W.) to 30.559 inches at 7.30 a.m. of Saturday, (wind, W.N.W.). The corrected mean temperature was 42.6°. The mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 42.4°. On Sunday the thermometers in the screen fell to 29.5°; on Thursday they rose to 50.6°. Rain was measured on four days to the amount of .341 inch, of which .277 inch fell on Sunday. The prevailing winds were W.N.W. and W.

A further advance in temperature occurred during the week ended Saturday, the 28th, which proved open, changeable, and breezy, with prevalent westerly to southerly winds. At first an anticyclone lay to the southward of Ireland—on the morning of Sunday, the 28th, the barometer stood as high as 30.60 inches at Coruna, in the N.W. of Spain—while several shallow depressions were found over the North Sea, Germany, and the Baltic. The winds curved from S.W. in the west of Ireland, through W. in the east of this country to N.W. in the S.E. of England, and to N. in parts of France. The weather was mild and damp, and light rain fell at many stations. On Wednesday morning a depression appeared off the south of Ireland, ultimately forming portion of a complex V-shaped depression, which caused southerly gales, and in places heavy rains during the ensuing 24 hours. As this disturbance passed off to the northward a sharp but temporary dip in temperature took place. On Friday another and more serious depression advanced over Ireland from S.W., bringing with it southerly gales, a renewed rainfall, and generally broken weather, which lasted to the close of the week. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29.916 inches, pressure ranging from 30.412 inches, at 9 a.m. of Sunday (wind, W.), to 29.178 inches, at 9 p.m. of Saturday (wind, S.). The corrected mean temperature was 45.7°. The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 44.4°. On Tuesday the screened thermometers rose to 53.0°; on Friday they fell to 37.4°. The rainfall was .369 inch on five days, .124 inch being measured on Friday, and .240 inch on Saturday. The prevailing winds were W. and S. to S.E. A lunar halo was visible at 9 p.m. of Saturday.

Sunday, the 29th, was a fine mild day. The 30th was very mild, but changeable. On the 31st the heaviest rainfall of the month occurred at night, and hail fell in places in the afternoon.

In Dublin, the rainfall up to January 31, 1893, amounted to 2.239 inches on 19 days, compared with a twenty-five years' (1865-1889) average of 2.200 inches on 17.3 days.

At Knockdolian, Greystones, Co. Wicklow, 3.380 inches of rain fell on 18 days. The heaviest falls in 24 hours were .610 inch on the 7th, and .575 inch on the 25th.

The rainfall in January at Clonsilla, Killiney, Co. Dublin, amounted to 2·98 inches, on 19 days. The average rainfall for January at this station is 1·75 inches on 15·5 days. Both rainfall and rainy days were, therefore, considerably in excess this year. The greatest rainfall in 24 hours was ·52 of an inch on the 28th.

FEBRUARY—The month now under review was, like February, 1892, wet, cold, stormy, and cloudy. Rain or snow fell in measurable quantity on 22 out of 28 days, and on 4 days the wind reached the force of a gale in Dublin. On the 9th, 14th, 21st, and 26th, atmospheric depressions with minima much below 29 inches were found crossing the British Islands. On the 21st and 26th the centres passed over the south of England.

In Dublin the mean temperature (48·7°) was 0·1° below the average (48·8°); the mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 41·7°. In the twenty-eight years ending with 1892, February was coldest in 1873 (M.T. = 37·9°), and warmest in 1869 (M.T. = 46·7°). In 1886 the M.T. was 39·7°. In the year 1879 (the "cold year") it was 40·1°. In 1895 it was as low as 34·6°; in 1899 it was 40·3; in 1890 it was 44·5°; in 1891 it was as high as 44·7°; and in 1892 it was 41·3°.

The mean height of the barometer was 29·604 inches, or 0·251 inch below the average value for February—namely, 29·855 inches, and 794 inch below the mean pressure in February, 1891. The mercury rose to 30·218 inches at 9 p.m. of the 4th, and fell to 28·790 inches at 7.30 a.m. of the 14th. The observed range of atmospheric pressure was, therefore, 1·428 inches—that is, a little less than an inch and a half.

The mean temperature deduced from daily readings of the dry bulb thermometer at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 41·7°, or 1·6° above the value for January, 1893. Using the formula, *Mean Temp.* = $\frac{1}{2}(\text{a.m.} + \text{p.m.}) + (\text{max.} - \text{min.} \times .60)$, the M.T. becomes 42·7°, compared with a twenty-five years' average of 42·5°. On the 18th the thermometer in the screen rose to 54·4°—wind, S.W.; on the 26th the temperature fell to 26·0°—wind, W.S.W. The minimum on the grass was 23·0°, on the 26th.

The rainfall was 2·669 inches, distributed over 22 days. The average rainfall for February in the twenty-five years, 1868–92, inclusive, was 2·150 inches, and the average number of rainy days was 17·2. The rainfall, therefore, was decidedly above the average, while the rainy days were also much above it. In 1883 the rainfall in February was large—3·752 inches on 17 days; in 1879, also, 3·796 inches fell on 23 days. On the other hand, in 1873, only 9·25 of an inch was measured on but 8 days; in 1890, only 6·02 of an inch fell on but 7 days; and in 1887 only 3·41 of an inch fell on 11 days. The rainfall in 1887 was much the smallest record in February for very many years. But the record for 1891 is probably unparalleled—0·43 inch on 2 days. The nearest approach to this drought was in September, 1865, when only 3·66 of an inch of rain was measured on but 3 days. In 1892, the rainfall was 2·119 inches, on 19 days.

There was no snow, sleet, or hail in Dublin in February, 1891, but in the present month snow or sleet fell on 7 days—the 11th, 15th, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, and 26th; while hail was observed on 6 days—the 7th, 30th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, and 24th.

The atmosphere was foggy on 3 days—namely, the 26th, 27th, and 28th. The amount of cloud—38·2 per cent.—was in excess of the average—26 per cent. High winds were noted on 11 days, reaching the force of a gale on 4 occasions—namely, the 7th, 9th, 10th, and 14th.

The temperature reached or exceeded 50° in the screen on 18 days, compared with 6 days in 1892, and as many as 14 days in 1891; while it fell to or below 32° in the screen on 8 days, compared with 5 days in 1892, and with 2 days in 1891. The minima on the grass were 32°, or less, on 13 nights, compared with 16 nights in 1892, and 17 nights in 1891. On 3 days the thermometer failed to rise to or above 40° in the screen.

Lightning was seen on the night of the 7th. There was an aurora on the night of the 16th. Solar halos were seen on the 18th and 28th, a lunar halo was seen on the evening of the 26th.

During the first four days of the month open but changeable and often rainy weather prevailed in the British Islands. At first it was mild also in France and Germany, but intense frost prevailed in the Gulf of Bothnia, whence a high pressure system with its accompanying cold spread southwards and westwards from Northern over Western Europe before the close of the period. On the night of Wednesday, the 1st, thunder and lightning occurred at Belmullet, Co. Mayo, and rain fell heavily at many Irish stations—4·40 inch in Dublin and 4·80 inch in the Phoenix Park. As the cold spread from the Baltic over Norway in one direction, and to Denmark, Germany, and England in another, the weather became finer and drier. In Dublin, the 3rd and 4th were quite spring-like days.

During the week ended Saturday, the 11th, open but blistering, rainy, and generally unsettled weather prevailed in Western Europe. At the beginning, no doubt, it was cold in England, very cold on the continent, owing to the presence of an anticyclone in those parts; but even at that time mild southerly winds swept over Ireland and Scotland, keeping the thermometer well above freezing point. On Sunday night the shade thermometer fell to 26° at Loughborough, 24° in London, and 21° at Cambridge. At 8 a.m. of Tuesday temperature exceeded 60° at all British Stations, and touched 60° at Valentia Island, in Kerry. A series of depressions, each deeper than its predecessor, now began to approach the N.W. of Europe from the Atlantic. They caused S.W. to W. gales of considerable violence and frequent and sometimes heavy rains. On Tuesday night severe squalls, with thunder and lightning, hail and rain, occurred over Ireland. The most serious disturbance of the week, however, came in on Thursday afternoon. Its centre lay between the N.E. of Scotland and the S.W. of Norway on Friday morning—the barometer falling below 28·70 inches over that portion of the North Sea. Sleet and snow fell in Scotland, hail in Ireland, and thunder and lightning were again reported from several stations. On Saturday a general reduction of temperature took place, and cold rain and sleet fell in the afternoon. Very intense frost prevailed in the Baltic, over Finland and the North of Russia, all through this week—at Haparanda, on the Gulf of Bothnia, the 8 a.m. readings of the thermometer were +1°, +3°, -1°, -6°, -35°, -37°, and

-19° respectively. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29.628 inches, pressure ranging between 29.105 inches at 8 a.m. of Sunday (wind, S.S.E.) and 29.846 inches at 9 p.m. of Thursday (wind, W.). The corrected mean temperature was 46.0°. The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 44.8°. On Monday and Tuesday the shade thermometer rose to 53.8°, falling on Saturday to 35.9°. The rainfall equalled 762 inch on six days—490 inch being measured on Thursday. The prevailing winds were—first, S, then W. Lightning was seen on Tuesday night, and sleet fell on Saturday.

The striking features in the meteorological conditions during the week ended Saturday, the 18th, were—first, the persistence of severe cold in the north of Europe (Scandinavia, Finland, and Northern Russia); second, the very disturbed state of the atmosphere over the North Atlantic to the west and north of the British Islands—four definite barometrical depressions of prime importance having skirted our Atlantic coasts within the period. These cyclonic systems caused, as is usual, very unsettled weather; severe gales were felt at times, rain or hail and sleet fell frequently, and the changes in temperature were sudden, fitful, and large. Sunday was cold and chiefly fine, but some local showers of sleet and hail fell. Monday was mild and changeable. At night a very deep depression approached Ireland, and at 8 a.m. of Tuesday the barometer was down to 28.63 inches at Mullaghmore, near Sligo, and to 28.79 inches over in Dublin. In the course of this day a violent S.E. gale was felt on the east coast of Scotland, while it blew hard from N.W. in Ireland, and from W. and S.W. in England. Aurora Borealis was seen on the nights of Wednesday and Thursday. On Friday afternoon a sudden rise of temperature took place. This high temperature was more than maintained on Saturday, which was spring-like in its mildness—dull, however, in England, although bright in Ireland. In Dublin the mean atmospheric pressure was only 29.534 inches, the barometer ranging from 29.846 inches at 9 p.m. of Sunday (wind, W.) to 28.780 inches at 7.30 a.m. of Tuesday (wind, W.). The mean temperature was 44.0°—highest, 56.4° on Saturday; lowest, 34.1° on Sunday. The mean dry bulb readings at 8 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 43.4°. Rain fell on five days, but only to the amount of 2.57 inch, of which more than one-half (1.43 inch) fell on Wednesday. The prevailing winds were W. and S.S.W.

Winter resumed its sway in the British Islands in the course of the week ended Saturday, the 25th, which began with mild, spring-like weather, and closed with frost and a snow-covered country. The most striking feature in the meteorological record for the period was the passage across the south of England in an east-north-easterly direction of a deep atmospheric depression in the interval between Monday night and Wednesday morning. In the South-east of England the barometer fell below 28.7 inches—to 28.65 inches at the mouth of the Thames—on Tuesday afternoon. The winds accompanying this system were not strong, but large quantities of rain, hail, and sleet fell in most districts. This inclement weather was all the more felt, as Sunday—while dull and rainy, though mild in Ireland—had been a spring-like day in most parts of England, except the S.W. Bright sunshine was enjoyed for many hours, and the thermometer rose to 56° and even 60° (at Longborough) in the shade all over the central and south-eastern counties. During the following night temperature gave way quickly and never recovered itself during the remainder of the week, except in the S. of England for a few hours in front of the deep depression already referred to. In Dublin hail, or sleet and snow, fell daily on and after Monday; and on Saturday morning there was a considerable fall of unusually light and powdery crystalline snow at a temperature varying from 27° to 31°. On the night of Saturday a violent snowstorm occurred, followed by rain. The weather was extremely cloudy and dull, except on Monday, Friday, and Saturday. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was only 29.312 inches. Atmospheric pressure ranged between 29.657 inches at 9 a.m. of Sunday (wind S.), and 28.916 inches at 7.30 a.m. of Tuesday (wind, N.N.E.). The mean temperature was 39.2°. The mean dry bulb temperature at 8 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 38.1°. On Sunday the thermometers in the screen rose to 52.0°. On Saturday they fell to 20.0°. The rainfall (which largely consisted of hail, snow, and sleet) measured .493 inch, .390 inch being referred to Wednesday. The prevailing winds were S.S.E. and E.

The last three days of the month were cold, changeable, but for the most part dry. There were sharp night frosts, and a solar halo was seen on the afternoon of the 28th, followed by a lunar halo at 8 p.m.

In Dublin, the rainfall up to February 28, 1893, amounted to 4.908 inches on 61 days, compared with 6.917 inches on 39 days in the same period in 1892, 7.14 inch on 16 days in 1891, and a twenty-five years' (1855-1889) average of 4.630 inches on 34.5 days.

At Knockdoon, Greystones, Co. Wicklow, 3.690 inches of rain fell in February on 25 days; and 8.380 inches in January on 18 days. The total fall to February 28th inclusive was 7.270 inches on 63 days.

The rainfall in February at Clonsilla, Killiney, Co. Dublin, amounted to 2.60 inches on 23 days. The average rainfall for February at this station is 1.543 inches, on 11.6 days. Both rainfall and rainy days were, therefore, considerably in excess this year—in fact it was a very wet month. The greatest rainfall in 24 hours was .48 of an inch on the 1st. Since January 1, the rainfall was 3.43 inches, on 32 days.

MARCH.—A singularly dry, warm, sunny month—more like May than March. It broke the record as regards height of temperature, deficiency of rainfall, and clearness of the sky and bright sunshine. The arithmetical mean temperature was 50° above the average for the month and no less than 9.0° above that of March, 1892 (39.1°). It was even 0.8 above the mean temperature of March, 1888 (49.3°), which had proved the warmest March since these records began in 1865 up to the present year. The deficiency in the rainfall was equally striking, the only comparable year for drought in March being 1871, when, however, 8.15 inch of rain fell on 12 days against .283 inch on 8 days in 1893. Not one-half of the sky was on the average covered with clouds, and the air was often very dry; consequently, the diurnal range of temperature was large—but sunshine by day being followed by sharp nights. This was markedly the case in central England, where on more than one occasion,

during the latter half of the month the thermometer in the shade traversed more than 40° within a few hours.

In Dublin the arithmetical mean temperature (48.1°) was considerably above the average (43.1°); the mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 46.5° . In the twenty-eight years ending with 1892, March was coldest in 1867 and 1883 (M. T. = 39.0°), and warmest in 1865 (M. T. = 47.3°). In 1876 the M. T. was 41.1° , in 1879 (the "cold year") it was 42.5° ; in 1885 it was as low as 39.6° , in 1889 it was 44.0° , and in 1890 it was as high as 45.1° . In 1891, it was only 41.7° ; and in 1892 it was as low as 39.1° . As a general rule, February in Dublin is only a shade colder than March. This is due to the fact that the Continental anticyclone usually embraces the British Isles and Scandinavia in March, causing easterly winds. In 1892 February was actually 2.4° warmer than March, but in the present year March was 5.4° warmer than February.

The mean height of the barometer was 30.085 inches, or 0.160 inch above the corrected average value for March—namely, 29.916 inches. The mercury rose to 30.411 inches at 9 a.m. of the 19th, having fallen to 29.267 inches at 9 a.m. of the 1st. The observed range of atmospheric pressure was, therefore, 1.144 inches—that is, more than an inch and one-tenth.

The mean temperature deduced from daily readings of the dry bulb thermometer at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 49.5° , or 4.8° above the value for February, 1893. Using the formula, $\text{Mean Temp.} = \text{min.} + (\text{max.} - \text{min.} \times .485)$, the M.T. becomes 47.9° . The arithmetical mean of the maximal and minimal readings was 48.1° , compared with a twenty-five years' average of 43.1° . On the 25th the thermometer in the screen rose to 64.8° —wind, W.S.W.; on the 17th the temperature fell to 34.0° —wind, W.N.W. The minimum on the grass was 29.0° on the 17th, and also on the 21st.

The rainfall was only .238 inch, distributed over 8 days. The average rainfall for March in the twenty-five years, 1865–89, inclusive, was .2661 inches, and the average number of rainy days was 16.5. The rainfall, therefore, was much below the average, while the rainy days were also much below it. In 1867 the rainfall in March was very large—4.978 inches on 22 days; in 1888, 3.753 inches fell on 18 days; in 1896, also, 3.629 inches fell on 21 days. On the other hand, in 1871, only .815 of an inch was measured on 13 days, and in 1874 only .963 of an inch fell on 12 days. In 1887 (the "dry year"), 1.485 inches of rain fell on 15 days; in 1889, 1.076 inches fell on, however, as many as 17 days; in 1890 the fall was as much as 3.693 inches on 17 days; but in 1891 only .938 of an inch fell on 18 days, and in 1892 only .901 of an inch on but 9 days.

The atmosphere was thick with dry smoke fog in the city on 8 days, viz., the 2nd, 3rd, 15th, 16th, 20th, 24th, 25th, and 27th. High winds were noted on 11 days, reaching the force of a gale, however, on only one occasion, the 1st. Snow or sleet occurred on the 16th and 17th; and hail fell on the 1st and 15th. The temperature exceeded 59° in the screen on as many as 26 days, compared with only 7 days in 1892, 9 days in 1891, and 19 days in 1890; while it never fell to 32° in the screen, whereas in March, 1892, frost occurred in the shade on as many as 16 nights. The minima on the grass were 32° , or less, on 12 nights, compared with 25 nights in 1892, 20 nights in 1891, and 16 nights in 1890. On 4 days the thermometer rose above 60° in the screen, while it never failed to reach 40° . In March, 1892, the thermometer did not rise to 40° in the screen on 9 days.

The first four days of the month were warm and changeable, with frequent rain or showers and variable, chiefly westerly, winds. As compared with the closing days of February a marked increase of atmospheric pressure occurred after Wednesday, the 1st. On that day a depression passed by the North of Ireland across Scotland towards Denmark. Temperature rose fast, and a considerable rainfall was reported from most British stations. A ridge of high pressure followed this disturbance, but on Friday, the 3rd, a shallower depression in the N., with a "secondary" in the S., again threw the weather into a cloudy, showery condition. Saturday, the 4th, however, proved fine, and for the most part bright in Ireland. On the 3rd the thermometer rose to 56.7° in the screen in Dublin.

Singularly favourable and mild weather for the time of year held over the British Islands throughout the week ended Saturday the 11th. The rainfall also was but slight except at some exposed stations in the N.W. of Ireland and N. of Scotland. In Scandinavia, however, conditions were far otherwise—severe cold and excessive gales and snow-storms being experienced. This state of things was brought about by the persistence of an anticyclone, in which at one time (Friday morning) the barometer touched 30.50 inches off the S.W. and S. of Ireland; while a series of atmospheric depressions of ever increasing intensity swept outwards across Northern Europe. Of these disturbances the most serious was observed on Friday, at 8 a.m. of which day the barometer was down to 28.72 inches at Hertsland in Sweden as compared with the reading 30.50 inches recorded at the same time at Valentia Island, in Kerry. Fresh to strong westerly to north-westerly winds prevailed generally in the United Kingdom. At first the sky was very cloudy, but towards the close of the week the clouds dispersed and the air became very dry, so that the diurnal range of temperature was large—at Cambridge, on Wednesday, the maximum was 65° , the minimum was 37° . In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29.257 inches, pressure ranging between 30.403 inches at 9 a.m. of Wednesday (wind W.) and 29.958 inches at 9 p.m. of Saturday (wind S.W.). The corrected mean temperature was 48.4° . The mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 46.9° . On Sunday and again on Tuesday the thermometer rose to 55.8° in the screen; on Friday it fell to 37.0° in the screen, and 31.4° on the grass. The rainfall was .034 inch on one day—Monday. The prevalent winds were westerly and north-westerly.

The most striking feature in the meteorology of the week ended Saturday, the 11th, was the continued depression of the barometer over the Norwegian Sea and the North of Europe generally. At first temperature was high for the time of year in all parts of the British Islands; but in England the diurnal range was extremely large—amounting to 80° or upwards between Sunday afternoon and Monday morning—at Loughborough the extreme thermometer readings at 8 a.m. of Monday were: Max. 66° , Min. 32° , range 33° . As the disturbances in the far North drew after them subsidiary depressions across the United Kingdom, temperature gave way and the weather fell into an unsettled, showery, squally condition. On both Thursday and Friday hail, sleet, and snow

occurred in many parts, and electrical phenomena were observed along a track extending from the N. of Ireland across the S. of Scotland to the mouth of the Elbe. On Tuesday night bright aurora borealis had been seen in Scotland and the S. of Ireland. At 8 a.m. of Thursday the barometer stood as low as 29.54 inches at Christiansund on the W. coast of Norway, while it read 29.06 inches at Nice. Needless to say that along S.W. to N.W. winds and gales swept over Western Europe. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29.842 inches, pressure being observed to range from 29.575 inches at 7.15 a.m. of Thursday (wind, W.N.W.) to 30.386 inches at 9 p.m. of Saturday (wind, E.S.E.). The corrected mean temperature was 44.6°. The mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 43.4°. On Sunday the screened thermometers rose to 55.9°, on Friday they fell to 34.0°. The rainfall measured .118 inch on four days. The heaviest rainfall in 24 hours was .058 inch on Saturday. Snow or sleet fell on Thursday and Friday; hail on Thursday. There was a slight fog on Monday night.

Many years have passed since a spell of more beautiful weather than that enjoyed during the week ended Saturday, the 26th, has been recorded in March. After Sunday, which was a cloudy day, very little cloud appeared by day or night, and warm sunny days were followed by calm, sharp nights. Throughout the week, conditions were anticyclonic in Western Europe. The centre of highest atmospheric pressure was generally found over the south of England, France, Belgium, and Holland, and in these regions, under the combined influence of a clear sky and dry air, the diurnal range of temperature was almost phenomenal. For example, at Loughborough, in Leicestershire, on Monday night the screened thermometer sank to 23°, while it rose to 45° in the course of Tuesday—a range of 22° in a few hours. A similar excessive range was observed on Saturday at the same station. In Ireland the extremes of temperature were of the same character, though much less marked. At the very beginning of the week severe frost occurred in Great Britain, the minima in the screen on Sunday being 26° at Leith, Shields, and Dungeness; 25° at York, and in London; 24° at Naim; 23° at Oxford, and Cambridge; and 20° at Loughborough. The morning of this day in Ireland broke dull and damp, but the weather improved as the day wore on. In Dublin lights easterly sea breezes by day alternated with calms by night. The mean height of the barometer was 30.213 inches, pressure ranging from 29.411 inches at 9 a.m. of Sunday (wind, E.S.E.) to 30.192 inches at 9 a.m. of Thursday (wind, calm), and again rising to 30.409 inches at 9 a.m. of Saturday (wind, E.). The corrected mean temperature was 45.2°. The mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 46.2°. On Thursday, the screened thermometers rose to 61.9°; on Tuesday, they fell to 33.3°. There was no measurable rainfall after 9 a.m. of Sunday. Bright sunshine was unusually prevalent and greatly exceeded the mean during this week. At the Ordnance Survey Office, Phoenix Park, the sun shone brightly for 64.2 hours, being 76 per cent. of the possible duration of sunshine. In Guernsey the percentage was 90, in Jersey it was 91. These values in the Channel Islands are higher than any hitherto obtained during any period since the sunshine records were established in 1881. In nearly all British and Irish districts the percentages of bright sunshine recorded this week are far higher than any previously observed in the month of March.

The weather was by no means so settled during the closing period (26th–31st inclusive) as it had been during the preceding week. Clouds increased at times, and both atmospheric pressure and temperature became unsteady. Rainfall, however, was again markedly deficient in all parts of the United Kingdom, although in parts of Spain, Portugal, and the extreme south of France there were some heavy downpours—for example, 67 inch fell at Lisbon on Tuesday, the 26th, and 1.50 inches at Perpignan on Wednesday, the 29th. Until this last-named day an anticyclone stretched northwards across the North Sea, while pressure was low and conditions were cyclonic over the Iberian Peninsula. Light to moderate easterly winds prevailed in the British Islands. The first two days of the period were cool and at times cloudy in Dublin. Tuesday proved brilliant, and on Wednesday (with the displacement of the easterly wind by a S.W. and W. current) the thermometer rose in this city to 64.5°. Thursday was cooler. On Good Friday, the 31st, a depression came in from the Atlantic causing equally S.W. winds and a slight rainfall in the evening. The diurnal range of temperature was again excessive at some inland English Stations—thus on Tuesday, the thermometer fell from 67° to 26° at Cambridge and from 64° to 24° at Loughborough. In Dublin the barometer ranged from 29.299 inches at 9 a.m. of Sunday (wind, N.E.) to 29.024 inches at 2 p.m. of Friday (wind, S.W.). On Monday the screened thermometers fell to 37.0°, on Wednesday they rose to 64.5°. Rain fell on Friday to the amount of .022 inch only.

The rainfall in Dublin during the three months ending March 31st has amounted to 5.186 inches on 49 days, compared with 4.898 inches on 48 days in 1892, only 1.630 inches on but 32 days in 1891, 7.476 inches on 45 days in 1890, 5.738 inches on 53 days in 1889, 6.097 inches on 41 days in 1888, and a twenty-five years' average of 6.411 inches on 51.0 days (1866–1888, inclusive).

At Knockdillon, Greystones, Co. Wicklow, only .295 inch of rain fell on 6 days during March; and the total rainfall since January 1, 1893, equals 7.475 inches on 49 days. The corresponding figures for 1892 are .346 inch on 9 days, the total rainfall since January 1 being 4.205 inches on 40 days.

The rainfall in March at Clonsilla, Killiney, Co. Dublin, was .26 inch on 9 days, as against .46 inch on 10 days in 1892, and an eight years' average of 1.90 inches on 14.5 days. The maximum in the 8 years was 3.69 inches in 1888, the minimum was .74 inch in 1891.

APRIL.—April proved a fitting sequel to the record-breaking March of 1893. Like its predecessor, the month was characterised by drought, bright sunshine, and a high temperature. The mean amount of cloud was only 40 per cent, falling at 9 p.m. to 33.8 per cent. So powerful was the heating power of the sun by day that, notwithstanding free radiation by night, the thermometer did

not fall below 36°F in the screen, and 28°F on the grass in the city of Dublin. The drought was happily interrupted in Ireland by copious falls of rain on the 16th and 17th, and again on the 29th and 30th.

In the matter of temperature, however, April, 1893, breaks the record, the mean being 57°F above average, and also 1°F above the mean of the Aprils of 1885 and 1874, which had been the warmest since the present records began up to 1890. Unwonted drought held throughout the month in south-eastern England, the rainfall in London, for example, being only one-tenth of an inch on only 4 days.

In Dublin the arithmetical mean temperature (51°F) was 37°F above the average (47°F); the mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 50°F . In the twenty-eight years ending with 1892, April was coldest in 1879 (the cold year), (M.T.— 44°F), and warmest in 1865 and 1874 (M.T.— 50°F). In 1896, the M.T. was 46°F , in 1887 it was as low as 45°F , in 1888 it was (as also in 1891) only 45°F , in 1880, 46°F , in 1890, 47°F , and in 1892, 46°F . The month now under discussion thus proves to have been the warmest April for at least 30 years.

The mean height of the barometer was 30.171 inches, or 0.331 inch above the average value for April—namely, 29.850 inches. The mercury was as high as 30.575 inches at 9 a.m. of the 8th, and fell to 29.783 inches at 4 p.m. of the 19th. The observed range of atmospheric pressure was, therefore, 0.792 inch—that is, a little more than three-quarters of an inch.

The mean temperature deduced from daily readings of the dry bulb thermometer at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 50°F , or 8°F above the value for March, 1893. Using the formula, *Mean Temp.* = $\frac{\text{max.} + \text{min.} + 470}{4}$, the value becomes 51°F , or 3°F above the average mean temperature for April, calculated in the same way, in the twenty-five years, 1865–89, inclusive (47°F). The arithmetical mean of the maximal and minimal readings was 51°F , compared with a twenty-five years' (1865–1889 inclusive) average of 47°F . On the 22nd, the thermometer in the screen rose to 58°F —wind, S.E.; on the 14th the temperature fell to 36°F —wind, W.S.W. The minimum on the grass was 29°F , also on the 14th.

The rainfall was only 1.046 inches, distributed over 7 days. The average rainfall for April in the twenty-five years, 1865–89, inclusive, was 2.655 inches, and the average number of rainy days was 15.2. The rainfall, therefore, was considerably below the average, while the rainy days were also very deficient. In 1877 the rainfall in April was very large—4.707 inches on 21 days; in 1882 also 3.526 inches fell on 20 days. On the other hand, in 1873, only .498 of an inch was measured on 3 days; and in 1870 only .888 of an inch fell, also on 3 days. The fall in 1890 was 1.475 inches on 14 days, in 1891, 1.583 inches fell on 14 days, and in 1892, 1.114 inches on 13 days.

There was a lunar halo on the 26th. The atmosphere was more or less foggy on the 6th and 17th. High winds were noted on only 4 days, and did not reach the force of a gale on any occasion. No snow or sleet was seen, but hail fell on the 29th. The temperature exceeded 50°F in the screen on every day compared with only 24 days in April, 1892, and 18 days in April, 1891. It rose above 60°F on 11 days, but never fell to 32°F in the screen. The minimum on the grass was 32°F , or less, on 5 nights, compared with 12 nights in March, 13 in February, and 16 in January. The mean lowest temperature on the grass was 38°F , compared with 32°F in 1892, 34°F in 1891 and 1890, 34°F in 1888, 34°F in 1885, and 31°F in 1887.

The first day of the month was cloudy and cool, but dry.

The drought, which set in at the beginning of March, continued through the week ended Saturday, the 8th. Temperature showed a decided tendency to fall, particularly on the eastern coasts of both Ireland and Great Britain, in which parts much sea-fog was prevalent. At the beginning of the week an anticyclone lay over Ireland and England, while an extensive and deep depression, with central barometrical readings below 29.90 inches, swept eastwards across the extreme North of Europe. Beautiful, bright weather prevailed, except in the far north, where clouds gathered and rain fell. Shallow depressions formed over the S.W. of Europe on and after Tuesday, so that a decided easterly air-current set in and fog and low temperatures prevailed on the east coasts of the British Isles, while bright sunshine and warmth bled inland. The most striking example of these conditions was presented on Thursday, when the thermometer rose to 63°F at Loughborough, Oxford, and Cambridge—all inland stations, whereas the maximum was only 44°F at Yarmouth and 42°F at Spurn Head. On Friday the maximum was 68°F in London, but only 42°F at Shields and Spurn Head. After Thursday a new and much larger anticyclone formed in the N.W. and N., causing N.E. winds, clouds, and low temperatures on Friday and Saturday. In Dublin the mean pressure was 30.302 inches, the barometer falling to 30.061 inches at 6.50 p.m. of Wednesday (wind, E.), and rising to 30.675 inches, at 9 a.m. of Saturday (wind, N.E.). The corrected mean temperature was 45°F . The mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 48°F . On Sunday the screened thermometers fell to 36°F , on Wednesday they rose to 61°F . A very slight shower fell at 5 p.m. of Thursday, but yielded no measurable rainfall. The prevailing wind was easterly.

With the exception of a general decrease of temperature, the weather of the week ended Saturday, the 15th, resembled that of its immediate predecessors, being singularly fine, dry, and quiet. Anticyclonic areas were found lying over one or another portion of the British Islands on every day of the week. At the same time shallow atmospheric depressions lay over southern Europe and the Mediterranean Basin, producing easterly winds and lower temperature in England and Ireland; while deeper cyclonic systems passed eastwards or south-eastwards across northern Europe, where frost and snow resumed their sway as the week advanced. Towards the close of the period the anticyclone began to move southwards, its centre on Thursday lying over the South of Scotland, on Friday over the midland counties of England, and on Saturday over the east of France. Sharp night frosts were felt at many stations during the week—the sharpest of all occurred on Thursday night, when the thermometer fell to 24°F in the screen at Loughborough and Cambridge, and to

27° at Oxford. In Dublin, Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday were rather cloudy and very cool. Wednesday, also, was cold, but the air was dry and bright sunshine prevailed. In this city the mean height of the barometer was 30.331 inches, pressure ranging from 30.479 inches at 9 a.m. of Wednesday (wind, E.N.E.) to 30.163 inches at 9 p.m. of Saturday (wind, W. by S.). The corrected mean temperature was 47.6°. The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 47.0°. On Friday, the screened thermometers fell to 36.2°, on Saturday they rose to 60.6°. There was no rainfall until the early morning of Sunday, the 10th, when two-thousandths of an inch (.002) fell. The prevailing winds were, at first, E.N.E., afterwards W. and W.S.W.

While the general character of the weather during the week ended Saturday, the 22nd, was favourable, conditions were less stable than of late, and at the beginning of the week a gradual and copious rainfall in Ireland and Scotland gave a marvellous impetus to vegetation. On Sunday morning a shallow depression was found off the N.W. of Ireland, and a much deeper depression—with central readings of the barometer as low as 28.75 inches at Haparanda on the Gulf of Bothnia—was travelling eastwards across Lapland. In the course of the day rain fell in abundance at most Irish and several British stations, the downpour being renewed on Monday evening. At this time a well-defined anticyclone lay over the North Sea, influencing the English stations and causing finer and cooler weather. On Thursday morning the distribution of atmospheric pressure was very irregular, and several local and shallow depressions caused thunder showers in parts of Great Britain. Temperature had previously risen to an unusual height for the time of year at inland stations—to 68° at Parsonstown, 72° at Holyhead, 75° in London and at Oxford, 76° at Loughborough, and 78° at Cambridge on Wednesday. In Dublin the maximum next day (Thursday) was 66.6°, but in London it was 83° and at Cambridge 84°. Friday was very fine, but at night thunderstorms occurred at Roske's Point and Scilly. Saturday proved very warm but changeable in Ireland. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 30.014 inches, pressure varying between 30.151 inches at 9 p.m. of Thursday (wind, N.) and 29.793 inches at 4 p.m. of Wednesday (wind, E.S.E.). The corrected mean temperature was 55.9°. The mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 54.3°. On Friday the minimal temperature was 46.0°, on Saturday the maximum was 66.8°. Rain fell on five days to the total amount of 7.62 inch, 370 inch being measured on Monday. The prevalent winds were first S.W., afterwards E.S.E.

The record is once more one of most favourable weather during the week ended Saturday, the 29th. Bright, sunny, warm days were followed by quiet, clear, cool nights until Saturday, when copious showers fell at intervals, refreshing the face of nature and aiding vegetation. Areas of relatively high atmospheric pressure (anti-cyclonic systems) were found lying over the greater part of the British Islands until Saturday, when an extensive and definite depression travelled eastwards across the northern half of the United Kingdom, causing squally W. to N.W. winds and the grateful showers already mentioned. Throughout the week the barometer was comparatively low over the Iberian Peninsula, the Bay of Biscay, and France. Except at Lishon, however, where 3.46 inches of rain fell on five days up to Friday morning, the weather was at first generally dry within the area of low pressure. On Thursday there was a downpour all over the south of France, 33 inch being measured at Nice, 37 inch at Biarritz, and 1.34 inches at Perpignan on Friday morning. Thunderstorms occurred at Frawle Point during the night of the 22nd-23rd, and at Holyhead on Monday night. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 30.067 inches, pressure varying from 30.137 inches at 9 a.m. of Monday (wind, N.) to 29.887 inches at 3 p.m. of Saturday (wind, W.N.W.). The corrected mean temperature was 53.8°. The mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 52.5°. On Tuesday temperature rose to 65.7° in the shade; on Saturday it fell to 43.9°. Rain and hail fell on Saturday in heavy showers to the amount of .156 inch. The prevailing winds were N. and N.W.

Sunday, the 30th, was changeable, but favourable.

The rainfall in Dublin during the four months ending April 30th amounted to 6.242 inches on 56 days, compared with 5.023 inches on 61 days during the same period in 1892, only 3.263 inches on 46 days in 1891, 9.045 inches on 59 days in 1890, 8.343 inches on 74 days in 1889, 9.030 inches on 83 days in 1888, and a twenty-five years' average of 8.466 inches on 66.2 days.

At Knockdolian, Greystones, Co. Wicklow, the rainfall during April 1893, amounted to only 1.655 inches, distributed over only 5 days—7.20 inch falling on the 19th. The total fall since January 1st, 1893, equalled 8.430 inches on 34 days.

The rainfall in April at Clonsilla, Killybeg, Co. Dublin, was 1.15 inches on 6 days, as against an eight-years' average of 1.56 inches on 12.0 days. The maximal fall in 24 hours was .63 inch on the 10th.

MAY.—Like March and April of the present year, this month was singularly fine—warm and for the most part dry. Unlike March and April, however, the amount of cloud was considerable—63.3 per cent compared with only 49.1 per cent in March, and only 49.0 per cent in April. Nor was the drought at all so severe as in the two previous months. In Dublin rain fell abundantly at the beginning and in the middle of the month, the total fall being 1.400 inches, against only .288 inch in March and 1.046 inches in April. As regards temperature, this was a "record month," the mean being 69° above that for May, 1868—namely, 56.7° against 55.6°.

In Dublin the arithmetical mean temperature (56.7°) was decidedly above the average (52.0°); the mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 55.3°. In the twenty-eight years ending with 1892 May was coldest in 1869 (M. T. = 48.2°), in 1885 (M. T. = 48.7°), and in 1870 (the "cold year") (M. T. = 48.8°). It was warmest in 1868 (the "warm year") (M. T. = 55.8°), and 1875 (M. T. = 54.9°). In 1896 the M. T. was 50.5°; in 1887, 51.0°; in 1888, 52.5°; in 1889, 54.6°; in 1890, 53.2°; in 1891, only 46.6°; and in 1892, 53.8°.

The mean height of the barometer was 30.033 inches, or 0.049 inch above the corrected average

value for May—namely, 50.969 inches. The mercury rose to 50.485 inches at 9 a.m. of the 10th, and fell to 50.407 inches at 4 p.m. of the 19th. The observed range of atmospheric pressure was, therefore, 1.048 inches.

The mean temperature deduced from daily readings of the dry bulb thermometer at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 55.3°, or 5.0° above the value for April, 1883. Using the formula, $\text{Mean Temp} = \text{Min} + (\text{max} - \text{min} \times .47)$, the value was 56.8°, or 4.7° above the average mean temperature for May, calculated in the same way, in the twenty-five years, 1863–88, inclusive (51.6°). The arithmetical mean of the maximal and minimal readings was 56.7°, compared with a twenty-five years' average of 52.6°. On the 11th the thermometer in the screen rose to 70.2°—wind, W.N.W.; on the 31st the temperature fell to 42.6°—wind, N.N.E. The minimum on the grass was 38.6°, also on the 31st.

The rainfall amounted to 1.566 inches, distributed over 10 days. The average rainfall for May in the twenty-five years, 1863–88, inclusive, was 2.030 inches, and the average number of rainy days was 15.4. The rainfall and the rainy days, therefore, were much below the average. In 1855 the rainfall in May was very large—5.472 inches on 21 days; in 1863 also 5.416 inches fell on 19 days. On the other hand, in 1871, only .378 of an inch was measured on 9 days; in 1876 only .798 of an inch fell on 6 days; in 1887 only .682 of an inch on 10 days; and in 1888 only .078 of an inch on 11 days. In 1890, 2.456 inches fell on 17 days. In 1891 May was the first month in which the rainfall exceeded the average. It amounted to 2.792 inches on 17 days. In 1892 the large amount of 4.177 inches fell on 19 days.

Solar halos were seen on the 6th and 10th. High winds were noted on only 4 days, never attaining the force of a gale. Thunder was heard on the 15th, 20th, and 29th. No hail, sleet, or snow fell.

During the month the thermometer did not fall below 35°, either in the screen or on the grass. The mean minimal temperature on the grass was 45.6°, compared with 41.3° in May, 1892, 37.7° in 1891, 42.2° in 1890, 42.4° in 1889, 37.5° in 1888, and 57.0° in 1887.

During the period ended Saturday, the 6th, the weather was most favourable. Rain fell in copious showers on Monday and Tuesday, the 1st and 2nd, after which came a succession of fine, dry days, with intervals of hot sunshine. On Sunday, April 30th, a "hollow" of low atmospheric pressure stretched south-easterly from Iceland to Denmark, so that N.W. winds, low temperatures, and changeable showery weather were experienced in the British Islands. During the next two days the barometer was unsteady, especially over Ireland and Scotland, in which countries rain fell pretty freely. In the South of England and the neighbourhood of London, however, the drought continued almost uninterrupted. On Thursday a large anticyclone began to form over Norway, the North Sea, and Great Britain, and the weather became once more finer, brighter, and warmer. Over Ireland much cirriform cloud was at this time daily observed travelling in an upper air-current from S.W., while the surface wind was S.E. or E. In Dublin the air-pressure ranged from 29.778 inches, at 4 p.m. of Tuesday (wind, S.W.) to 30.284 inches at 9 a.m. of Saturday (wind, E.S.E.). On Monday the shade minimum was 46.1°, on Friday the shade maximum was 68.7°. Rain fell on the first two days to the amount of .492 inch, .333 inch being measured on Monday, the 1st. The prevalent winds were first westerly, then east-south-easterly. A solar halo was seen on Saturday forenoon.

The weather was exceedingly fine and dry throughout the week ended Saturday, the 13th—at least in England and Ireland—in Scotland refreshing rains fell on Wednesday and the two following days. At the beginning of the period a vast anticyclone stretched south-westwards from Sweden, where the barometer stood above 30.6 inches (30.93 inches at Hernösand at 8 a.m. of Sunday), across the North Sea to the British Isles. The wind was rather equally from E. and S.E. and temperatures were low—night frosts occurring in parts of England as well as on the Continent. By Wednesday a great change was in progress—the barometer was falling in the N. and rising in the S., while a tongue of high pressure still stretched across England and Ireland. The change was attended by a copious rainfall in many parts of France on Tuesday; and was followed by the setting in of westerly winds over the northern half of the British Isles, where also clouds increased and rain fell as above mentioned. After a sharp night on Wednesday, temperature rose considerably in England on Thursday, when also the thermometer exceeded 70° in the shade in Dublin for the first time this season. Friday was at first cloudy, but afterwards fair; and Saturday proved a brilliant summerlike day. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 30.317 inches, pressure ranging from 30.455 inches at 9 a.m. of Wednesday (wind, E.N.E.) to 30.070 inches at 8 p.m. of Saturday (wind, calm). The corrected mean temperature was 55.9°. The mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 54.5°. On Thursday the thermometer rose to 70.2° in the shade, having fallen to 47.1° on Wednesday. There was no rainfall. The prevailing winds were E. and W.N.W.

The week ended Saturday, the 20th, may be said to have witnessed the break-up of the drought, which—with slight and transitory interruptions—had held in Western Europe since the end of February. At the beginning the barometer was falling over England, Ireland, and the West of France, as a large, but not deep, depression formed over the Bay of Biscay and the Atlantic off our S.W. coasts. On Sunday the weather remained dry in most places, but much lofty cirriform stratus cloud came up from the southwest, causing the sky to assume an unsettled, thundery appearance. On Monday thunder storms occurred in the West of England and in Wales, and from that time onwards to the close of the week thunder and lightning were daily reported from one part or another of the British Islands. Some very heavy rainfalls occurred—for example, 1.65 inches at Roche's Point on Tuesday, 1.60 inches at Loughborough on Wednesday, .71 inch at Parnostown on Friday, and .72 inch in the City of Dublin on Saturday. On this day 1.039 inches of rain fell at the Ordnance Survey Office, Phoenix Park, and 1.020 inches at the Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin. As temperature remained fairly high throughout, the beneficial effects of the rainfall on vegetation became instantly apparent. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29.634 inches, or as much as .683 inch

below the mean for the preceding week. The barometer read 30.016 inches at 9 a.m. of Sunday (wind, E.S.E.), and fell to 29.907 inches at 4 p.m. of Friday (wind, E.S.E.). The corrected mean temperature was 57.4°. The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 53.4°. On Sunday the screened thermometers rose to 65.7°, on Saturday they fell to 48.2°. Distant thunder was heard on Monday and Saturday. Rain fell on three days to the amount of .947 inch, 720 inch being measured on Saturday. The prevailing winds were E. and S.E.

Changeable, but favourable weather prevailed during the week ended Saturday, the 27th. At first showery, it afterwards became dry and fine, although the amount of cloud remained considerable to the end. The period began with a high pressure system lying over the Baltic and Scandinavia, and depressions to the westward and northward of the British Islands. As the week advanced these conditions became reversed—the depressions travelled northward, and a new area of high pressure (anticyclone) came in over Ireland from the Atlantic. At the close of the period a low pressure system was found over the Baltic and Sweden, while the anticyclone remained almost stationary over, and off the west coast of Ireland. In Dublin Sunday forenoon was rainy; light showers fell in the afternoon, but the evening proved fair. Monday was cloudy but fine. Tuesday was cloudy, showery, and squally. Some rain fell on Wednesday morning, after which the weather remained chiefly dry, but very cloudy to the close of the week. The mean height of the barometer in Dublin was 30.014 inches, pressure ranging from 29.643 inches at 9 a.m. of Sunday (wind, W.) to 30.337 inches at 9 p.m. of Friday (wind, N.N.W.). The corrected mean temperature was 56.6°. The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 55.7°. On Sunday the screened thermometers fell to 46.9°; on Saturday they rose to 64.8°. Rain was measured on four days, the total amount being .137 inch, of which .069 inch fell on Sunday. The prevalent wind was first westerly, then northerly.

During the last four days the weather, which was chiefly fine but changeable, was governed by a depression over the south of Sweden and an anticyclone to the westward of Scotland. North-easterly winds prevailed, and a tendency to electrical disturbances existed on Sunday and Monday, the 28th and 29th. On the afternoon of the latter day thunder and heavy rain occurred in both London and Dublin. The weather on the 30th and 31st was bright and hazy—hot sunshine and a cold N.E. wind asserting themselves with alternate power.

The rainfall in Dublin during the five months ending May 31st amounted to 7.908 inches on 56 days, compared with 19.099 inches on 80 days in 1892, only 3.985 inches on 63 days in 1891, 11.465 inches on 76 days in 1890, 10.476 inches on 91 days in 1889, 9.048 inches on 69 days in 1888, 6.489 inches on 62 days in 1887, and a 25 years' average of 10.496 inches on 81.6 days.

It may be remembered that on Saturday, May 28th, 1892, 2.056 inches of rain were measured at this station, 1.900 inches having fallen within 6 hours, or at the rate of 7.6 inches in 24 hours. No such measurement had been recorded in Dublin since October 27, 1880, when 2.736 inches of rain fell. May 28, 1892, was only the third occasion within the past twenty-eight years on which the rainfall exceeded 2 inches within 24 hours in Dublin.

At Knockdoline, Greystones, Co. Wicklow, the rainfall in May, 1893, was 1.035 inches, distributed over 11 days. Of this quantity .810 inch fell on the 16th, and .200 inch on the 25th. The total fall since January 1st, 1893, equals 19.565 inches on 65 days.

At Clonsilla, Killiney, Co. Dublin, the rainfall in May was 1.12 inches on 10 days, compared with an eight years' average of 2.49 inches on 155 days. The total fall since January 1 at this station has been 8.06 inches on 67 days. The maximal fall on any one day in May was .40 inch on the 20th.

JUNE.—June, 1893, was the fourth month in succession with a mean temperature above average and a rainfall below average. The month under review did not—it is true—"break the record" as regards either high temperature or scanty rainfall; but it was in all respects most favourable. In Dublin rain fell freely from the 3rd to the 6th inclusive (.521 inch) and again from the 22nd to the 26th inclusive (1.144 inches), but the weather was otherwise dry, except for local thunder-showers on the 15th.

In Dublin the arithmetical mean temperature (59.9°) was above the average (57.6°) by 2.3°; the mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were also 59.9°. In the twenty-eight years ending with 1892, June was coldest in 1882 (M. T.=55.6°), and in 1879 (the "cold year") (M. T.=55.9°). It was warmest in 1887 (M. T.=63.3°), in 1893 (M. T.=61.0°), and in 1868 (the "warm year") (M. T.=60.5°). In 1886 the M. T. was 57.9°; in 1888, 56.2°; in 1889, 59.5°; in 1890, 58.1°; in 1891, 59.0°; and in 1892, 56.7°.

The mean height of the barometer was 30.002 inches, or 0.065 inch above the corrected average value for June—namely, 29.937 inches. The mercury rose to 30.398 inches at 9 a.m. of the 7th, and fell to 29.336 inches at 11 p.m. of the 27th. The observed range of atmospheric pressure was, therefore, 1.078 inches—that is, less than an inch and one-tenth.

The mean temperature deduced from daily readings of the dry bulb thermometer at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 59.9°, or 4.6° above the value for May, 1893. Using the formula, Mean Temp.=Min.+ (max.—Min. × .465), the value was 59.4°, or 2.2° above the average mean temperature for June, calculated in the same way, in the twenty-five years, 1865–89, inclusive (57.2°). The arithmetical mean of the maximal and minimal readings was 59.9°, compared with a twenty-five years' average of 57.8°. On the 19th the thermometer in the screen rose to 74.7°—wind, N.N.E.; on the 23rd, the temperature fell to 46.9°—wind, N.N.W. The minimum on the grass was 42.6° also on the 23rd.

The rainfall amounted to 1.716 inches, distributed over 12 days. The average rainfall for June in the twenty-five years, 1865–89, inclusive, was 1.817 inches, and the average number of rainy days was 13.6. The rainfall was, therefore, slightly below, while the rainy days were also below the average. In 1878 the rainfall in June was very large—5.958 inches on 19 days; in 1879 also.

4.046 inches fell on 24 days. On the other hand, in 1889, only .100 of an inch was measured on 6 days; in 1887, the rainfall was only .232 of an inch, distributed over only 5 days; in 1874 only .405 of an inch was measured on 9 days; and in 1868 only .677 of an inch fell on but 6 days. In 1888 the rainfall was as much as 3.045 inches, distributed over as many as 18 days. In 1890 it was 1.950 inches on 18 days, in 1891 2.753 inches on 14 days, and in 1892 1.671 inches on 17 days.

High winds were noted on 7 days, but the force of a gale was attained on only one occasion—the 28th. Temperature reached or exceeded 70° in the screen on 5 days, compared with 17 days in 1887, only 1 day in 1888, 10 days in 1889, only 2 days in 1890, 8 days in 1891, and 4 days in 1892. Thunder was heard on the 15th. A solar halo was seen on the 11th.

On Thursday, the 1st, a depression which had for several days lain almost motionless over the south of Sweden dispersed, and an irregular area of low pressure began to form over Ireland. The weather, however, remained dry until Saturday, the 2nd, when electrical showers fell heavily in places, particularly at Blackrock, Co. Dublin. Thunder was heard on this day at Glasnevin Botanic Gardens.

At the beginning of the week ended Saturday, the 10th, the weather was unsettled and showery, owing to the presence of shallow irregular depressions to the northward, while an anticyclone lay over the Bay of Biscay. In Dublin rain fell very freely on Monday and in smaller quantity on Tuesday. On Sunday thunderstorms occurred all along the east coast of Great Britain. During most of this changeable time the barometer rose steadily, so that by 8 a.m. of Wednesday readings were everywhere high and remarkably uniform. In fact, at the hour named, the extreme difference in atmospheric pressure all over the United Kingdom was only .08 inch—the highest reading being 30.42 inches at Yarmouth, and the lowest 30.34 inches in the Scilly Islands. After Wednesday the anticyclone held to the close of the week, the area of highest pressure being found off the east coast of Scotland, where dense fogs and low temperature prevailed. In most other parts of the Kingdom summer warmth daily increased until Saturday—the thermometer rising to 73° at Loughborough on Wednesday, 76° at Liverpool on Thursday, and 74° at Parsonstown and in London on Friday. On the evening of this day a thunderstorm with heavy rain (1.19 inches) occurred at Parsonstown. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 30.313 inches, pressure ranging from 30.105 inches at 9 a.m. of Sunday (wind, W. by S.) and 30.338 inches at 9 a.m. of Wednesday (wind, N.E.). The corrected mean temperature was 58.9°. The mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 59.2°. On Thursday both maximal and minimal temperatures for the week were recorded—viz., 69.4° and 49.3°—range, 20.1°. Rain fell on the first three days to the amount of .512 inch, .259 inch being registered on Sunday and .201 inch on Monday. The prevailing winds were at first W.S.W., afterwards E. Much fog and haze prevailed in the Irish Sea after Wednesday, so that the fog-gun at the Kish-bank lighthouse was frequently fired both by day and by night.

Splendid weather characterised the week ended Saturday, the 17th. Until Wednesday it was cool as well as fair, but on and after that day temperature was high and summerlike by night as well as by day. On Sunday local thunderstorms occurred in the N. and N.W. of Ireland, notwithstanding an anticyclonic distribution of atmospheric pressure. After Sunday a shallow depression advanced northwards across France. It caused thunderstorms and heavy rains over the greater part of that country, but in the British Isles only local thunderstorms occurred, although thunder and lightning were very prevalent on Wednesday and Thursday. On the afternoon of the latter day thunderstorms fell in Dublin, yielding .051 inch of rain, the only rainfall of the week. In this city the influence of easterly seashores in lowering day-temperature was well seen, particularly in the earlier part of the period—thus, the maxima of the first four days were 66°, 65°, 65°, and 63° in Dublin, compared with 73°, 70°, 71°, and 75° at Parsonstown. On the east coast of Great Britain, similarly, the thermometer failed to reach 65° at most stations on Sunday and Monday. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 30.104 inches, pressure decreasing from 30.223 inches at 9 a.m. of Sunday (wind, E.N.E.) to 29.882 inches at 9 a.m. of Wednesday (wind, E.), and then increasing to a maximum of 30.273 inches at 9 p.m. of Saturday (wind, E.). The corrected mean temperature was 61.6°. The mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 62.9°. On Tuesday the screened thermometers fell to 50.1°, on Saturday they rose to 72.9°. The mean direction of the wind was easterly.

As to the week ended Saturday, the 24th—at first summerlike in the extreme—very warm, calm and bright—the weather afterwards fell into a very unsettled state, becoming cold, squally, and showery after Wednesday, the 21st—the longest day. On Sunday, the anticyclonic lobe of 30.3 inches embraced nearly the whole of the British Islands—at 8 a.m. the extreme pressures at mainland stations differed by only one-tenth of an inch, the highest readings being 30.38 inches at Loughborough, Cambridge, Walin Head, and Belmont; the lowest being 30.28 inches at Prawle Point in Devon. The weather was bright, calm, and hot—the thermometer rising to 86° in the shade at Cambridge and Loughborough, and to 80° even at Parsonstown and Valentia Island. In the evening a thunderstorm occurred at the last-named station. On Monday the heat was still more intense—88° in the shade being recorded in London and at Cambridge. Thunderstorms occurred towards evening in the South of Ireland, South Wales, and the eastern and south-eastern parts of England. After this a cold northerly current passed rapidly southwards, bringing heavy showers which became general during the last three days. On Thursday a depression formed over Scotland and moved slowly south-eastwards and finally eastwards, becoming deeper and larger as it travelled. At 8 a.m. of Friday the barometer was down to 29.24 inches at Shields, and below 29.30 inches all over the north of England and south of Scotland. In Dublin the mean pressure was 29.446 inches, the barometer falling from 30.300 inches at 9 a.m. of Sunday (wind, E.), to 29.467 inches at 9 a.m. of Friday (wind, N. by W.). The corrected mean temperature was 59.0°—that for Sunday and Monday having been 56.8°. The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 58.7°. On

Monday the thermometers in the screen rose to 74.7°; on Friday they fell to 46.9°. Rain fell on the last three days to the amount of 31.0 inch, 13.0 inch being measured on Thursday and 10.0 inch on Saturday. The prevalent wind was northerly—N.N.E. to N.W.

During the closing period of the month—from the 25th to the 30th inclusive—the weather presented two distinct types. Unsettled, squally, and showery as well as cool at first, it improved after Wednesday, the 28th, and the month closed with fine, warm, and in all respects summerlike conditions. On Sunday, the 25th, the well-defined depression, which had travelled from Scotland in a south-easterly direction on the previous Friday (see above), lay with its centre over the south of Norway. N.W. winds and cool, showery weather prevailed in the British Islands. In Dublin heavy showers fell locally at 3.30 and 11 p.m. Next day (Monday) an irregularly-shaped depression passed northwards across Ireland, causing a heavy rainfall in the south of this country (1.10 inches at Roche's Point, Cork), and in Wales and parts of England. During Tuesday and Wednesday a well-marked cyclonic system travelled north-eastwards from the N. of Ireland and across Scotland to the Norwegian Sea, where it dispersed. This disturbance produced moderate to fresh S.W. and W. gales at some Irish stations, as well as in the English Channel and off the mouth of the Thames. The barometer now rose quickly, and at 8 a.m. of Friday, the 30th, atmospheric pressure was uniformly high all over the kingdom—pressure ranging only from 30.20 inches over Central England to 30.46 inches at Balmalcolm. Quiet, bright, summerlike weather was the consequence, and so the month closed. In Dublin, during this period, the barometer ranged from 29.820 inches at 11 p.m. of Tuesday (wind, S.S.W.) to 30.142 inches at 9 a.m. of Friday (wind, S.E.). As regards temperature, on Monday and Friday the minimum in the thermometer screen was 50.0°; on Tuesday the maximum was 69.4°. Rain fell on the first four days of the period to the amount of 3.34 inch, 4.98 inch being registered on Monday. This was the maximal fall in 24 hours recorded during the month. The prevailing winds were S.E. and S.W.

The rainfall in Dublin during the six months ending June 30th amounted to 9.824 inches on 78 days, compared with 11.770 inches on 97 days in 1892, 5.748 inches on 77 days in 1891, 13.413 inches on 94 days in 1890, 10.578 inches on 97 days in 1889, 12.113 inches on 87 days in 1888, 6.741 inches on 87 days in 1887, and a twenty-five years' average of 12.313 inches on 95.4 days.

At Knockshellan, Greystones, Co. Wicklow, the rainfall in June, 1893, was 2.211 inches, distributed over 10 days. Of this quantity 7.50 inch fell on the 26th, and 4.10 inch on the 5th. The total fall since January 1 has been 11.776 inches, on 75 days.

The rainfall at Clonsilla, Killiney, Co. Dublin, amounted to 1.63 inches on 10 days. The greatest fall in 24 hours was .51 inch on the 26th. The average rainfall for June in eight years was 1.42 inches on 11.5 days. There was absolute drought from the 7th to the 21st, both days inclusive. Since January 1, 1893, 8.69 inches of rain have fallen on 77 days, the average rainfall for the six months ending June 30 having been in eight years 10.96 inches on 82 days.

JULY.—A changeable, rather showery, but warm month, of high mean temperature and almost average rainfall, with a decided prevalence of north-easterly and north-westerly winds.

In Dublin the arithmetical mean temperature (61.6°) was decidedly above the average (59.6°); the mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 60.4°. In the twenty-eight years ending with 1892, July was coldest in 1879 (the "cold year") (M. T. = 57.2°). It was warmest in 1887 (M. T. = 63.7°), and in 1868 (the "warm year") (M. T. = 63.5°). In 1888 the M. T. was 61.0°; in 1883 it was as low as 57.8°; in 1889 it was 58.7°; in 1890, 58.1°; in 1891, 59.0°; and in 1892, 57.6°. From this, July, 1893, proves to have been the warmest since the present records commenced, whilst July, 1879, was the coldest. In only 2 years since 1834 was July colder than in the year 1892.

The mean height of the barometer was 29.898 inches, or .019 inch below the corrected average value for July—namely, 29.915 inches. The mercury marked 30.234 inches at 9 p.m. of the 27th, and fell to 29.429 inches at 7.15 p.m. of the 19th. The observed range of atmospheric pressure was, therefore, .805 inch—that is, a little more than eight-tenths of an inch.

The mean temperature deduced from daily readings of the dry bulb thermometer at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 60.5°, or .6° above the value for June, 1893. Using the formula, Mean Temp. = min. + (max. - min. × .465), the value was 51.1°, or .9° above the average mean temperature for July, calculated in the same way, in the twenty-five years, 1868-92, inclusive (50.2°). The arithmetical mean of the maximal and minimal readings was 51.6°, compared with a twenty-five years' average of 50.6°. On the 23rd, the thermometer in the screen rose to 74.5°—wind, S.W.; on the 22nd the temperature fell to 50.0°—wind, W.N.W. The minimum on the grass was 44.6° on the 21st and again on the 22nd.

The rainfall was 2.042 inches, distributed over 14 days. The average rainfall for July in the twenty-five years, 1868-92, inclusive, was 2.420 inches, and the average number of rainy days was 17.2. The rainfall, therefore, was considerably below the average, while the rainy days were also below it. In 1889 the rainfall in July was very large—6.067 inches on 24 days; in 1871 also 4.991 inches fell on 23 days. On the other hand, in 1870, only .639 of an inch was measured on 8 days; in 1869, the fall was only .789 of an inch on 9 days, and in 1868, only .741 of an inch fell on but 5 days. In 1892, 1.468 inches fell on 12 days.

High winds were noted on 9 days, but did not attain the force of a gale on any occasion. Temperature reached or exceeded 70° in the screen on 8 days. In July, 1867, temperature reached or exceeded 70° in the screen on no fewer than 17 days. In July, 1888, the maximum was only 68.7°. In July, 1891, maxima of 70° were reached on only 3 days, and in July, 1892, on only 2 days. Severe thunderstorms occurred on the 12th, and distant thunder was heard on the 13th.

Saturday, the 1st, was very fine and warm, with beautiful cirro-cumuli travelling from S. Warm and generally favourable weather held during the week ended Saturday, the 8th. In parts of England severe thunderstorms and heavy rains were felt in the beginning—on Sunday and

Monday in the N. and N.E. as well as in the North Midland Counties; on Tuesday, in the S.W. and S. of that country and in the English Channel. On Saturday electrical disturbances were again prevalent. On Monday the rainfall was 1.38 inches at York and 1.5 inches at Stoke-on-Trent; on Tuesday 2.05 inches of rain fell at Prawle Point in Devonshire, 1.15 inches at Jersey, .91 inch at Hurst Castle, in Hants, and .87 inch at Dungeness in Kent. The distribution of atmospheric pressure was irregular and shifting until Thursday, when the barometer began to give way steadily in the west, and freshening S.E. and S. winds sprang up on the Irish coast, with heavy rain at Valentia Island (.68 inch at 8 a.m. of Friday). The heat in England was very great on Sunday, when the thermometer rose to 83° at Oxford, 84° in London and at Loughborough, and 85° at Cambridge; and also on Thursday, when the maxima were 81° at Loughborough, 85° at Oxford, 84° in London, and 86° at Cambridge. On Friday the thermometer rose to 90° at Cambridge, 88° at Loughborough, and 87° in London. At 8 a.m. of Saturday, temperature was 80° in London and 79° at Cambridge, and the thermometer subsequently rose to 87° in London, 92° at Cambridge, and 90° locally at Elsing in Norfolk. In Ireland the highest readings were about 12° to 15° lower—71° being touched at Belmullet, Co. Mayo, on Wednesday. In Dublin the maximum exceeded 70° on five days, the highest reading of all being 71.6° on Monday and Saturday. The minimum in the screen was 54.2° on Thursday. The mean height of the barometer was 29.660 inches, pressure falling from 30.201 inches at 9 a.m. of Monday (wind, N.E.) to 29.591 inches at 9 p.m. of Saturday (wind, S.E.). The corrected mean temperature was 63.2°. The mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 62.6°. The rainfall .187 inch on one day—1.84 inch of the amount fell on the morning of Sunday, July 9. The prevailing winds were first N.E., afterwards S.E.

Very unsettled, rainy, thundery weather held during the greater part of the week ended Saturday, the 16th, and temperature showed a decided falling off compared with the previous sunlight. At 8 a.m. of Sunday a depression lay over the British Islands, its centre stretching from Ulster to the Lowlands of Scotland. It caused heavy rains in many places—2.61 inches being measured at Malin Head on Monday morning. In Dublin min fell in torrents from 11 to 11.30 a.m. of Sunday, and on this day as well as on Monday thunderstorms occurred over the greater part of England. On Tuesday a new depression appeared off the S.E. of Ireland, whence it travelled slowly eastwards and north-eastwards to the Kattegat, which it reached on Friday morning. This system was accompanied by severe thunderstorms in many places. On Wednesday two distinct storms passed over Dublin—the second causing torrents of rain (.550 inch) in an hour (3.15 to 4.15 p.m.). At the Ordnance Survey Office, Phoenix Park, the rainfall on this day was 1.150 inches. Next day also there were heavy thunderstorms near this city. Friday proved cloudy and cool, but rainless. On Saturday, however, showers again set in, as a new and large but shallow depression advanced over our northern coasts. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29.768 inches, pressure ranging from 29.832 inches at 9 a.m. of Sunday (wind, W.) to 29.019 inches at 9 p.m. of Friday (wind, N.). The corrected mean temperature was 58.6°, the mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. being 58.6°. On Wednesday temperature rose to 67.5° in the screen, on Friday it fell to 51.5°. The rainfall measured 1.389 inches, on five days, .671 inch being registered on Wednesday and .349 inch on Sunday. The wind was variable—S, N.E., N., and W. being the predominant directions.

Changeable, showery, but withal favourable weather held throughout the week ended Saturday, the 22nd. The general distribution of atmospheric pressure was cyclonic in and near the British Isles—primary systems of some depth passing eastwards across the North of Scotland, while numerous secondary systems brought rain and squalls to the southern half of the United Kingdom also. Owing to the amount of cloud and to the freshness of the S.W. to N.W. winds which prevailed, temperature never became very high and seldom exceeded 70° even in the S.E. and centre of England. On the Continent, when the barometer was higher and conditions were at times anticyclonic, much warmer weather was experienced—at least towards the close of the week. Thus on Thursday the thermometer rose in the shade to 82° in Paris and 88° in Berlin, while the maximum on this day in London was only 68°. At 5 a.m. of Friday temperature was as high as 72° at Stockholm. In Dublin the extremes of temperature for the week occurred on Saturday—the minimum being 50.0° and the maximum 68.9°. The mean height of the barometer in this city was 29.788 inches, pressure ranging from 30.081 inches at 9 p.m. of Monday (wind, N.N.W.) to 29.493 inches at 7.15 p.m. of Wednesday (wind, W.), from which low value it again increased to 29.087 inches at 9 p.m. of Saturday (wind, W.S.W.). The corrected mean temperature was 59.9°. The mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 59.1°. The rainfall amounted to .350 inch on five days—.161 inch being registered on Tuesday. The prevailing winds were westerly (S.W. and N.W.).

While changeable and far from settled, the weather was chiefly fine and dry in the period ended Saturday, the 29th. The general distribution of pressure was cyclonic in the North, anticyclonic in France and Germany, as well as in the British Islands on Thursday, the 27th, when an area of high pressure passed eastwards across Ireland to England. The fine, quiet weather accompanying this system was of short duration, and on Friday a fresh depression appeared off the N.W. of Scotland, causing clouds to increase and a shift of wind to S.W., from which point it freshened at some stations. Before the anticyclonic period, thunderstorms occurred very generally over the midland, eastern and south-eastern parts of England on Wednesday, but the attendant rainfall was not large. In Manchester, however, .510 inch fell. Showers fell in many places on the day named, and with the advent of northerly winds and a clearing sky, temperature fell fast in the succeeding night. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29.605 inches—pressure ranging between 29.747 inches at 9 p.m. of Monday (wind, W.) and 30.254 inches at 9 p.m. of Thursday (wind, N.). The corrected mean temperature was 61.9°. The mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 61.8°. On Sunday the thermometer rose to 74.5° in the screen; on Thursday it fell to 59.2°. The rainfall amount d to .063 inch, of which .058 inch was measured on Saturday. The prevalent winds were between W. and N.

Sunday, the 30th, was bright and fair in Dublin, but heavy showers fell in Edinburgh and thunderstorms occurred along the east coast of England. Monday, the 31st, was changeable and showery in many places.

The rainfall in Dublin during the seven months ending July 31st amounted to 11·866 inches on 95 days compared with 13·732 inches on 109 days during the corresponding period in 1892, 10·505 inches on 92 days in 1891, 15·587 inches on 118 days in 1890, 13·146 inches on 112 days in 1889, 15·894 inches on 109 days in 1888, 7·935 inches on 80 days in 1887, and a 25 years' average of 14·733 inches on 112·6 days.

At Knockdoon, Greystones, Co. Wicklow, the rainfall in July was 1·290 inches on 15 days, compared with 2·925 inches on only 10 days in 1892, 1·325 inches on 18 days in 1891, and 1·463 inches, distributed over 18 days in 1890. Of the total rainfall 300 inch fell on the 9th, and 330 inch on the 13th. The total fall since January 1 has been 13·060 inches on 90 days, compared with 16·708 inches on 90 days in 1892.

At Clonsilla, Killybeg, Co. Dublin, the rainfall in July was 1·36 inches on 17 days, compared with an eight years average of 1·864 inches on 15 days. On the 13th the rainfall was 20 inch. Since January 1, 1893, 11·06 inches of rain have fallen at this station (Clonsilla).

AUGUST.—Although changeable, as in 1892, and forming no exception to the rule that August is characterised by heavy rains, this was a record month as regards high temperature. On no fewer than 14 days did the thermometer exceed 70° in the shade, and the mean temperature was one degree above that of August, 1871, when it reached 62°. The present month also is remarkable for the magnificent display of lightning which occurred on the evening and during the night of the 9th. The cyclonic depressions, which are periodic in the last week of August, arrived about a week earlier than usual, the barometer falling to 28·80 inches off the west coast of Scotland on the 21st.

In Dublin the arithmetical mean temperature (63·0°) was much above the average (59·7°); the mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 61·3°. In the twenty-eight years ending with 1892, August was coldest in 1881 (M. T. = 57° 6'), and warmest in 1871 (M. T. = 62° 0'). In 1855, the M. T. was only 57·1°; in 1879 (the "cold year"), it was 57·7°; in 1887, 60·3°; in 1888, 58·2°; in 1893, 58·6°; in 1890, only 57·2°; in 1891, 58·1°; and in 1892, 60·0°.

The mean height of the barometer was 29·965 inches, or 0·068 inch above the corrected average value for August—namely, 29·897 inches. The mercury marked 30·306 inches at 9 a.m. of the 29th, and fell to 29·290 inches at 9 a.m. of the 21st. The observed range of atmospheric pressure was, therefore, 1·106 inches—that is, a little more than an inch and one-tenth.

The mean temperature deduced from daily readings of the dry bulb thermometer at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 61·3°, or 37° above the value in August, 1888 and 1889, 50° above that in 1890, 41° above it in 1891, and 2·3° above it in 1892. It was also 0·8° above the value for July, 1893. Using the formula, *Mean Temp.* = *min.* + (*max.* - *min.* × .47), the mean temperature was 62·6°, or 3·3° above the average mean temperature for August, calculated in the same way, in the twenty-five years, 1865-89, inclusive (59·3°). The arithmetical mean of the maximal and minimal readings was 63·0°, compared with a twenty-five years' average of 59·7°. On the 15th the thermometer in the screen rose to 79·8°—wind, light and variable; on the 26th the temperature fell to 57·0°—wind, N.W. The minimum on the grass was 41·6° on the 28th.

The rainfall was 2·718 inches, distributed over 16 days. The average rainfall for August in the twenty-five years, 1865-89, inclusive, was 2·825 inches, and the average number of rainy days was 19·5. The rainfall, therefore, was slightly below average, while the rainy days were slightly in excess of the average. In 1874, the rainfall in August was very large—4·946 inches on 18 days; and in 1885 also 4·745 inches fell on, however, only 13 days; but the heaviest downpour in August occurred in 1889, when 5·747 inches were registered on 22 days. On the other hand, in 1884, only 777 inch was measured on 8 days. In 1887, 1·520 inches of rain fell on 18 days; in 1888, 1·270 inches on 12 days; in 1890, 2·799 inches on 19 days; in 1891, 4·953 inches on 25 days, and in 1892, 3·557 inches on 22 days.

High winds were noted on as many as 10 days, and attained the force of a gale on three occasions—namely, the 4th, 20th and 21st. A thunderstorm of great severity occurred on the 9th. Thunder was also heard on the 18th. Lightning was also seen on the 13rd and 18th. Temperature reached 70° in the screen on as many as 14 days. Hail fell on the 18th. It was foggy on the 12th, 13th, and 14th.

The weather remained changeable and showery, with fresh westerly (S.W. to N.W.) winds, throughout the period ended Saturday, the 5th. A new disturbance reach our northwest coasts on Tuesday, the 1st, leading to rain without much wind. On Wednesday afternoon, however, the barometer fell briskly and the wind backed to S.W. and freshened with a threatening appearance as a much more decided depression approached the N.W. of Ireland from the Atlantic. This system was quickly followed by another on Thursday night, so that by Friday the weather was thoroughly broken, squally and showery, in all parts of the United Kingdom. On the afternoon of this day thunderstorms and heavy rains occurred in London and many other places. A brisk recovery of pressure now took place and the wind drew towards N. and moderated, with fine dry weather on Saturday. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer for the week ended Saturday, the 5th was 29·861 inches, pressure ranging between 29·534 inches at 9 a.m. of Friday (wind, W. by S.) and 30·065 inches at 9 p.m. of Saturday (wind, N.). The corrected mean temperature was 60·4°. The mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 58·8°. The screened thermometers rose to 71·3° on Friday and fell to 52·4° on Tuesday. The rainfall was 818 inch on five days, 270 inch being measured on Wednesday. The prevailing wind was N.W. Changeable, but very warm and generally summerlike weather characterised the week ended Saturday, the 12th. On Wednesday and Thursday thunderstorms of quite exceptional intensity raged over many parts of England and

Ireland, extending subsequently to parts of Scotland also. In Ireland, the distribution of atmospheric pressure was cyclonic, except on Tuesday and Saturday, when a Continental anticyclone spread westwards as far as this country. As the general direction of the wind in the British Islands was southerly, temperature ranged very high—the thermometer rising to 85° or 86° at the inland English stations on Tuesday and Wednesday—even at Holyhead a maximum of 83° was reached on Wednesday. The highest in Paris on the same day was 91°. This tropical heat was the more remarkable, as the week commenced with very low temperatures, indeed, the minima recorded on Sunday morning were 46° in London and at Oxford, 44° at Leith, 43° at York, Loughborough, and Ardrossan; 42° at Sumburgh Head, 41° at Wick and Aberdeen, 40° at Stormow, and 38° at Nairn! But the most striking phenomenon of the week was the violent thunderstorm of Wednesday night. In Dublin the lightning, which was almost incessant from dusk until after midnight, was extraordinarily vivid. The storm passed from S.E. to N.W. directly over the city between 10 and 11 p.m., in which time a quarter of an inch of rain fell. The mean height of the barometer was 29.61 inches, pressure ranging between 29.806 inches at 4 p.m. of Thursday (wind, S.E.) and 29.126 inches at 9 p.m. of Saturday (wind, S.). The corrected mean temperature was 66.6°. The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 63.6°. On Friday the screened thermometers rose to 77.7°, having fallen to 83.0° on Sunday. The rainfall was .460 inch on four days, .250 inch being recorded on Wednesday. The prevailing winds were S.W. and S.E.

Many years have passed since such really tropical heat has been experienced in Spain, France, and the British Isles, as that which has made the week ended Saturday, the 19th, memorable in meteorological annals. At Rochefort, on the west coast of France, the daily maxima were 102°, 106°, 91°, 93°, 100°, 90°, and 81°. In London the corresponding values were 81°, 85°, 87°, 90°, 92°, 98°, and 78°. On Thursday night the thermometer did not sink below 75° in London, and by 8 a.m. of Friday it had already risen to 84°. Even in Dublin a maximum of 79.8° was recorded on Tuesday, the 15th—this being the highest shade temperature registered in the Irish capital since July 16, 1876, when the phenomenal reading 87.2 was attained. On Tuesday the maximum at the Ordnance Survey Office, Phoenix Park, was 85.0°; at Glasnevin Botanic Gardens it was 80.6°. Only on the nights of Tuesday and Friday did the minimum fall below 40°. On every day the maximum exceeded 70°. There was an anticyclonic distribution of atmospheric pressure over western Germany, France, England, and Ireland until Thursday, when isobars became cyclonic and decided gradients for southerly winds formed over all parts of the United Kingdom. Thunderstorms of some severity occurred in the North of Ireland and the northern half of Great Britain on Tuesday night, while drenching showers of rain and hail fell in and about Dublin on Friday, accompanied by thunder. It is noteworthy that the weather was quite cool in Scandinavia throughout the week. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29.65 inches, pressure ranging from 29.170 inches at 9 a.m. of Monday (wind, S.S.E.), to a minimum of 29.657 inches at 9 p.m. of Saturday (wind, S.). The corrected mean temperature was 67.4°. The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 66.6°. On Tuesday, the shade thermometers rose to 79.6°; on Saturday they fell to 68.1°. The rainfall was .606 inch on two days, .518 inch falling in heavy showers on Friday, when some hail also fell. The prevailing wind was S.S.W. A good deal of fog hung about the coast on Sunday and Monday. The rainfall at Greystones, County Wicklow, was 1.033 inches on two days. The mean temperature of this week was 73.1° in London, 71.8° at Cambridge, 71.5° at Oxford and Loughborough, 70.5° at Southampton, 70.3° in Manchester, and 70.1° even at Scarborough on the sea.

Opening with typical cyclonic conditions and rough, rainy weather, the week ended Saturday, the 26th, closed with equally well-marked anticyclonic conditions and fine, quiet weather. On Sunday morning a large depression was found off the N.W. of Scotland. This system had caused a heavy rainfall during the previous night in most parts of Ireland and in some parts of Scotland. A few hours later a much more serious disturbance advanced towards the N.W. of Ireland from the S.W., causing a renewed and still heavier rainfall and moderate to fresh gales from S, S.W., and W. at several exposed stations. By 8 a.m. of Monday the barometer was down to 28.90 inches in Donegal, and by 6 p.m. a minimal reading of 28.83 inches was reached at Wick, in Co. Wick. During the next three days the arrival of several shallow secondary depressions kept the weather in an unsettled, showery state. On Thursday, however, an area of high pressure began to spread over our south-western districts and the N.W. of France, and this brought cool, dry N.W. winds and finer and brighter weather. Towards the close of the period the nights became very sharp, the thermometer in the screen falling on Friday night to 47.2° in Dublin; 46.0 in London, as well as at Wick, Balmullect, and Oxford; and 41.0° at Parsonstown. In Dublin the grass minimum was 41.7°. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29.887 inches, pressure ranging from 29.290 inches at 9 a.m. of Monday (wind, W.S.W.) to 30.343 inches at 9 a.m. of Saturday (wind, N.W.). The corrected mean temperature was 59.6°. The mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 57.9°. On Sunday the thermometer rose to 65.6°; on Saturday it fell to 47.9°. The mean temperature was 8.3° lower than that of the previous week. Rain was measured on four days to the amount of 7.18 inch, .390 inch being entered on Sunday. The prevailing winds were first S.W., then N.W.

The last five days of the month were uneventful but favourable. An anticyclone of considerable intensity for the time of year lay throughout over Ireland and the Atlantic to the westward of this country. The weather was at first bright and cool, with northerly winds; but the sky afterwards became densely clouded, and on Thursday, the 31st, some rain fell with a N.W. wind. Temperature showed some recovery on this closing day of the month.

The rainfall in Dublin during the eight months ending August 31st amounted to 14.379 inches on 108 days compared with 9.455 inches on 96 days during the same period in 1887, 17.204 inches on 121 days in 1888, 18.836 inches on 154 days in 1889, 18.586 inches on 137 days in 1890, 15.888 inches on 117 days in 1891, 17.279 inches on 121 days in 1892, and a 25 years' average of 17.658 inches on 129.1 days.

At Knockdolian, Greystones, Co. Wicklow, the rainfall in August, 1893, was 3.275 inches, distributed over 16 days. Of this quantity .690 inch fell on the 19th. The total fall since January 1 amounts to 16.341 inches on 106 days, compared with 21.296 inches on 108 days in 1891.

SEPTEMBER.—September, 1893, was favourable throughout. It was a month of average temperature, with fresh westerly and north-westerly winds, and frequent showers, but no heavy rains near Dublin. At times the nights were very sharp, and even frosty, but, on the other hand, much bright sunshine was enjoyed by day. Towards the close the autumnal tints in the foliage were lovely beyond compare.

In Dublin the arithmetical mean temperature (55.9°) was as nearly as possible equal to the average (55.8°); the mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 54.8°. In the twenty-eight years ending with 1892, September was coldest in 1886 and in 1882 (M. T.=53.0°), and warmest in 1865 (M. T.=61.4°). In 1890, the M. T. was as high as 58.6°; in 1879 (the "cold year"), it was 54.3°; in 1887, 54.0°; in 1888, 54.4°; in 1889, 55.8°, exactly the average; in 1890, it was as high as 59.6°; in 1891, it was 57.6°, and in 1892, 54.5°. So warm a September as that of 1890 had not occurred for a quarter of a century.

The mean height of the barometer was 29.648 inches, or 0.063 inch below the corrected average value for September—namely, 29.710 inches. The mercury rose to 30.345 inches at 9 a.m. of the 12th, and fell to 29.022 inches at 9 a.m. of the 29th. The observed range of atmospheric pressure was, therefore, 1.293 inches—that is, a little more than one inch and a quarter.

The mean temperature deduced from daily readings of the dry bulb thermometer at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 54.8°, or as much as 6.5° below the value for August, 1893. Using the formula, *Mean Temp. = (max. + min. ÷ 2) + (max. - min. × .475)*, the mean temperature was 55.5°, or exactly equal to the average mean temperature for September, calculated in the same way, in the twenty-five years, 1865-89, inclusive (55.5°). The arithmetical mean of the maximal and minimal readings was 55.9°, compared with a twenty-five years' average of 55.8°. On the 5th, the thermometer in the screen rose to 72.0°—wind, S.S.W.; on the 21st the temperature fell to 38.2°—wind, N.W. The minimum on the grass was 31.7° on the 24th. On the 21st the grass minimum was 31.8°.

The rainfall was only .729 inch, distributed over as many as 14 days—the rainfall was thus considerably below the average. The average rainfall for September in the twenty-five years, 1865-89, inclusive, was 2.176 inches, and the average number of rainy days was 14.7. In 1871, the rainfall in this month was very large—4.048 inches on, however, only 13 days. On the other hand, in 1865, only .056 inch was measured on but 3 days. In 1888, the rainfall was only .728 inch on 10 days; in 1889, 1.048 inches fell on 13 days; in 1890, 2.469 inches on 14 days; in 1891, 2.132 inches on 18 days; and in 1892, 2.681 inches on 19 days.

High winds were noted on as many as 14 days, but attained the force of a gale on no occasion in Dublin. An aurora appeared on the 1st. Lightning was seen on the 5th and 21st. Thunder was heard on the 21st. The atmosphere was foggy on the 3rd, 4th, and 12th.

The month opened with an anticyclone forming over Ireland, where the weather during the first two days was mild and fine, although rather cloudy. In England rain had fallen, and the weather was taking up. In Scotland conditions were still unsettled and rainy. North-westerly winds were prevalent in nearly all parts of the United Kingdom.

During the week ended Saturday, the 9th, the weather, which was at first fair and warm, afterwards became cloudy, showery, squally, and finally cold for the time of year. On Sunday morning an anticyclone lay right over the British Islands, in all parts of which the barometer was high and remarkably uniform, the morning readings varying not one-tenth of an inch, from 30.30 inches at Loughborough, in Leicestershire, to 30.21 inches at Belmullet, in Mayo, and 30.21 inches at Valentia Island in Kerry. The weather was fair and bright after a calm, dewy and (in places) foggy morning. During the following two days the anticyclone retreated in a south-easterly direction to the Continent and the barometer fell steadily. The wind meanwhile became S.W. in the North, and E. or S.E. in the South, temperature rising considerably on Tuesday—to 72° in Dublin and at Leith, 74° at York and Harst Castle, 75° at Oxford, and 77° in London, at Loughborough and Cambridge. Wednesday was still hotter in the midlands and south of England, the thermometer reaching 80° at Cambridge and 81° in London; but already a decided fall of temperature had begun in Scotland and Ireland, and was spreading south-eastwards with clouds, rain, and high westerly winds. On Friday a V-shaped thunderstorm depression travelled south-eastwards across Great Britain, and in its rear temperature gave way still more rapidly, so that Saturday was quite a cool day. In Dublin the mean atmospheric pressure was 29.914 inches, pressure ranging between 30.275 inches at 9 a.m. of Sunday (wind, E.N.E.), and 29.570 inches at 9 p.m. of Wednesday (wind, W.S.W.). The corrected mean temperature was 58.7°. The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 57.3°. On Tuesday the screened thermometers rose to 72.0°, on Saturday they fell to 44.0°. Rain was registered on three days, the total measurement being .252 inch, of which .174 inch was recorded on Wednesday. Sheet lightning was seen on the eastern horizon on Friday evening. The prevalent winds were S.W. and N.N.W.

The two most striking features in the weather of the week ended Saturday, 16th, are the low night temperatures at the beginning and the continuous drought, except in the north and the extreme south of the British Islands. During Sunday and Monday a depression was passing south-eastwards from the mouth of St. George's Channel across the Bay of Biscay to the Peninsula. This disturbance caused heavy rains in the extreme S.W. of England, along the west coast of France, and finally in central Spain. Its presence was made evident from Dublin on Saturday, the 9th, as well as throughout Sunday, by a sheet of cirroform cloud which kept travelling in an upper current from W. to E. over the southern half of the sky. A strong easterly wind at the same time showed that an area of low barometer lay to the southward. As this breeze died down, the nights became very sharp in

England and Ireland. At Farnestown the screened thermometer fell to 36° on Monday night and to 31° on Tuesday night. At Loughborough also the minimum on Monday night was 31°, or one degree below freezing-point. Large depressions now began to pass eastward across Northern Europe, so that for the rest of the week squally westerly (S.W. to N.W.) winds, high but variable temperatures, and cloudy skies—with heavy rain in the extreme north—were experienced. At Glencarron, in Ross-shire, the rainfall of this week was as much as 6 inches. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 30.146 inches, readings varying from 30.345 inches at 9 a.m. of Tuesday (wind calm), to 29.923 inches at 9 p.m. of Saturday (wind, N.W.). At 4 p.m. of this day a reading of 29.692 inches was recorded. The corrected mean temperature was 56.9°. The mean dry bulb readings in the screen at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 57.1°. On Tuesday the minimum was 46.5°, on Friday the maximum was 70.0°. Light showers fell on Friday evening, yielding only 0.08 inch of rain. The prevalent winds were E., W.S.W., and N.W.

All through the week ended Saturday, the 23rd, the atmosphere was in a disturbed state over north-western Europe, and cyclonic conditions prevailed generally. On Tuesday and the two following days a depression of the first magnitude lay between Scotland and Norway, while a series of secondary depressions travelled south-eastwards across the British Islands, keeping the weather in a changeable, squally, showery condition, especially on our northern and north-western coasts. The amount of atmospheric depression may be gauged by the fact that on Tuesday the barometer fell to 29.76 inches at Sumburgh Head, in the Shetlands. On Wednesday evening about lightening was seen from the shores of the Irish Sea, St. George's Channel, and the English Channel. At night sharp frost occurred over central Ireland and in some inland parts of England also. At 8 a.m. of Thursday a thunderstorm prevailed in the Scilly Isles, connected with a large secondary depression which at that time lay over Brittany. On the evening of this day massive cumuli and nimbi were seen from the east coast of Ireland passing southwards down the Irish Sea—vivid flashes of lightning shot from these clouds from time to time, and distant thunder was heard at intervals. On Friday night another secondary depression brought a considerable rainfall, followed by a renewed fall of temperature and fresh northerly winds on Saturday. On Friday and Saturday showers of snow and sleet fell in Scotland and over the north of England. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29.612 inches, readings decreasing from 29.632 inches at 9 a.m. of Sunday (wind, W.N.W.) to 29.330 inches at 3 p.m. of Tuesday (wind also W.N.W.), but rising again intermittently to 29.577 inches at 9 p.m. of Saturday (wind, N.W.). The corrected mean temperature was 50.4°. The mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 50.2°. On Monday the thermometer rose to 63.6° in the shade; on Thursday it fell to 38.2° in the shade and to 31.2° on the grass. The rainfall was .191 inch on four days—.112 inch being measured on Friday. The wind was generally N.W., varying only between W. and N.

A cyclonic distribution of atmospheric pressure over western and northern Europe caused the weather to be of a changeable, showery, and squally character throughout the week ended Saturday, the 30th. At the beginning, no doubt, an anticyclone was formed over Ireland in the rear of a depression overlying the Skager Rack, but this high pressure area soon gave place to a new disturbance, which at 8 a.m. of Tuesday had its centre over Donegal, Derry, and Antrim. This system travelled eastwards, causing heavy rain, first in the north of Ireland, afterwards in the north of England. Indeed, on Wednesday thunderstorms occurred generally along the east coast of England and at the Helder, in connection with this depression. By 8 a.m. of Thursday a very decided reduction of pressure was in progress all over the British Islands and Scandinavia, and a large and deep depression was approaching the N.W. of Scotland. The showers now became heavier and more frequent in nearly all places, while the wind blew more and more gustily and strongly from S.W. or W. At 8 a.m. of Friday the barometer was down to 28.65 inches at Stormoway in the Hebrides, where a fresh southerly breeze was blowing. The reading was 30.09 inches at Nios and 30.06 inches at Lishen at the same hour. Gales prevailed at many exposed stations—from S.E. in Norway, but from S.W. or W. in the English Channel, and at Pembroke. The showery weather continued to the close of the week; but, also, bright intervals were enjoyed. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29.619 inches, the range of pressure being from 30.079 inches at 9 a.m. of Sunday (wind, W.N.W.) to 29.032 inches at 9 a.m. of Friday (wind, W.S.W.). The corrected mean temperature was 54.2°. The mean daily dry bulb reading at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 53.1°. On Sunday the thermometer fell to 33.9° in the shade; on Thursday it rose to 63.5°. Rain fell in measurable quantity on six days, the total precipitation being .278 inch, of which .060 inch was referred to Thursday. The prevailing winds were westerly (W.N.W. to S.W.). Lunar rainbows were seen at Greystones, Co. Wicklow, on Thursday evening. Thunder and lightning occurred in many parts of Ireland in the course of the same night.

The rainfall in Dublin during the nine months ending September 30th amounted to 15.106 inches on 122 days, compared with 16.968 inches on 112 days during the same period in 1867, 17.992 inches on 131 days in 1868, 19.983 inches on 147 days in 1869, 20.655 inches on 151 days in 1870, 16.020 inches on 135 in 1871, 19.910 inches on 159 days in 1872, and a twenty-five years' average of 19.734 inches on 142.6 days.

At Knockdolian, Greystones, County Wicklow, the rainfall in September, 1873, was 750 inch distributed over 12 days. Of this quantity .150 inch fell on the 28th, and .149 inch on the 6th. At that station the rainfall since January 1, 1873, has been 17.051 inches on 116 days, compared with 28.883 inches on 125 days in the same nine months of 1872.

At Clonsilla, KILKILLY, Co. Dublin, the rainfall in August, 1873, was 2.59 inches on 20 days (the maximal fall in 24 hours being .37 inch on the 20th), compared with an eight years' average of 2.646 inches on 15.25 days. In September, 1873, only .46 inch fell at Clonsilla on 11 days. The maximal fall in 24 hours was .14 inch on the 6th. On an average of eight years the September rainfall at this station has been 1.767 inches on 12.5 days. Since January 1, 1873, 12.90 inches of rain have fallen at Clonsilla.

OCTOBER.—A favourable month, of average mean temperature and atmospheric pressure. There was an overwhelming prevalence of westerly and south-westerly winds, which kept the rainfall far below the average on the leeward side of the Dublin and Wicklow mountains—thus, it was only 7.10 inch at both Oystoness and Killiney; 1.033 inches in Dublin city; 1.140 inches at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin; and 1.190 inches at the Ordnance Survey Office, Phoenix Park. Free of the mountains inland, the rainfall was much heavier. Even in London, not less than 3.900 inches of rain fell during the month. On the 20th and 21st there was a remarkable wave of heat. On the 30th and 31st the cold was equally decided.

In Dublin the arithmetical mean temperature (50.9°) was slightly above the average (49.7°); the mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 48.8°. In the twenty-eight years ending with 1892, October was coldest in 1892 (M. T. = 44.8°), in 1890 (M. T. = 45.4°), and in 1885 (M. T. = 45.6°), and warmest in 1870 (M. T. = 53.1°). In 1886, the M. T. was as high as 52.9°; in 1879 (the "cold year"), it was 49.7°; in 1887, as low as 47.3°; in 1888, it was 49.1°; in 1889, it was only 48.1°; in 1890, it was 51.7°, and in 1891, it was 49.5°. October, 1892, beat the record for coldness, but October, 1893, has proved of normal warmth.

The mean height of the barometer was 29.835 inches, or 0.015 inch above the corrected average value for October—namely, 29.840 inches. The mercury rose to 30.507 inches at 9 a.m. of the 23rd, and fell to 29.081 inches at 9 a.m. of the 4th. The observed range of atmospherical pressure was, therefore, as much as 1.440 inches—that is, a little less than an inch and a half.

The mean temperature deduced from daily readings of the dry bulb thermometer at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 48.8°, or 6° below the value for September. The arithmetical mean of the maximal and minimal readings was 50.9°, compared with a twenty-five years' average of 49.7°. Using the formula, $\text{Mean Temp.} = \text{Min.} + (\text{max.} - \text{min.} \times .485)$, the value was 49.9°, or 9° above the average mean temperature for October, calculated in the same way, in the twenty-five years, 1865-89, inclusive, (49.5°). On the 21st, the thermometer in the screen rose to 67.7°—wind, S.W.; on the 31st the temperature fell to 31.7°—wind, N.W. The minimum on the grass was 24.9°, also on the 31st. On one night the thermometer sank below 32° in the screen, and on eight nights frost occurred on the grass. The corresponding figures in 1892 were 4 and 13 nights respectively.

The rainfall was only 1.033 inch, distributed over 16 days—the rainfall was considerably, while the rainy days were slightly, below the average. The average rainfall for October in the twenty-five years, 1865-89, inclusive, was 3.106 inches, and the average number of rainy days was 17.4. In 1890 the rainfall in October was very large—7.338 inches on 15 days. In 1875, also, 7.049 inches fell on 26 days. On the other hand, in 1890 only .639 inch fell on but 11 days, in 1884 only .334 inch on but 14 days, and in 1898 only .356 inch on 15 days. In 1888, the rainfall was 1.227 inches on 16 days, and in 1889 no less than 4.833 inches fell on 22 days. In 1891, 3.690 inches fell on 13 days; and in 1892, 2.535 inches on 17 days. From these figures it will be seen that October, 1890, proved the driest on record for more than a quarter of a century at least, while the rainfall in October, 1893, was only one-third of the average.

A lunar corona was seen on the 24th. There was an aurora borealis on the evening of the 26th. High winds were noted on 10 days, and attained the force of a gale on two occasions—the 25th and 29th. The atmosphere was more or less foggy in Dublin on the 7th, 18th, and 20th. Lightning was seen on the evenings of the 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 30th. Hail fell on the 26th.

The week ended Saturday, the 7th, proved to be one of low atmospherical pressure, low temperature, and changeable showery weather, the showers being from time to time accompanied by thunder and lightning in many places. The most important reduction of pressure occurred on Tuesday and Wednesday—at 8 a.m. of the latter day the barometer was below 29 inches throughout a large triangular area covering two-thirds of Scotland, the north of England, and the north-eastern third of Ireland. Gradients were nowhere steep, and so the winds—although varying much in direction—were not strong except off the south of Ireland and in the English Channel. Unconnected with this large primary cyclonic system, were a number of shallow secondary depressions, which caused thunder and hail—as well as rain—showers as they passed across the country. Temperature was not so low in the S. and S.E. of England as in other parts of the kingdom, and on Sunday the thermometer rose to 87° at Loughborough and Cambridge, 86° in London and at Dungeness, and 85° at Hurst Castle. On the other hand, a minimum of 28° was registered at Nairn, in Scotland, on Wednesday morning. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29.362 inches, pressure being observed to vary between 29.628 inches, at 9 p.m. of Sunday (wind, W.), and 29.081 inches, at 9 a.m. of Wednesday (wind also W.). The corrected mean temperature was 49.9°. The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 47.2°. On Sunday the thermometer rose to 59.2°, on Saturday it fell to 37.9° in the screen. The rainfall was .168 inch on five days, .061 inch being measured on Wednesday. Lightning was seen on the evenings of Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday. The prevailing wind was westerly. The weather was much more broken in England than in Ireland during the week.

Atmospherical pressure was unsteady during the week ended Saturday, the 14th, and therefore the weather was unsettled and changeable. Until Friday, when a very warm, moist south-westerly, or equatorial current began to pass over Ireland, the air was cold and rather dry in this country. In England, on the contrary, heavy falls of rain took place, accompanied by thunder and lightning and at times by strong and equally S.W. winds. In London, from one inch to an inch and a quarter of rain fell on Monday night, and the total fall for the three days ending 5 a.m. of Thursday was no less than 1.84 inches. These heavy rains were due to the passage up the English Channel of two depressions in quick succession—one on Monday, the other on Wednesday. At this time, although the barometer was rather low, bright, sharp weather prevailed in Ireland, showers occurring at intervals. On Thursday an area of high pressure passed over this country. The weather turned

colder and became fine and dry in England, while in Ireland a warm S.W. wind arrived on Friday, causing dull, rainy weather, and an increase of temperature amounting to from 20° to 25° Fahr. The result in Dublin was that on Saturday the interior of most houses became dripping wet, from the condensation as dew of the vapour of the warm air current upon the walls, ceilings, and floors, chilled by the previous cold weather and remaining below the point of saturation or the dew point. Rain fell heavily on Saturday afternoon. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29.846 inches, pressure ranging between 29.653 inches at 9 a.m. of Sunday (wind, W.), and 30.160 inches at 9 p.m. of Thursday (wind, W.N.W.). The corrected mean temperature was 48.5° . The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was also 48.5° . On Tuesday the thermometers in the screen fell to 37.1° , on Saturday they rose to 65.0° . The rainfall was 4.91 inch on three days, 3.23 inch being measured on Saturday. The prevalent winds were W. and S.W.

Taken as a whole, the weather of the week ended Saturday, the 31st, was distinctly favourable and of a mild type—indeed, both of the beginning and at the end temperature was much above normal, although the minima were low on Tuesday night in Scotland and parts of both England and Ireland, and on Wednesday and Thursday nights in central England. On the other hand, Friday night proved abnormally warm in many places, and in Dublin the thermometer actually rose to 67.7° (nearly 68°) in the screen. Comparatively little rain fell, except in the south of Ireland and over the south and east of England as well as in parts of the English Midlands on Tuesday, when a shallow depression travelled in a direction from W.N.W. to E.S.E. from the mouth of St. George's Channel across the S.W. of England to the N.E. of France. This rain-system caused falls of 1.25 inches at Roche's Point, 1.57 inches at Hurst Castle, where a storm of thunder and lightning occurred at 1.30 a.m. of Wednesday, and .75 inch in London. The rainfall was 67 inch at Farnborough, but only 0.7 inch in Dublin. As this disturbance passed off, an anticyclone formed in the S., and the barometer rose to 30.40 inches or slightly more on Friday morning over the S. of England, N. of France, and centre of Germany. Along the north-western face of this anticyclone a very warm south-westerly current spread over Ireland on Friday, the temperature becoming singularly high at night. Saturday was first fine and warm, afterwards rainy and much cooler. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 30.009 inches, pressure ranging between a minimum of 29.762 inches at 9 p.m. of Sunday (wind, W.S.W.) and 30.370 inches at 9 a.m. of Thursday (wind, S.W.). The corrected mean temperature was 53.4° . The mean dry bulb reading at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 54.5° . On Saturday the thermometers in the screen rose to 67.7° ; on Wednesday they fell to 41.9° . The rainfall was 2.38 inch on four days, .008 inch being measured on Saturday. The prevailing winds were W. and S.W. A wet fog prevailed on Wednesday morning, and there was a smoke fog on Friday.

At first fine and dry, except in the S. and S.E. of England, where Sunday was dull and rainy, the weather afterwards became squally, showery, and generally changeable during the week ended Saturday the 28th. In the earlier period, an anticyclone lay over the S. of Ireland, the barometer rising on Monday morning to 30.55 inches at Valentia Island and Roche's Point, 30.52 inches at Farnborough, and 30.51 inches in Dublin. This high pressure system soon moved away south-eastwards, and at the same time decreased in size. Simultaneously, a general reduction of atmospheric pressure took place in the N. and N.W., causing steeper gradients for westerly winds—that is, winds between S.W. and N.W., and showery, unsettled weather. On Tuesday and Wednesday rain fell heavily over the N. of Ireland and S. of Scotland, and in smaller quantities over the greater part of the kingdom. Hail fell in many places and lightning was seen at Belmullet on Wednesday night. On Thursday evening the moon shone with unusual lustre. A decided rise of temperature occurred on Friday, while Saturday was stormy with frequent showers, and, at times, rainbows. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 30.038 inches, pressure rising to 30.507 inches at 9 a.m. of Monday (wind, W.) and falling to 29.638 inches at 4 p.m. of Saturday (wind, W.). The corrected mean temperature was 49.3° . The mean of the dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 49.3° . On Wednesday the thermometer rose to 59.8° in the screen; on Friday, it fell to 38.2° . The rainfall was 1.84 inch on three days—1.69 inch being registered on Wednesday and .041 inch on Saturday. The prevailing wind was westerly.

The last three days were cool and fair in Ireland—an aurora borealis with carmine streamers was seen about 6 p.m. of Sunday, the 29th, and there was sheet lightning on the evening of the 30th. Sharp frost occurred on the 31st.

The rainfall in Dublin during the ten months ending October 31st amounted to 10.141 inches on 138 days, compared with 12.365 inches on 123 days during the same period in 1887; 19.218 inches on 147 days in 1888, 24.789 inches on 169 days in 1889, 21.404 inches on 163 days in 1890, 21.616 inches on 148 days in 1891, 22.445 inches on 167 days in 1892, and a twenty-five years' average of 22.840 inches on 160.4 days.

At Knockdolian, Greystones, Co. Wicklow, the rainfall in October amounted to only 7.10 inch on 15 days. Of this quantity .225 inch fell on the 17th. The rainfall at Greystones in October, 1889 was no less than 6.935 inches on 22 days, or more than 11 times as great as the fall in October, 1890, when only .600 inch fell on 13 days. In 1891, 5.122 inches fell on 14 days, and in 1892, 3.340 inches on 15 days. From January 1st, 1893, up to October 31st, rain fell at Knockdolian on 133 days to the total amount of 17.861 inches. In 1892, the rainfall of the corresponding ten months was 27.523 inches on 140 days.

At Clonsilla, Killiney, Co. Dublin, the rainfall in October, was 7.10 inch on 14 days, compared with 3.040 inches on 17 days in 1892, and an eight years' average of 3.261 inches on 16 days. Since January 1, 1893, 14.61 inches of rain have fallen at this station, compared with an average of 20.653 inches in the previous eight years.

NOVEMBER.—This was a generally favourable month. Its leading characteristics were—a prevalence of northerly winds, a tolerably low mean temperature, an absence of calm and fog, a moderate rainfall, but a high percentage of cloud.

The memorable storm of the period from the 16th to the 19th inclusive deserves special mention. The cyclonic depression which caused it was of great intensity, the barometer falling in its centre to about 28·5 inches on the morning of the 17th, and the system pursued a very erratic course, travelling in the first instance from S.W. to N.N.E., across Ireland and Scotland to the Moray Firth, and then "turning tail" and passing in a south-easterly direction down the east coast of Great Britain to the continent, over which it finally dispersed. The wind-velocity during the northerly gales of this depression was great everywhere, but it was altogether exceptional at Holyhead, where the anemometer registered 1,824 miles of wind in 24 hours, and in the hour 10.30 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. 89 miles were recorded.

A slight shock of earthquake was felt at Greystones, Co. Wicklow, at 5.25 p.m. of the 2nd.

In Dublin the arithmetical mean temperature (43·8°) was decidedly below the average (44·7°); the mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 43·3°. In the twenty-eight years ending with 1892, November was coldest in 1878 (M. T. = 33·2°), and in 1870 (M. T. = 45·2°), and warmest in 1881 (M. T. = 50·3°). In 1886, the M. T. was as high as 40·4°; in the year 1879 (the "cold year") it was 43·9°; in 1887, it was as low as 42·5°; in 1888, it was as high as 47·5°; in 1889, it was 46·4°; in 1890, 45·3°; in 1891, 48·4°; and in 1892, as high as 46·9°.

The mean height of the barometer was 30·038 inches, or 0·198 inch above the corrected average value for November—namely, 29·860 inches. The mercury rose to 30·594 inches at noon of the 21st, having fallen to 29·719 inches at midnight of the 16th. The observed range of atmospheric pressure was, therefore, 1·875 inches—that is, slightly less than one inch and nine-tenths.

The mean temperature deduced from daily readings of the dry bulb thermometer at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 43·3°, or 5·6° below the value for October, and 11·3° below that for September, 1893. The arithmetical mean of the maximal and minimal readings was 43·8°, compared with a twenty-five years' average of 44·7°. On the 3rd the thermometer in the screen rose to 57·6°—wind, W.S.W.; on the 7th the temperature fell to 30·8°—wind, calm. The minimum on the grass was 28·9°, also on the 7th.

The rainfall was 1·670 inches, distributed over 17 days—the rainfall was considerably below, while the rainy days were exactly equal to the average. The average rainfall for November in the twenty-five years, 1868–92, inclusive, was 2·452 inches, and the average number of rainy days was 17·0. In 1870 the rainfall in November was large—3·614 inches on 20 days; in 1872, also, 3·414 inches fell on 24 days; in 1887, 3·012 inches fell on 18 days; in 1888, 0·540 inches fell on 26 days; in 1890, 4·212 inches fell on no less than 27 days; in 1891, 2·911 inches fell on 15 days, and in 1892, 2·404 inches on 19 days. On the other hand, the rainfall in 1880 was only ·929 inch on 9 days; in 1870, only 1·218 inches were measured on but 11 days, and in 1879, only 1·251 inches on but 10 days.

High winds were noted on 15 days, but attained the force of a gale on only four occasions—the 16th, 17th, 18th, and 29th. The atmosphere was more or less foggy in Dublin on the 4th, 7th, 18th, 14th, and 30th.

A lunar halo was seen on the 21st. Snow or sleet fell on the 6th, 18th, 19th, and 23rd; hail on the 6th, 7th, 19th, 22nd, and 23rd.

With the coming of November, as in 1892, so in 1893, cold frosty weather gave place to comparative warmth and south-westerly winds. A severe frost had visited central England early on Tuesday evening, October 31, but in the course of the following night temperature rose with extreme rapidity, so that Parslovetown was 21° warmer at 8 a.m. on Wednesday, the 1st, than it had been 24 hours previously. On Thursday a secondary V-shaped depression crossed England from W. to E., causing a copious rainfall. Friday was a cloudy, mild, breezy day, but on Saturday a shift of wind to N.E. took place, and the air became drier and colder.

During the week ended Saturday, the 11th, showery, cloudy, and generally changeable weather, with north-easterly winds, prevailed. After Sunday an anticyclone was constantly found to the north-westward of the British Islands, while atmospheric pressure was relatively low both over the Baltic and over the Mediterranean Basin. At first areas of particularly sharp cold were found over the central districts of both England and Ireland—at 8 a.m. of Sunday the thermometer was as low as 22° at Loughborough and 25° at Cambridge and Parslovetown. At the first-named station it had been down to 18° during the previous night. In Dublin this day was fine, dry, and cold, but on Monday morning heavy showers of hail, sleet, and snow came up on a N.E. wind. In the neighbourhood of Sillaglan, Co. Dublin, some three inches of snow lay on the ground to an advanced hour in the forenoon. The frost continued inland, where also the weather remained dry. As usual in N.E. winds, the weather was most severe and broken in the extreme S.E. of England, where thunder and lightning accompanied sharp showers of cold rain and hail on Monday and Tuesday. After Wednesday temperature recovered, although the N.E. wind even freshened, and Saturday proved the mildest day of the whole week. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 30·344 inches, pressure ranging from 29·981 inches at 9 a.m. of Sunday (wind, W.N.W.) to 30·465 inches at 9 a.m. of Wednesday (wind, N.N.E.). The corrected mean temperature was 42·8°. The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 42·3°. On Tuesday the minimum was 30·8°, on Saturday the maximum was 50·7°. Rain fell on five days in frequent but not heavy showers, the maximal fall in 24 hours being 0·40 inch on Wednesday, and the total fall amounting to 1·62 inch. Hail, sleet, and snow fell on Monday morning.

The weather during the week ended Saturday, the 18th, was at first anticyclonic, quiet, and fair,

but it afterwards fell into a most unsettled stormy condition, severe gales from opposite quarters blowing on the last three days of the week. At the beginning an anticyclone lay over the British Islands, the North Sea, Holland, and North Germany—the barometer slightly exceeded 30.50 inches in the N.E. of Scotland. On Monday beautiful weather prevailed, but already a depression was advancing northwards across Spain and the Bay of Biscay. This system finally passed up the English Channel on Tuesday, and caused heavy rain both in France and in the S. and S.E. of England—7.20 inch of rain fell in London, while Dublin got only .008 inch in the form of a drizzle on Tuesday evening. Wednesday proved fine and dry, but at night the wind veered from E. to S.E., and freshened in front of a very deep depression, which on Thursday night passed directly over Ireland, travelling in a north-northerly direction. This disturbance brought a heavy rainfall to the Irish and Scotch stations—8.21 inch fell in Dublin up to 9 a.m. of Friday, the heaviest fall in this city since July 12, when 8.71 inch fell in two thunderstorms. About midnight on Thursday the barometer read 28.718 inches, the lowest reading recorded in Dublin since October 13, 1891, when the mercury fell to 28.261 inches. In front of the cyclonic centre a fresh S.E. gale and high temperature prevailed; in its rear came a violent N. storm and bitter cold on Saturday, when also the depression changed its course and travelled southwards down the North Sea. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29.740 inches, pressure ranging between 30.382 inches at 9 a.m. of Sunday (wind, E.), and 28.718 inches at midnight of Thursday (wind, S.). The corrected mean temperature was 43.0°. The mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 62.2°. On Friday the thermometers in the screen rose to 55.1°, having fallen to 34.4° on Tuesday. The rainfall amounted to .954 inch on three days—8.21 inch being registered on Thursday. Snow showers fell on Saturday afternoon. The prevailing winds were E.S.E. and N.W. At Holyhead a gale from N. of hurricane force was reported on Saturday morning.

Changeable and unsettled weather held during the week ended Saturday, the 25th. At first, bitter northerly gales and showers of snow and hail prevailed in connection with the deep depression which had travelled northwards and then southwards across the British Islands in the closing days of the previous week. As the centre of this disturbance reached the Continent on Sunday morning, the barometer rose with great rapidity over the United Kingdom, so that gradients for northerly winds became excessively steep. The result was a disastrous northerly gale, which strewn the coasts of North-western Europe with wrecks and wreckage. The rise of the barometer continued until Tuesday morning, when the reading was 30.63 inches at Belmullet. Depressions then began to pass eastwards over Northern Europe, with their secondaries spreading south-eastwards over the British Islands, where showers of hail, sleet, or snow again fell plentifully at exposed stations. During Friday and Saturday a deep depression passed directly over our area, causing mild, damp, squally weather and a general fall of rain. The week closed with a finer and clearer state of the atmosphere. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 30.212 inches, pressure ranging from 30.594 inches at noon on Tuesday (wind, N.) to 29.457 inches at 9 p.m. of Saturday (wind, W.N.W.). The corrected mean temperature was 41.1°, which was also the value of the mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. On Thursday the screened thermometers fell to 31.7°, on Saturday they rose to 52.9°. Rain fell in registrable quantity on four days to the total amount of .214 inch, .182 inch being measured on Saturday. Snow and hail fell on Sunday and Thursday, hail on Wednesday also. The prevailing winds were N.E. and N.W.

The period from Sunday, the 26th, to Thursday, the 30th, inclusive, was chiefly remarkable for the sudden and extreme changes of temperature which occurred at its beginning and close. On the 26th, the thermometer stood low under the influence of a fresh northerly wind, forming part of the circulation round a depression whose centre had advanced from the N. of Scotland to Denmark by 8 a.m. Monday, the 27th, brought milder, damper weather and freshening westerly winds. The next two days were warm, but blustering, with a good deal of cloud, and squally W.S.W. winds. Rain fell at exposed stations, most heavily in Scotland. In the course of the night of the 28th-30th rain set in afresh, and the wind shifted to the northward, in the rear of a series of V-shaped depressions, which subsequently travelled towards S.E. across North-western Europe. A rapid fall of temperature followed beginning in the far N., and quickly extending southwards. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer during this closing period of the month was 30.054 inches, pressure varying from 30.289 inches at 9 a.m. of Monday (wind, W.) to 29.829 inches at 9 p.m. of Thursday (wind N.N.W.). The corrected mean temperature of the 5 days was 47.9°, the mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. being 46.2°. On Sunday, the screened thermometer fell to 36.9°; on Tuesday it rose to 56.3°. Rain fell on the 29th to the amount of .144 inch; on the 30th to the amount of .143 inch; total precipitation, .287 inch. The prevalent winds were N.N.W. and W.S.W.

The rainfall in Dublin during the eleven months ending November 30th amounted to 18.011 inches on 155 days, compared with 15.378 inches on 141 days during the same period in 1887, 25.768 inches on 178 days in 1888, 25.718 inches on 178 days in 1889, 25.706 inches on 189 days in 1890, 24.621 inches on 163 days in 1891, 24.849 inches on 185 days in 1892, and a twenty-five years' average of 25.292 inches on 177.4 days.

At Knockdolian, Greystones, Co. Wicklow, the rainfall in November, 1893, was 1.783 inches, distributed over 17 days. Of this quantity .329 of an inch fell on the 17th, and .310 of an inch on the 30th.

From January 1st, 1893, up to November 30th, rain fell at Knockdolian, Greystones, on 150 days, and to the total amount of 19.580 inches.

At Cloosevin, Killiney, Co. Dublin, 1.40 inches of rain fell on 17 days, compared with an eight years' average of 3.043 inches on 18.25 days. The maximal fall in 24 hours was .31 inch on the 16th. Since January 1st, 1893, 16.01 inches of rain have fallen at this station, compared with an eight years' average of 23.461 inches.

DECEMBER.—A generally open, rainy, squally month. The prevailing trend of the atmospheric depressions was from S.W. to N.E. along the western shores of the British Isles and of Scandinavia. At the close of the month an anticyclone spread westwards from the Continent to the British Isles, and was accompanied by an abrupt fall of temperature, much cloud and fog. The rainfall of the whole month (2.482 inches) was above the average. Several serious gales were felt, but calms with fog prevailed during the closing days of the month.

In Dublin the arithmetical mean temperature (43.5°) was decidedly above the average (41.3°); the mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 3 p.m. were 42.8°. In the twenty-eight years ending with 1892, December was coldest in 1873 (M.T. = 35.8°), and in 1874 (M.T. = 36.8°), and warmest in 1865 (M.T. = 46.2°). In 1885 the M.T. was as low as 37.9°; in the year 1879 (the "cold year") it was also 37.9°. In 1887 the M.T. was 39.9°; in 1888 43.5°; in 1889 43.8°; in 1890 39.4°; in 1891, 43.0°; and in 1892 39.6°.

The mean height of the barometer was 29.668 inches, or 0.013 inch below the corrected average value for December—namely, 29.675 inches. The mercury rose to 30.706 inches at 9 a.m. of the 30th, and fell to 28.530 inches at noon of the 16th. The observed range of atmospheric pressure was, therefore, no less than 2.176 inches—that is, a little less than two inches and two-tenths.

The mean temperature deduced from daily readings of the dry bulb thermometer at 9 a.m. and 3 p.m. was 42.8°, or only 0.5° below the value for November, and 6.0° below that for October, 1892. Using the formula, $\text{Mean Temp.} = \text{Min.} + (\text{max.} - \text{min.} \times .52)$, the value was 43.7°, or 2.2° above the average mean temperature for December, calculated in the same way, in the twenty-five years 1865-89, inclusive (41.5°). The arithmetical mean of the maximal and minimal readings was 45.6°, compared with a twenty-five years' average of 41.3°. On the 15th the thermometer in the screen rose to 56.7°—wind, S.W.; on the 2nd the temperature fell to 28.3°—wind, W.N.W. The minimum on the grass was 23.0° also on the 2nd. There were only 3 days of frost in the screen and 15 days of frost on the grass.

The rainfall was 2.482 inches, distributed over as many as 19 days. The average rainfall for December in the twenty-five years, 1865-89, was 2.404 inches, and the average number of rainy days was 15.3. The rainfall, therefore, and the rainy days were above the average. In 1876 the rainfall in December was very large—7.568 inches on 22 days. In 1872, 4.932 inches fell on as many as 24 days; and in 1888 (which was otherwise a fine and dry year) 4.740 inches fell on as many as 27 days. On the other hand, in 1867, only .771 inch was measured on 18 days; and in 1871 the December rainfall was only .797 inch on 15 days. In 1885, only .742 inch of rain was measured on but 10 days, but in 1886 the rainfall was 3.348 inches, distributed over as many as 31 days. In 1887 (the "dry year"), the rainfall was 1.223 inches on 19 days; in 1888, 2.911 inches on 17 days; in 1889, 1.564 inches on 15 days; in 1890, 1.656 inches on 11 days; in 1891, 3.299 inches on 31 days; and in 1892, only .795 inch on 10 days.

Lunar halos appeared on the 14th and 18th. High winds were noted on 17 days, and attained the force of a gale on five occasions—the 6th, 8th, 10th, 15th, and the 19th. The atmosphere was more or less foggy in Dublin on the 2nd, 17th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, and 31st. Neither snow nor sleet fell in Dublin, although the mountains were covered with snow on the 18th and 20th. Hail fell on the 12th. Thunder and lightning occurred on the 8th.

Cold, bright weather prevailed during the two days of the month, especially in Ireland, where an anticyclone of considerable intensity formed on Friday, the 1st, in the wake of two depressions which had passed south-eastwards across Western Europe immediately before. The frost in Scotland was very sharp on the morning of the 1st, and the wave of cold travelled southwards, so that at 8 a.m. of the 2nd the thermometer read only 17° at Loughborough.

As regards the week ended Saturday, the 9th, at first the weather was mild and damp in Ireland, rainy in Scotland, very frosty in the S. and S.E. of England. Thus at 3 a.m. of Sunday the thermometer registered 49° at Belmullet, 48° at Stornoway, in the Hebrides, where 1.2 inches of rain had fallen in the previous 24 hours; but only 21 in London. An anticyclone in which the barometer exceeded 30.6 inches, lay over the S.W. of Ireland; but a cyclonic system was skirting the north coast of Scotland. On Tuesday the barometer gave way quickly as a series of large and deep atmospheric depressions began to encroach on the shores of the North-west of Europe from the Atlantic. These, as is usual, brought unsettled weather, high but unsteady temperatures, gales and rains, to the greater part of the British Isles. On Thursday night a depression of exceptional magnitude rapidly passed north-eastwards outside the north-west and north coasts of Ireland. The barometer fell to 28.37 inches at Malin Head on Friday morning, and to 27.57 inches at Stornoway at 4 p.m. of the same day. During the preceding night strong S.W. and W.S.W. gales and thunder and hail showers prevailed at many stations, and these were renewed in the course of Friday afternoon. At Navan, Co. Meath, lumps of ice fell in a thunder-shower towards evening. At night lightning was seen on the N.W. horizon from Dublin. Saturday was a bright, cold day and the week closed with a promise of frost, which, however, was not fulfilled. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29.817 inches. Pressure varied from 30.393 inches at 9 a.m. of Sunday (wind, W.), to 28.907 inches at 7.30 a.m. of Friday (wind, W.S.W.). The corrected mean temperature was 44.9°. The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 3 p.m. was 44.1°. On Sunday the screened thermometers sank to 33.7°, on Wednesday they rose to 53.1°. The rainfall amounted to .352 inch on three days. The maximal fall in 24 hours was .179 inch on Thursday. The prevalent winds were W.N.W., W., and W.S.W.

Atmospheric pressure and temperature were in a most unstable condition throughout the N. and W. of Europe and over the adjoining parts of the North Atlantic during the week ended Saturday, the 16th. Consequently, the weather was extremely unsettled, strong southerly and south-westerly gales prevailed, and heavy rainfalls occurred on all exposed coasts. On Sunday a very deep depression advanced north-eastwards over Ireland. Strong S.E. to S.W. gales blew and heavy rain fell on the S. and E. coasts and over the Irish Sea during the forenoon. In Dublin the barometer fell to

28.450 inches about midday. During the next two days a number of subsidiary depressions crossed England, keeping the weather unsettled and showery. A thunderstorm occurred at Valentia Island on Monday night, and lightning was seen over the North Channel at the same time. Early on Wednesday morning a new and very deep depression was found over Central Ireland, where the barometer scarcely exceeded 28.5 inches (28.52 inches at Parsonstown, King's Co.). As pressure was at this time everywhere low, no serious gales followed, but rain fell abundantly in nearly all parts of the United Kingdom. A singularly rapid recovery of atmospheric pressure ensued, so that the Thursday morning readings exceeded those of Wednesday morning by 1.31 inches at Parsonstown, 1.29 inches in Dublin and at Valentia, and 1.22 inches at Roche's Point, Co. Cork. An anticyclone now formed over France, where temperature fell fast; but strong S.W. winds and gales, and high readings of the thermometer were reported from Ireland, Scotland, and many parts of England on both Friday and Saturday. In Dublin the mean atmospheric pressure was 29.387 inches, the barometer ranging between 28.688 inches at 9 a.m. of Wednesday (wind, S.E.W.) and 30.218 inches at 1 a.m. of Saturday (wind, S.W.). The corrected mean temperature was 45.5°; the mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 43.1°. On Friday the screened thermometers rose to 56.7°, having fallen to 38.8° the previous day. The rainfall was .862 inch on five days, .460 inch being measured on Tuesday and .351 inch on Sunday. The prevalent wind was S.W. Gales occurred from S.E. on Sunday, and from S.W. on Friday.

Throughout the week ended Saturday, the 23rd, atmospheric pressure remained in a very disturbed condition, rain fell frequently—in Ireland and Scotland in particular—and blustering S.W. and W. winds or gales were very prevalent, especially from Tuesday to Friday inclusive. The barometer stood highest for the most part over the Peninsula and Central Europe, lowest off our extreme W. and N.W. coasts. Hence the winds were strong from S.W. and W. Sunday was fine, bright, and mild, but rain fell at night. Monday was colder, and snow lay on the higher ranges of the Dublin Mountains. The barometer fell fast during the evening night, and the wind rose to a gale from S. At 3 a.m. of Tuesday the barometer was down to 28.56 inches at Belmullet, in Mayo. In the course of Tuesday night a still deeper secondary depression advanced to St. George's Channel from the S.W., the barometer reading only 28.60 inches at Pembroke and 28.84 inches at Roche's Point at 8 a.m. of Wednesday. This low pressure system brought with it gales and heavy rains—a strong S.W. gale being felt in the S. of England and a violent N.W. gale over the western parts of the English Channel. Hail fell in the W. and N. of Ireland and thunder occurred at Ardara. Thursday was a fine, bright day, but on Friday forenoon another rainfall occurred in Ireland. This was followed by a beautiful day, with which the week closed. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was only 29.562 inches, pressure ranging between 30.166 inches at 9 a.m. of Sunday (wind, S. by W.), and 28.784 inches at 9 a.m. of Wednesday (wind, N.N.E.). The corrected mean temperature was 44.0°. The mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 43.0°. On Thursday the thermometers sank to 34.9°; on Friday they rose to 52.8°, in the screen. The prevailing direction of the wind was S.W. Rain fell on each day of the week to the total amount of .683 inch, .256 inch being measured on Tuesday.

The week ended Saturday, the 30th, witnessed the gradual substitution of anticyclonic for cyclonic conditions over the extreme West of Europe, and the consequent dying out of the strong, squally S.W. winds which had so long been blowing. It also saw the establishment of calmer and drier, as well as a general and decided fall of temperature towards the close of the period. At the beginning, depressions skirted the west coasts of Ireland and Scotland, and rain fell heavily in these countries and in smaller quantities over England. On Sunday a warm, bright morning was followed by a downpour of rain in Dublin, where the measurement was just half an inch. Christmas Day (Monday) was finer and cooler, but sharp showers fell shortly after midday in this city. A succession of mild, dull, damp days followed, and in London dense dark fogs prevailed on Wednesday and the next two days. By Saturday, however, an anticyclone of great size and intensity had been fully established over central and western Europe and the weather brightened and became much colder. At 8 a.m. of Friday the barometer stood at 30.79 inches over the North of Germany, and the thermometer was as low as 2° F. at Munich, having fallen there 29° in the previous twenty-four hours. On Friday evening barometer rose to 30.86 inches in Berlin. Sharp frost held in Germany, France, and the centre of England on Saturday. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 30.318 inches, pressure ranging between 29.841 inches at 9 p.m. of Sunday (wind, W.S.W.) and 30.708 inches at 9 a.m. of Saturday (wind, S.). The corrected mean temperature was 46.4°. The mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 45.4°. On Sunday the maximum in the shade was 53.6°; on Saturday the minimum was 35.8°. Rain fell on four days to the total amount of .585 inch; .499 inch being measured on Sunday. The prevailing winds were southwesterly.

Sunday, the 31st, was a raw, damp, very cold day in Dublin. In the morning a dense vapour-fog prevailed, and as the thermometer stood below freezing point thick rime was deposited on trees and shrubs. On this day the distribution of both atmospheric pressure and temperature over Western Europe was peculiar. An anticyclone had its centre over the southern half of Ireland, the barometer reading 30.63 inches at 8 a.m. at Parsonstown. A deep depression was at the same moment travelling eastwards across the north of Russia, the barometer being as low as 28.60 inches at Archangel. The thermometer at the hour named read 46° at Malin Head, but only 31° at Valentia Island in Kerry and 27° at Parsonstown. Dublin was 11° colder than Holyhead. At Naism's in the N.E. of Scotland, the temperature was 49°, in Paris it was 18°, or 31° lower. On the Christmas Fjord it was 42°, at Biarritz 28°, and at Munich 1°. Scilly was 2° warmer than London (44° compared with 42°), and Stockholm was 5° warmer than Nice (37° against 32°).

The rainfall in Dublin during the year ending December 31st amounted to only 20.433 inches on 174 days, compared with 33.844 inches on 186 days in 1892, 27.826 inches on 184 days in 1891, 27.942 inches on 200 days in 1890, 27.273 inches on 193 days in 1889, 28.679 inches on 190

days in 1888, 16.691 inches on 160 days in 1887, and a 25 years' average, of 27.696 inches on 194.3 days.

At Knockdolian, Greystones, Co. Wicklow, the rainfall in December, 1893, was 2.940 inches, distributed over 20 days. Of this quantity .549 inch fell on the 12th and .490 inch on the 20th.

From January 1st to December 31st, 1893, rain fell at Knockdolian, Greystones, on 170 days, and to the total amount of 22.526 inches.

At Cloneevin, Killiney, Co. Dublin, 2.04 inches of rain fell during December on 20 days. The maximal fall in 24 hours being .29 inch on the 19th. The average rainfall for December at this station is 2.117 inches on 15 days.

From January 1st to December 31st, 1893, rain fell at Cloneevin, Killiney, on 176 days to the total amount of 18.045 inches.

RAINFALL IN 1893,

At 40 Fitzwilliam-square, West, Dublin.

Rain Gauge:—Diameter of funnel, 3 in. Height of top—Above ground, 5 ft. 2 in.; above sea level, 50 ft.

Month.	Total Depth.	Greatest Fall in 24 hours.			Number of Days on which .01 or more fell.	Month.	Total Depth.	Greatest Fall in 24 hours.			Number of Days on which .01 or more fell.
		Inches.	Depth.	Data.				Inches.	Depth.	Data.	
January, . .	5.118	.913		8.145	18	August, . .	2.712	.134		2.013	18
February, . .	2.912	.440		3.3	22	September, . .	.720	.134		.013	24
March, . .	4.10	.913		3.045	8	October, . .	1.008	.122		1.023	27
April, . .	1.648	.170		1.013	7	November, . .	1.970	.011		1.003	18
May, . .	1.404	.790		1.003	10	December, . .	2.482	.003		1.013	19
June, . .	1.716	.402		3.003	12						
July, . .	5.042	.971		1.003	14	Total, . .	20.483	—	—	—	176

The rainfall was 7.203 inches in defect of the average annual measurement of the twenty-five years, 1865-89, inclusive—viz., 27.696 inches.

It will be remembered that the rainfall in 1887 was very exceptionally small—16.601 inches, the only approach to this measurement in Dublin being in 1870, when only 20.859 inches fell, in 1884, when the measurement was 20.467 inches, and in 1893 with its rainfall of 20.493 inches. In seven of the twenty-five years in question the rainfall was less than 26 inches, and in 1885 it was 26.614 inches.

The scanty rainfall in 1887 was in marked contrast to the abundant downpour in 1886, when 32.966 inches—or as nearly as possible double the fall of 1887—fell on 230 days. Only twice since these records commenced has the rainfall in Dublin exceeded that of 1886—namely, in 1872, when 35.966 inches fell on 238 days, and in 1880, when 34.512 inches were measured on, however, only 188 days.

In 1893, there were 174 rainy days, or days upon which not less than .01 inch of rain (one hundredth of an inch) was measured. This was considerably in defect of the average number of rainy days, which was 194.3 in the twenty-five years, 1865-89, inclusive. In 1868—the warm dry year of recent times—as well as in 1887, the rainy days were only 160, and in 1870 they were only 145. In 1868, however, the rainfall amounted to 24.935 inches, or more than 8 inches above the measurement in 1887, and even in 1870, 20.859 inches were recorded.

The rainfall in 24 hours from 9 a.m. to 9 a.m. exceeded one inch on two occasions in 1893—viz., May 26th (2.098 inches), and August 16th (1.310 inches). On no occasion in 1893 did one inch of rain fall on a given day in Dublin, the maximal daily measurements were .871 inch on July 12th, and .821 inch on November 16th.

Included in the 174 rainy days in 1893 are 17 on which snow or sleet fell, and 21 on which there was hail. In January hail was observed on 4 days, in February on 6 days, in March on 2 days, in April, August, and October on 1 day, in November on 5 days, and on one day in December. Snow or sleet fell on 4 days in January, on 7 days in February, on 2 days in March, on 4 days in November, and on not one occasion in December. Thunder occurred on ten occasions during the year—three times in May, twice in July and August, and once in June, September, and December. Lightning was also seen on four occasions in October, twice in August and September, and once in February and December.

The rainfall was distributed as follows:—5.196 inches fell on 49 days in the first quarter, 4.438 inches on 29 days in the second, 5.484 inches on 44 days in the third, and 5.385 inches on 52 days in the fourth and last quarter.

The rainfall in the first six months was 9·624 inches, on 78 days—that is, not one-half of the year's record. In February the rainfall was 2·689 inches on 22 days, in August 2·713 inches fell on 16 days, and in December 2·482 inches on 19 days.

Of the 5·395 inches which fell in the fourth quarter of the year, only 1·033 inches were measured in October on 16 days, and 1·670 inches in November on 17 days. In December the rainfall was both considerable and frequent.

Aurora borealis was observed on three occasions—namely, on February 16th, September 1st, and October 29th. More or less fog prevailed on 38 occasions—4 in January, 3 in February, 3 in March, 2 in April, 3 in August, September, and October, respectively; 5 in November, and 7 in December. The March fogs were very dry. High winds were noted on 120 days—18 in January, 11 in February and March, respectively; 4 in April and May, respectively; 7 in June, 9 in July, 10 in August, 14 in September, 10 in October, 15 in November, and 17 in December. The high winds amounted to gales (force 7 or upwards according to the Beaufort scale) on 24 occasions—4 in January and February, respectively; 1 in March and June, respectively; 3 in August, 2 in October, 4 in November, and 5 in December.

Abstract of Meteorological Observations taken at Dublin (40 Fathoms-square, West), during the Year 1893.

Month.	Abs. Max.	Date.	Abs. Min.	Date.	Mean Daily Max.	Mean Daily Min.	Rainfall.	Foggy Days.	Mean Height of Barometer.	Highest Pressure.	Date.	Lowest Pressure.	Date.	Prevailing Winds.
January.	44°	8th	37°	3rd	46°	38°	2·320	10	30·048	30·084	15th	29·978	28th	W., N.W.
February.	54·8	18th	37°	23th	47°	37°	2·689	22	30·054	30·713	4th	29·750	14th	W., S.W., S.
March.	54·9	29th	34°	17th	44°	47°	·380	5	30·068	30·411	19th	29·987	1st	W., E.N.E., N.W., S.W., S.E.
April.	54·8	22nd	39·3	16th	49·3	44·3	1·048	7	30·171	30·373	3th	30·148	10th	W., S.W., S.E.
May.	57·3	22th	47°	21st	52·7	50°	1·980	18	30·238	30·368	15th	29·979	16th	W., S.W., S.E.
June.	54·7	18th	44°	23rd	51°	49°	1·758	18	30·083	30·400	7th	29·730	27th	E., S.W., S.E.
July.	54·8	22nd	50°	23rd	54·1	49°	2·743	14	30·034	30·354	17th	29·938	19th	N.W., W., S.W., S.W.
August.	59°	18th	47°	23rd	51°	48°	2·713	16	30·043	30·298	15th	29·930	16th	N.W., W., S.W., S.W.
September.	52°	8th	39°	23rd	47°	47°	·720	14	30·043	30·243	15th	29·938	20th	N.W., W.
October.	51·7	21st	37°	23rd	44°	44°	1·784	18	30·084	30·267	16th	29·961	4th	W., S.W.
November.	47°	8th	39°	7th	47°	47°	2·070	17	30·033	30·334	21st	29·729	10th	N.W., N., S.W., S.W.
December.	46·7	18th	37°	2nd	47°	47°	2·482	19	30·033	30·713	15th	29·938	16th	N.W., W., S.W.
Hydrographic, Tides, and Moon.	79°	Avg. 18th	39°	Jan. 2nd	47·4	47·2	3rd	20·415	Days 174	30·284	30·713	Dec. 18th	Dec. 15th	N.W., W., S.W.

RAINFALL AT KILLINEY, CO. DUBLIN, IN 1893.

Mr. Robert O'Brien Furlong, M.A., Univ. Dubl., reports that rain fell in 1893, at his residence, Clonsievin, Killiney, Co. Dublin, on 176 days to the total amount of 18·05 inches. The average figures for eight years were 25·518 inches on 174·35 days. In 1867—the Jubilee year—the rainfall at this station was only 17·64 inches on but 148 days. In that year 1·05 inches fell on one day. The maximal fall on any one day in 1893 was only ·63 inch on April 16. Periods of absolute drought—14 days without rain—occurred from April 1 to 14 and from June 7 to 21. From March 19 to April 14 only ·02 inch fell.

Journal of Meteorological Observations taken at 40 Pieris Quay, West, Dublin, during the Year 1894, by E. W. Morris, Esq., M.B.,
 City of Dublin, F.R.S.E., &c. &c.

Long. 6° 12' W ; Lat. 53° 30' N. ; Height above Mean Sea Level, 41 feet. Thermometer, 4 feet above ground ; Rain Gauge, 2 feet 4 inches above ground.

Date	Hour	Air Temperature										Temperature of Water			Temperature of Surface			Temperature of Sub-surface			Humidity			Direction of Direction of Wind					Direction of Direction of Wind				
		Max.		Min.		Mean		Wet Bulb		Dry Bulb		1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	At or below					Number of Direction of							
		° F.	° C.	° F.	° C.	° F.	° C.	° F.	° C.	° F.	° C.	° F.	° C.	° F.	° C.	° F.	° C.	° F.	° C.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.		
January	1894	32	0	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3		
February	1894	32	0	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3		
March	1894	32	0	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3		
April	1894	32	0	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3		
May	1894	32	0	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3		
June	1894	32	0	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3		
July	1894	32	0	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3		
August	1894	32	0	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3		
September	1894	32	0	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3		
October	1894	32	0	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3		
November	1894	32	0	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3		
December	1894	32	0	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3		
Annual Total	1894	32	0	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3		
Annual Total	1894	32	0	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3	27	-3		

TABLE showing the Monthly and Yearly Rainfall at Dublin during the Twenty-one Years 1873 to 1893, inclusive; with the Means for the Twenty Years 1873 to 1892.

Year.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Yearly Rainfall.
1873.	2.645	2.218	2.051	2.088	2.377	2.643	2.438	2.344	2.065	2.040	2.000	2.002	21.920
1874.	2.911	2.469	2.011	2.003	2.740	2.480	2.212	2.438	2.060	2.070	2.170	2.227	27.140
1875.	2.541	2.477	2.066	2.004	2.671	2.660	2.750	1.965	2.585	2.063	2.052	2.010	25.940
1876.	2.900	2.003	2.049	2.000	2.58	2.510	2.222	2.220	2.545	2.050	2.014	2.000	25.940
1877.	2.983	2.460	2.041	2.077	2.743	2.51	2.000	2.222	2.545	2.050	2.014	2.000	25.940
1878.	2.127	2.120	2.187	2.016	2.483	2.508	2.000	2.222	2.545	2.050	2.014	2.000	25.940
1879.	2.714	2.016	2.027	2.007	2.040	2.040	2.040	2.040	2.040	2.040	2.040	2.040	25.940
1880.	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	25.940
1881.	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	25.940
1882.	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	25.940
1883.	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	25.940
1884.	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	25.940
1885.	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	25.940
1886.	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	25.940
1887.	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	25.940
1888.	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	25.940
1889.	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	25.940
1890.	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	25.940
1891.	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	25.940
1892.	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	25.940
1893.	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	25.940
Means.	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	25.940

* February, 1881, was the driest month of the twenty-one years.

† December, 1875, was the month of the heaviest rainfall.

‡ November, 1878, was the wettest month of the twenty-one years.

§ Heaviest rainfall in 24 hours—2.045 inches, on October 27th, 1880.

TABLE showing the Monthly and Yearly Number of Rainy Days* at Dublin during the Twenty-one Years 1873 to 1893, inclusive; with the Means for the Twenty Years 1873 to 1892.

Year.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total Rainy Days.
1873.	21	8	10	8	17	10	25	20	18	16	14	7	189
1874.	14	13	13	16	14	5	19	10	18	20	13	18	188
1875.	20	17	14	13	18	20	18	14	14	20	13	18	206
1876.	8	23	28	17	8	14	20	14	17	20	20	20	186
1877.	26	19	20	21	18	19	26	24	20	18	20	17	209
1878.	20	14	17	18	20	19	8	20	18	10	11	19	203
1879.	10	23	26	17	20	24	24	10	18	14	10	10	208
1880.	8	17	18	20	9	10	24	10	18	10	20	10	186
1881.	14	26	27	18	18	21	18	21	18	18	18	18	196
1882.	17	18	27	20	18	28	28	11	18	20	24	21	227
1883.	20	17	18	20	18	18	22	14	14	14	18	18	203
1884.	18	20	17	11	18	10	25	8	14	14	14	20	187
1885.	26	19	18	18	28	8	20	14	20	22	17	20	205
1886.	26	18	19	28	21	18	10	18	18	24	18	21	220
1887.	10	11	18	20	20	8	18	18	18	11	18	19	180
1888.	8	14	18	27	11	18	23	19	19	18	26	17	180
1889.	18	20	17	24	17	6	18	20	18	20	9	18	186
1890.	21	7	17	14	17	18	24	18	16	11	27	11	200
1891.	14	18	18	14	17	14	18	20	18	18	26	21	184
1892.	20	10	8	18	19	17	19	20	19	17	20	10	190
Means.	17.9	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.5	17.0	16.9	17.9	17.9	17.9	177.4
1893.	10	20	8	7	10	20	14	18	14	18	17	19	174

* In days on which no rain, or only rain of less than 0.01 inch, fell within the 24 hours.

† Driest month of the twenty-one years. Rainfall = 0.01 inch.

‡ Wettest month of the twenty-one years. Rainfall = 2.045 inches.

§ Month of the heaviest rainfall = 2.045 inches.

TABLE showing the Temperature of the Air in Dublin in the Twenty-one Years 1873-1893, and the Average Temperature for the Twenty Years 1873 to 1892, inclusive, as recorded by Dr. J. W. Moore.

Year.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year.
1873.	45.2	37.1	42.0	46.8	50.7	57.5	60.2	58.2	53.0	47.1	42.1	44.7	48.8
1874.	42.8	41.6	42.8	49.2	49.8	56.6	63.6	56.0	54.0	46.5	42.8	50.1	48.2
1875.	45.8	40.8	43.1	48.4	53.7	53.8	57.0	60.0	57.2	48.2	45.8	40.4	49.3
1876.	42.8	41.8	40.2	46.0	49.4	52.7	60.7	58.9	54.0	52.4	42.2	44.0	49.1
1877.	42.8	42.9	41.4	45.6	48.7	57.5	57.6	57.8	52.4	50.1	45.0	41.8	48.7
1878.	42.4	46.9	45.6	47.9	52.4	57.2	51.0	52.8	55.4	59.7	57.2	52.0	49.6
1879.	34.7	39.3	41.0	40.7	47.6	54.9	55.3	56.5	52.3	48.0	42.1	37.0	44.4
1880.	30.0	44.2	44.4	46.2	51.0	58.0	57.1	60.5	57.8	44.6	48.4	41.6	48.3
1881.	22.4	32.3	42.8	44.7	52.8	53.3	59.6	56.0	52.1	47.5	42.4	32.5	47.7
1882.	42.8	45.4	45.9	46.0	52.0	54.7	58.2	52.2	52.0	43.6	42.7	37.4	48.3
1883.	42.4	42.8	52.0	48.8	50.8	52.3	58.0	58.3	54.1	42.0	42.5	41.8	48.2
1884.	44.5	46.4	44.5	45.8	51.8	56.6	59.7	50.8	53.9	48.2	43.0	42.8	49.6
1885.	46.8	42.7	49.7	48.2	47.4	54.8	53.6	53.9	52.2	44.6	42.1	41.2	47.6
1886.	37.1	38.5	40.5	45.1	49.8	50.6	58.0	52.3	53.1	51.2	45.7	37.0	47.9
1887.	40.7	41.8	46.8	43.9	50.6	60.9	62.4	59.0	53.0	48.5	41.8	39.1	48.2
1888.	42.8	37.8	38.0	44.7	51.2	53.1	56.8	57.0	53.4	46.1	45.5	42.7	47.6
1889.	41.6	38.4	42.0	42.2	52.4	52.2	57.4	57.8	54.8	47.9	46.6	42.9	48.9
1890.	44.7	41.5	44.9	47.6	53.8	57.6	57.7	56.0	52.3	52.6	44.8	35.6	48.2
1891.	42.2	44.7	41.6	43.4	49.2	53.6	58.6	57.8	57.8	48.3	45.4	45.9	48.1
1892.	35.9	41.8	39.9	42.8	53.8	59.1	57.3	52.5	54.2	44.6	42.2	39.7	48.1
Average.	41.0	41.4	42.1	46.7	50.8	55.9	58.6	55.2	54.0	46.5	44.3	40.1	45.6
1893.	41.9	42.7	47.6	52.1	52.2	59.4	62.1	62.4	55.5	49.9	46.3	42.7	51.2

DUBLIN CASTLE,

25th August, 1894.

SIR,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th instant, forwarding, for submission to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, a copy of the Agricultural Statistics of Ireland for the Year 1893.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. HARREL.

The Registrar-General,

Charlemont House,

Rutland Square.